

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 В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ
ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

Специальность
26.02.02 Судостроение

Керчь, 2022

1. Назначение фонда оценочных средств (ФОС) по дисциплине

ФОС по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» 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 26.02.02 Судостроение;

– оценка достижений обучающихся в процессе изучения дисциплины с выделением положительных/отрицательных результатов и планирование предупреждающих/корректирующих мероприятий;

– обеспечение соответствия результатов обучения задач 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 26.02.02 Судостроение:

- обучающийся по специальности 26.02.02 Судостроение 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 26.02.02 Судостроение 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	
	Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности						
Тема 1.1 На корабле.	+	+			+	+	Дифференцированный зачёт (4-8 семестр)
Тема 1.2 Россия - морская держава.	+	+				+	
Тема 1.3 На уроке английского языка.	+	+				+	
Тема 1.4 Английский язык в будущей профессии.	+	+				+	
Тема 1.5 Путешествие.	+	+		+		+	
Тема 1.6 Судоостроение в России.	+	+				+	
Тема 1.7 В морском колледже.	+	+				+	
Тема 2.1 Экипаж корабля.	+	+				+	
Тема 2.2 Посещение корабля.	+	+	+			+	
Тема 2.3 Плавательная практика.	+	+				+	
Тема 2.4 Ситуационные диалоги: как найти дорогу к...?»	+	+		+		+	
Тема 3.1 Суда и их устройство.	+	+	+		+	+	
Тема 3.2 Организация судоремонта	+	+		+		+	
Тема 3.3 Современные компьютерные технологии в судоостроении.	+	+				+	
Тема 4.1 Деловой английский язык. На пути к карьере.	+	+		+		+	

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	Используемая лексика соответствует теме, однако имеют место 2-3 негрубые	Частое использование лексики, соответствующей тематике, но не соответствующей	Лексика не соответствует заданной тематике, заменяет лексику, изучаемую на занятиях, многочисленные

	разнообразен в пределах той или иной темы	ошибки неправильного употребления лексики	уровню или используемой вместо изучаемой в ходе занятий, 4-6 негрубых ошибок, влияющие на понимание	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)
Тема 1.1 На корабле.	<p>По тематическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How many commercial vessels did the world's fleet include in 2007? 2. How many tons of cargo were carried by commercial ships in 2006? 3. What types of ships can be called commercial vessels? 4. How many warships were operating in the world during 2002? 5. What wars did warships take part in the 20th century? 6. Why is it difficult to estimate the size of the world's fishing fleet? 7. Where can fishing vessels be found? 8. How many fishing vessels were there in the world in 2004? <p>По грамматическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Какие категории существительного существуют? Краткие сведения об артикле. Какие правила употребления определённого артикля с именами собственными существуют? 2. Какие правила степени сравнения прилагательных существуют? 3. Какие виды местоимений вы знаете? Притяжательные местоимения. Указательные местоимения. 4. Типы вопросительных предложений: Общий вопрос. Специальный вопрос. Вопросительные местоимения. 	1. Рубцова И.А., Гогина Н.А. Деловой английский язык для судовых механиков: Учебное пособие / Рубцова И.А., Гогина Н.А.. - М.: Транслит, 2018. - 128 с., с. 5-11

<p>Тема 1.2 Россия - морская держава.</p>	<p>Альтернативный вопрос.</p> <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? 5. When did Sevastopol and the Republic of Crimea become the federal subjects of Russia? 6. Do all federal subjects have equal federal rights? <p>По грамматическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Китаевич, Б.Е. Учебник английского языка для моряков. / Б.Е. Китаевич, М.Н. Сергеева, Л.И. Каминская, С.Н. Вохмянин. — 6-е изд., стер. — СПб. : 2017. — 400 с. , с. 222-228
<p>Тема 1.3 На уроке английского языка.</p>	<p>По тематическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When did you begin to study English? 2. Why do you study English? 3. Do you need English in your everyday life? 4. Do you have English books at home? 5. How many foreign languages do you want to learn? <p>По грамматическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Какие устойчивые выражения с глаголом to be вы знаете? 2. Какие формы глагола to have в Present, Past и Future Simple вы знаете? 3. Какие категории существительного существуют? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Голубев А. П. Английский язык для технических специальностей = English for Technical Colleges : учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / А. П. Голубев, А. П. Коржавый, И. Б. Смирнова. — 4-е изд., стер. — М. : Издательский центр «Академия», 2018. — с. 51-68

	<p>4. Краткие сведения об артикле.</p> <p>5. Какие правила употребления определённого артикля с именами собственными существуют?</p>	
<p>Тема 1.4 Английский язык в будущей профессии.</p>	<p>По тематическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Are foreign languages necessary for people nowadays? 2. Why do we begin to study foreign languages? 3. What language do I learn? 4. What language am I going to learn? 5. What was the world language 100 years ago? 6. What could influence your choice of job? 7. Would you like a job in which you travelled a lot? 8. Would you rather work inside or outside? <p>По грамматическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Какие правила степени сравнения прилагательных существуют? 2. Какие виды местоимений вы знаете? Притяжательные местоимения. Указательные местоимения. 3. Типы вопросительных предложений: Общий вопрос. Специальный вопрос. Вопросительные местоимения. Альтернативный вопрос. 	<p>1. Голубев А. П. Английский язык для технических специальностей = English for Technical Colleges : учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / А. П. Голубев, А. П. Коржавый, И. Б. Смирнова. — 4-е изд., стер. — М. : Издательский центр «Академия», 2018. — с. 84-91</p>
<p>Тема 1.5 Путешествие.</p>	<p>По тематическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The means of transport nowadays are numerous, aren't they? 2. What is the most natural way of travelling? 3. Were waterways the first roads for which means of transport were invited, according to the author? 4. The wheel was one of the greatest inventions of mankind, wasn't it? What is based on this invention? 5. What was the main reason of industrial revolution in the 19th century? 6. Why weren't the first planes quite safe? 7. What is the quickest way of travelling? 8. What does the author say about travelling by train? 9. Is travelling by bus more or less comfortable than travelling by train? 10. If you travel by car, you are not limited by the time, are you? 	<p>1. Голубев А. П. Английский язык для технических специальностей = English for Technical Colleges : учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / А. П. Голубев, А. П. Коржавый, И. Б. Смирнова. — 4-е изд., стер. — М. : Издательский центр «Академия», 2018. — с. 121-128</p>

	<p>По грамматическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Причастие настоящего времени: общее понятие. The Present Continuous Tense. 2. Модальные глаголы must, can, may. 3. Выражение used to для выражения повторяющихся действий в прошлом. 4. Придаточные предложения времени и условия. The Future Simple Tense. 5. Разделительный вопрос. Other , the other, another. 	
<p>Тема 1.6 Судостроение в России.</p>	<p>По тематическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How many parts does the hull include? 2. What are bulkheads? 3. What is called “tween deck”? 4. What are the hatches equipped with? 5. Where is the cargo space below the main deck divided into holds? 6. What are the after peak tanks used for? 7. How is the left-hand side called? 8. How is the right-hand side called? 9. What do the superstructures include? 10. How can the raised part of the deck be called? <p>По грамматическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Причастие прошедшего времени: общее понятие. 2. Что такое The Passive Voice? Каковы случаи его употребления? 3. Какие способы перевода глаголов страдательного залога на русский язык существуют? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Рубцова И.А., Гогина Н.А. Деловой английский язык для судовых механиков: Учебное пособие / Рубцова И.А., Гогина Н.А.. - М.: Транслит, 2018. - 128 с., с. 12-18
<p>Тема № 1.7 В морском колледже.</p>	<p>По тематическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where do you study? 2. What year are you in? 3. What course are you studying here? 4. What other courses are there at the college? 5. Are there a day-time or correspondence department at the technical school? 6. What do you do every day at the technical school? 7. What subjects do you study here? 8. Where can you get special knowledge and practice at the college? 9. How much time will it take you to finish the course of study? 10. What kind of documents does a student/ cadet get in the end of study? 11. What task has always been a matter 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Голубев А. П. Английский язык для технических специальностей = English for Technical Colleges : учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / А. П. Голубев, А. П. Коржавый, И. Б. Смирнова. — 4-е изд., стер. — М. : Издательский центр «Академия», 2018. — с. 113-121

	<p>of great importance? 12. Who will have to solve the problems of our future life? 13. What people are needed for making progress in the future life of our country?</p> <p>По грамматическому содержанию: 1. Преобразование активных конструкций в пассивные и наоборот. 2. Косвенная речь. 3. Правило согласования времён. 4. Повествовательное предложение в косвенной речи.</p>	
<p>Тема № 2.1 Экипаж корабля.</p>	<p>По тематическому содержанию: 1. How many departments are there on board ship? 2. Who is the head of the Deck Department? 3. Who is the head of the Engine Department? 4. Who keeps watch on the navigating bridge? 5. Who keeps watch in the radio-room? 6. Who keeps watch in the engine room? 7. Why is it necessary to have skilled crews on board ships?</p> <p>По грамматическому содержанию: 1. Что такое модальные глаголы? 2. Какие эквиваленты модальных глаголов вы знаете? 3. Что такое инфинитив? 4. Какие функции инфинитива вы знаете? 5. Какие формы инфинитива вы знаете?</p>	<p>1. Китаевич, Б.Е. Учебник английского языка для моряков. / Б.Е. Китаевич, М.Н. Сергеева, Л.И. Каминская, С.Н. Вохмянин. — 6-е изд., стер. — СПб.: 2017. — 400 с. , с. 136-141</p>
<p>Тема № 2.2 Посещение корабля.</p>	<p>По тематическому содержанию: 1. What is the main body of a ship called? 2. What parts is the hull divided into? 3. What is the hull made up of? 4. What cargo spaces are there in dry cargo ships? 5. What tanks are there in dry cargo ships? 6. What are these tanks used for? 7. Can these tanks be used for carriage of the cargo? 8. What is superstructure? 9. Where is superstructure located on modern ships? 10. What cargo handling facilities are</p>	<p>1. Китаевич, Б.Е. Учебник английского языка для моряков. / Б.Е. Китаевич, М.Н. Сергеева, Л.И. Каминская, С.Н. Вохмянин. — 6-е изд., стер. — СПб.: 2017. — 400 с. , с. 147- 152</p>

	<p>there on deck? 11. What do we call the forecastle? 12. What do we call the poop? 13. What is trim? 14. What is heel?</p> <p>По грамматическому содержанию: 1. Как образуются глаголы группы Simple? 2. По каким признакам определяются времена группы Simple? 3. Какие наречия времени, характерные для времён группы Simple, вы знаете? 4. Каковы случаи употребления Present, Past, Future Simple? 5. Какова общая характеристика действий, выражаемых глаголами во временах группы Simple? 6. Для чего употребляются вспомогательные глаголы do/does в утвердительных предложениях? 7. Что обозначает выражение used to и как оно употребляется? 8. Что обозначает выражение to be going to и как оно употребляется? 9. Какую особенность имеет употребление глаголов Future Simple?</p>	
<p>Тема № 2.3 Плавательная практика.</p>	<p>По тематическому содержанию: а) 1. Where do the cadets of the navigation department usually have their shipboard training? 2. What do they learn to do during this training? 3. Where do they keep watch? 4. What must they do to master their future profession? б) 1. Where will the cadets of the radio engineering department work during their future shipboard training? 2. Where will they keep watch? 3. What radio messages, will they receive and transmit? 4. Who will instruct them during their training? в) 1. Where did the cadets of the engineering department work during their last shipboard training? 2. Where did they keep watch? 3. What did they learn to do during their training? 4. Why is it necessary for the future engineers to have training on board ship? г) 1. Where do the cadets of the port operation department improve their skills? 2. What did they do during their last training? 3. Will they sail on board ship?</p>	<p>1. Китаевич, Б.Е. Учебник английского языка для моряков. / Б.Е. Китаевич, М.Н. Сергеева, Л.И. Каминская, С.Н. Вохмянин. — 6-е изд., стер. — СПб.: 2017. — 400 с., с. 155- 161</p>

	<p>during their next training? 4. What must the cadets of this department do to master their future profession?</p> <p>По грамматическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Как образуются глаголы группы Continuous? 2. Какие случаи употребления Present, Past, Future Continuous вы знаете? 3. Как переводятся на русский язык глаголы группы Continuous? 4. Какие глаголы не употребляются в форме Continuous? 5. Как образуются глаголы группы Perfect? 6. По каким признакам определяются перфектные времена? 7. Какие слова-маркеры времён группы Perfect вы знаете? 8. Когда употребляются времена группы Perfect? 9. Какое действие выражают глаголы в перфектных временах. 10. Как образуются глаголы группы Perfect Continuous? 11. Когда употребляется Present, Past, Future Perfect Continuous? 12. Как переводятся на русский язык глаголы группы Perfect Continuous? 13. Какие глаголы не употребляются в форме Perfect Continuous? 	
<p>Тема № 2.4 Ситуационные диалоги: как найти дорогу к...?»</p>	<p>По тематическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do shops play an important role in our life? 2. Where do people go when they want to buy something? 3. What can one see through the shop-window? 4. What can we buy at the grocer's? 5. What can we buy at the baker's? 6. What can we buy at the greengrocer's? 7. What can we buy at the butcher's? 8. What can we buy at the confectioner's? 9. What can we buy at the footwear shop? 10. What can we buy at the bookseller's? 11. Where do the customers pay for the goods at the self-service shops? 12. What is a supermarket? 13. Why are supermarkets popular? 14. Where are supermarkets usually situated? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Голубев А. П. Английский язык для технических специальностей = English for Technical Colleges : учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / А. П. Голубев, А. П. Коржавый, И. Б. Смирнова. — 4-е изд., стер. — М. : Издательский центр «Академия», 2018. — с.182-185

	<p>По грамматическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Что такое сложное предложение? 2. Чем отличаются сложносочинённые и сложноподчинённые предложения? 3. Какие типы придаточных предложений вы знаете? 4. Какие типы придаточных предложений могут присоединяться к главному предложению без союза? 5. Расскажите о каждом виде придаточных предложений. 6. В каких предложениях применяется правило согласования времён? 7. О чём гласит правило согласования времён? 8. Как именно происходит сдвиг времён в придаточном дополнительном при главном предложении с глаголом в прошедшем времени? 	
<p>Тема № 3.1 Суда и их устройство.</p>	<p>По тематическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What weight must a ship have to float? 2. What types of hulls do you know? 3. How many hulls may a vessels have? 4. How are multiple hulls connected to? 5. What elements have the ship's hulls? 6. What is the foremost part of the hull? 7. What is the keel? 8. What part of the hull is known as the stem? 9. What is a transom? 10. What do common hull appendages include? 11. What is the hydrostatic constraint? 12. What do hydrodynamic constraints include? 13. What ships had wooden hulls? 14. What vessels have steel hulls? <p>По грамматическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Какие неличные формы глагола вы знаете? 2. Чем отличаются неличные формы глагола от личных? 3. Как найти инфинитив в предложении? 4. В каких случаях инфинитив употребляется без частицы «to»? 5. Какие формы имеет инфинитив? 6. Какие функции выполняет инфинитив в предложении? 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Рубцова И.А., Гогина Н.А. Деловой английский язык для судовых механиков: Учебное пособие / Рубцова И.А., Гогина Н.А.. - М.: Транслит, 2018. - 128 с., с. 21-23

	<p>7. Какие инфинитивные конструкции вы знаете?</p> <p>8. Что такое The Complex Object (Сложное дополнение) и каковы случаи его употребления?</p> <p>9. Что такое The Complex Subject (Сложное подлежащее) и каковы случаи его употребления?</p>	
<p>Тема № 3.2 Организация судоремонта</p>	<p>По тематическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Where are some of our ships built? 2. Who supervises their construction? 3. Where may damage repair be fulfilled? 4. What should the shipmaster describe? 5. Who supervises the installation of machinery and equipment? 6. What are the duties of ship`s engineers in repair works? 7. Who takes part in the delivery trials and the ship`s reception? 8. What document is made out after the delivery trials? 9. Who signs the ultimate repair sheets? 10. When is the ship ready for service? <p>По грамматическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Свойствами каких частей речи обладает герундий? 2. Какие формы действительного и страдательного залога имеет герундий? Что они выражают? 3. Какие функции в предложении выполняет герундий? 4. Какие вы знаете глаголы и глагольные сочетания, употребляемые с герундием? <p>Как переводится герундий на русский язык?</p>	<p>1. Рубцова И.А., Гогина Н.А. Деловой английский язык для судовых механиков: Учебное пособие / Рубцова И.А., Гогина Н.А.. - М.: Транслит, 2018. - 128 с., с.38-42</p>
<p>Тема № 3.3 Современные компьютерные технологии в судостроении.</p>	<p>По тематическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What does the term «computer» describe? 2) Is computer intelligent? 3) What are five components of computer system? 4) What is connectivity? 5) What is software? What's the difference between hardware and software? 6) Why people are the most important component of a computer system? 7) In what way terms «data» and «information» differ? 8) How does computer convert data into information? 	<p>1. Агабекян, И.П. Английский язык для ссузов: Учебное пособие / И.П. Агабекян. - М.: Проспект, 2013. - 318 с., с. 228-262</p>

	<p>По грамматическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Перечислите личные, притяжательные, возвратные и усилительные местоимения. 2. Как употребляется местоимение <i>it</i>, две формы притяжательных местоимений и форма 2-го лица? 3. Как образуются количественные и порядковые числительные? 4. Какие знаки употребляются при написании числительных? 5. Как образуются простые и десятичные дроби? 6. Как в номерах (страниц, домов и т.п.) и датах употребляются порядковые и количественные числительные? 7. Назовите наиболее употребительные предлоги места и времени; укажите, какое основное значение они выражают. 8. Что вы знаете об употреблении глаголов с предлогами? 	
<p>Тема № 4.1 Деловой английский язык. На пути к карьере.</p>	<p>По тематическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What must you do to begin your job search? 2. What must you include when thinking about the work you can do? 3. How can you build a network of people interested in helping you? 4. What is job counseling? 5. Does it provide training and guidance? <p>1. Опишите структуру делового письма.</p> <p>2. Этикет деловой переписки.</p> <p>3. Какие виды деловых писем существуют?</p> <p>По грамматическому содержанию:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Типы придаточных предложений. 2. Условные предложения 1 типа 3. Условные предложения 2 типа. 4. Условные предложения 3 типа. 5. Условные предложения смешанного типа 6. В чем отличие глагола <i>to be</i> от остальных глаголов при образовании условных предложений? 7. Когда следует употреблять условные предложения смешанного типа 	<p>1. Голубев А. П. Английский язык для технических специальностей = English for Technical Colleges : учебник для студ. учреждений сред. проф. образования / А. П. Голубев, А. П. Коржавый, И. Б. Смирнова. — 4-е изд., стер. — М. : Издательский центр «Академия», 2018. — с. 91-204</p>

	и как они образуются? 8. Какие союзы, кроме союза if, могут использоваться для образования условных предложений?	
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Выполнение разноуровневых упражнений и заданий реконструктивного характера.

Критерии оценивания

Разноуровневые задания делятся по уровню сложности на репродуктивные, реконструктивные и творческие. Задания разного уровня предлагаются студентам в зависимости от уровня их подготовки.

При выполнении заданий репродуктивного и реконструктивного каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл.

В процентном соотношении оценки выставляются по 4-балльной системе следующим образом:

“неудовлетворительно”- менее 75%

“удовлетворительно”- 76%-85%

“хорошо”- 86%-92%

“отлично”- 93%-100%

Критерии оценивания выполнения заданий творческого уровня (максимальное количество баллов - 15)

Таблица 1

Баллы	Решение коммуникативной задачи	Организация текста
3	Задание выполнено полностью: содержание отражает все аспекты, указанные в задании; стилевое оформление речи выбрано правильно (соблюдается нейтральный стиль)	Высказывание логично, структура текста соответствует предложенному плану; средства логической связи использованы правильно; текст разделён на абзацы.
2	Задание выполнено: некоторые аспекты, указанные в задании раскрыты не полностью; имеются отдельные нарушения стилевого оформления речи.	Высказывание в основном логично, имеются отдельные отклонения от плана в структуре высказывания; присутствуют отдельные недостатки при использовании средств логической связи; имеются отдельные недостатки при делении текста на абзацы.
1	Задание выполнено не полностью: содержание отражает не все аспекты, указанные в задании; нарушение стилевого оформления речи встречаются достаточно часто.	Высказывание не всегда логично, есть значительные отклонения от предложенного плана; имеются многочисленные ошибки в использовании средств логической связи, их выбор ограничен; деление текста на абзацы отсутствует.
0	Задание не выполнено: содержание не отражает тех аспектов, которые указаны в задании, или/ и не соответствует требуемому объёму, или/ и более 30%	Отсутствует логика в построении высказывания, предложенный план ответа не соблюдается.

ответа имеет непродуктивный характер, т.е. текстуально совпадает с опубликованным источником или другими проверочными работами.	
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Таблица 2

Баллы	Лексика	Грамматика	Орфография и пунктуация
3	Используемый словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче; практически нет нарушений в использовании лексики	Используются грамматические структуры в соответствии с поставленной коммуникативной задачей. Практически отсутствуют ошибки (не более 1 – 2 негрубых ошибок)	Ошибок нет
2	Используемый словарный запас соответствует поставленной задаче, однако встречаются отдельные неточности в употреблении слов (2 - 3-, либо словарный запас ограничен, но лексика использована правильно.	Имеется ряд грамматических ошибок, не затрудняющих понимания текста (не более 4)	Орфографические ошибки практически отсутствуют. Текст разделён на предложения с правильным пунктуационным оформлением.
1	Использован неоправданно ограниченный словарный запас; часто встречаются нарушения в использовании лексики, некоторые из них могут затруднять понимание текста (не более 4)	Многочисленные ошибки элементарного уровня, либо ошибки немногочисленны, но затрудняют понимание текста (6 – 7 ошибок в 3 – 4 разделах грамматики)	Имеется ряд орфографических или/и пунктуационных ошибок, в том числе те, которые затрудняют понимание текста (не более 4)
0	Крайне ограниченный словарный запас не позволяет выполнить поставленную задачу.	Грамматические правила не соблюдаются, ошибки затрудняют понимание текста.	Правила орфографии и пунктуация не соблюдаются.

Содержание разноуровневых заданий

Тема	Содержание заданий
Тема 1.1	<i>Exercise 1. Put the verbs in brackets to the right Passive form. Translate the</i>

<p>На корабле.</p>	<p><i>sentences into Russian:</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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). <p>Ferries ... also to carry vehicles. (to design)</p> <p>Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 1.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with necessary prepositions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 2.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) about 2) by 3) in, with 4) at 5) on 6) in 7) for 																											
<p>Тема 1.2 Россия - морская держава.</p>	<p>Exercise 1. Remember the rules of formation of proper nouns. Make up new words following the examples.</p> <table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 30%;">Russia</td> <td style="width: 20%;"></td> <td style="width: 50%;">Russian</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Korea</td> <td></td> <td>Korean</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Europe</td> <td>+ - (ia)n</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Georgia</td> <td></td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ukraine</td> <td></td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>America</td> <td></td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>China</td> <td>+ -ese</td> <td>Chinese</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Japan</td> <td></td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spain</td> <td>+ -ish</td> <td>Spanish</td> </tr> </table>	Russia		Russian	Korea		Korean	Europe	+ - (ia)n	_____	Georgia		_____	Ukraine		_____	America		_____	China	+ -ese	Chinese	Japan		_____	Spain	+ -ish	Spanish
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Ukraine		_____																										
America		_____																										
China	+ -ese	Chinese																										
Japan		_____																										
Spain	+ -ish	Spanish																										

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 ...	a) is not administratively subordinated to any other federal subject of Russia.
2) Sevastopol and the Republic of Crimea became...	b) relations with federal government bodies.
3) Subjects have equal rights in...	c) units of administrative divisions.
4) Autonomous okrugs and okrugs are intermediary...	d) republics, krays, oblasts, cities of federal importance, an autonomous oblast, and autonomous okrugs.
5) Chukotka Autonomous Okrug is an exception in that ...	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

	<p>administratively subordinated to any other federal subject of Russia.</p> <p>Exercise 4. Complete the sentences:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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... .. <p>Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 4.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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-motor-powered saws, branch cutters, loaders of original design, etc. 6) Top military exports from Russia include combat aircraft, air defense systems, ships and submarines.
<p>Тема 1.3 На уроке английского языка.</p>	<p>Exercise 1. Complete the following sentences by putting the necessary word or a word combination.</p> <p>Hi, my name is _____</p> <p>I'm from _____</p> <p>I live in _____</p> <p>I'm _____ years old.</p> <p>My birthday is on _____</p> <p>I'm a student at _____</p> <p>My favourite subject is _____</p> <p>My favourite sport is _____</p> <p>There are _____ people in my family.</p> <p>They are _____</p> <p>My father is a _____ and my mother is a _____</p> <p>I would like to be a _____ because _____</p> <p>My hobby is _____</p> <p>In my free time I also like _____</p> <p>My favourite food is _____</p> <p>My favourite place is _____ and i like it because _____</p> <p>I (don't) like travelling. I have been to _____</p> <p>The most beautiful place in my city is _____</p> <p>I study English because _____</p>

Hobbies – Free time activities

- reading, painting, drawing
- playing computer games
- surfing the internet
- collecting coins
- going to the cinema
- meeting friends
- plying with my dog
- going to the park, beach
- listening to music
- shopping, singing, dancing
- travelling, camping, hiking

Because

- ... I like it a lot
- ... I think it's important
- ... there are many things to see and do
- ... I have to
- ... I can relax there
- ...it's relaxing/popular/nice
- ... it's the last day of the week
- ... I'm good at English / Maths...

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 1.

- Hi, my name is Anna
- I'm from Crimea
- I live in Kerch
- I'm seventeen years old.
- My birthday is on the second of July
- I'm a student at Kerch Shipbuilding Mechanical School
- My favourite subject is Maths and Economics
- My favourite sport is volleyball
- There are four people in my family.
- They are my Father, my Mother, my sister and I
- My father is an engineer and my mother is a doctor
- I would like to be a book-keeper because I like numbers
- My hobby is gardening
- In my free time I also like taking photos
- My favourite food is meat and vegetables
- My favourite place is the south coast of Crimea and I like it because it's easy to get there
- I (don't) like travelling. I have been to Turkey and Germany
- The most beautiful place in my city is the Komsomolsky Park
- I study English because I think it's important

Exercise 2. This is Maxim. He is a student. Ask questions about him to get similar information. Use **he** and **his**.



- What's _____ name?
- _____ come from?
- What _____ studying?
- Is _____ enjoying _____?
- _____ live?
- _____ live with?
- _____ course start?
- What _____ after the course?

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 2.

- What's ___ his ___ name?
- ___ Where does he come ___ from?
- What ___ is he ___ studying?
- Is ___ he ___ enjoying ___ the course ___?
- ___ Where does he ___ live?
- ___ Whom does he ___ live with?
- ___ When does his ___ course start?
- What ___ is he going to do ___ after the course?

Exercise 3. Match the questions and the answers.

- 1 Where were you born?
- 2 Are you married?
- 3 What do you do?
- 4 How many children do you have?
- 5 How do you come to school?
- 6 Why are you learning English?

- a. By bus
- b. I'm a teacher.
- c. Three.
- d. In Australia.
- e. because I need it for my job.
- f. No, I'm single.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 3.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| D | F | B | C | A | E |

Тема 1.4
Английский
язык в будущей
профессии.

Exercise 1. Put the questions to italics words

1. **Mike** studies at the port operation department, (who)
2. There are **three departments** at our college, (how many)
3. My future specialty is **navigation**, (what)
4. Our captain often tells us about his ship, (who)
5. Each lab has **modern teaching aids and equipment**, (what)
6. The cadets' scholarship is **89 roubles per month**, (how much)
7. The cadets who study well **get a scholarship**, (what cadets)

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 1.

1. Who studies at the port operation?
2. How many departments are there at our college?
3. What is my future specialty?
4. Who often tells us about his ship?
5. What does each lab have modern?

	<p>6. How much is the cadets' scholarship? 7. What cadets do get a scholarship?</p> <p>Exercise 2. Choose appropriate word</p> <p>1. Are your brothers cadets? — Nick is, but Mike isn't. He ... only 15. (has, are, is) 2. How old ... you, John? I ... 17. (is, has, are, am) 3. My friends Ted and Nick are in the swimming pool. I want to see (they, them, their) 4. Sedov is a good radio-officer. I know ... well, (he, his, him) 5. Our college is large.... living quarters are new. (it, his, its) 6. Your gym is better than (us, our, ours) 7. What is it? — It's, a textbook. — ... textbook is it? — It's my textbook, (who, which, whose)</p> <p>Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 2.</p> <p>1. Are your brothers cadets? — Nick is, but Mike isn't. He is only 15. 2. How old are you, John? I am 17. 3. My friends Ted and Nick are in the swimming pool. I want to see them . 4. Sedov is a good radio-officer. I know him well. 5. Our college is large. Its living quarters are new. 6. Your gym is better than ours. 7. What is it? — It's, a textbook. — Whose textbook is it? — It's my textbook.</p> <p>Exercise 3. Put to do and to be in appropriate form</p> <p>1. I ... a cadet. 2. He ... 16 years old. 3.... Helen speaks German? 4. Who ... the dean (декан) of the port operation department? 5. What... you do at your sports ground? 6.... the cadets live in hostels? 7.... he get a scholarship? 8.... you making good progress in studies? 9.... she want to tell you anything about her progress in English? 10. When ... they take their exams?</p> <p>Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 3.</p> <p>1. I am a cadet. 2. He is 16 years old. 3. Does Helen speak German? 4. Who is the dean (декан) of the port operation department? 5. What do you do at your sports ground? 6. Do the cadets live in hostels? 7. Does he get a scholarship? 8. Are you making good progress in studies? 9. Does she want to tell you anything about her progress in English? 10. When do they take their exams?</p>
<p>Тема 1.5 Путешествие.</p>	<p>Exercise 1. There are some types of travel. Match the words denoting types of travel to their definitions and translate them into Russian.</p> <p>1. Flight a) travelling by sea or along the river. 2. Hitch-hiking..... b) travelling for pleasure with little money, and carrying a rucksack. 3. Expedition..... c) a long walk in the mountains, in the countryside. 4. Voyage d) a journey across the sea, a lake or river. 5. Crossing..... e) a holiday spent on a large ship, which visits a number of places. 6. Hike..... f) an organized journey that is made for a particular purpose of exploration. 7. Package tour..... g) travelling on foot, with occasional rides in passing cars. 8. Cruise..... h) a holiday, arranged by travel company, your trip and accommodation are booked for you. 9. Backpacking..... i) a journey by air, on on plane.</p> <p>Варианты ответов. Упражнение 1.</p> <p>1. полет – i 2. путешествие автостопом – g</p>

3. экспедиция – f
4. путешествие – d
5. морской рейс - a
6. путешествие пешком – c
7. комплексное турне – h
8. круиз – e
9. пеший туризм – b

Exercise 2. Match a line A with the sentence in B to make more suggestions. Use *I think/don't think we should...*

For example, *I think we should buy some guidebooks. They'll give us a lot of information.*

A	B
1 ... buy some guidebooks.	Our bags will be too heavy to carry.
2 ... take plenty of suncream.	I have some friends there.
3 ... pack too many clothes.	We don't want to get ill.
4 ... take anything valuable.	It'll be really hot.
5 ... go to Japan first.	That would be really stupid.
6 ... go anywhere dangerous.	They'll give us a lot of information.
7 ... have some vaccinations.	We might lose it.

Варианты ответов. Упражнение 2.

2. I think we should take plenty of suncream. It'll be really hot.
3. I think we shouldn't pack too many clothes. Our bags will be too heavy to carry.
4. I think we shouldn't take anything valuable. We might lose it.
5. I think we should go to Japan first. I have some friends there.
6. I think we shouldn't go anywhere dangerous. That would be really stupid.
7. I think we should have some vaccinations. We don't want to get ill.

Exercise 3. Complete the following story about a business trip by putting a compound noun from the box in each gap.

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

The last time I came to the airport, I lost my passport. I was nice and early so there were no queues at the (1) I checked in 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 that moment, they called me over the loud speaker. "Will passenger Martinez travelling to Madrid please contact the (7) ... ?" I felt so embarrassed!

Варианты ответов. Упражнение 3.

1. check-in desk
2. hand luggage
3. boarding card/pass
4. passport control

5. departure lounge
6. duty free shop
7. information desk

Тема 1.6
Судостроение в
России.

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. 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.

<p>Тема № 1.7 В морском колледже.</p>	<p>1 – c, 2 – e, 3 – f, 4 – b, 5 – a, 6 – g, 7 – d.</p> <p>Exercise 1. Match the words with opposite meanings A day-time student; much; old-fashioned; to attend; a part-time undergraduate; little; important; to miss; to solve the problem; unimportant; advanced; to give up the task</p> <p>Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 1. A day-time student - a part-time undergraduate; much – little; old-fashioned – advanced; to attend - to miss; important – unimportant; to solve the problem - to give up the task</p> <p>Exercise 2. Write down the abbreviations in full words SEC; D of JS; comps; KSMTU; SMTS.</p> <p>Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 2. SEC- Secondary Education Certificates; D of JS - Diplomas of Junior Specialist; Comps- computers; KSMTU - the Kerch Shipbuilding Mechanical Technical University; SMTS - State Maritime Technological School</p> <p>Exercise 3. Make right word combinations using words from the both columns according to their meanings in the text.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 853 1481 1240"> <tr> <td>1. to discuss</td> <td>a) progress</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. to take</td> <td>b) extensive automation of production processes</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. to concern</td> <td>c) much work</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. to have</td> <td>d) an increase in labour productivity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. to do</td> <td>e) a lot of subjects</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. to carry out</td> <td>f) questions</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. to talk about</td> <td>g) the special subjects</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. to ensure</td> <td>h) the production to the level of the best world samples</td> </tr> </table> <p>Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 3. 1- f; 2- h; 3- e; 4-g; 5- c; 6- b; 7- a; 8-d</p>	1. to discuss	a) progress	2. to take	b) extensive automation of production processes	3. to concern	c) much work	4. to have	d) an increase in labour productivity	5. to do	e) a lot of subjects	6. to carry out	f) questions	7. to talk about	g) the special subjects	8. to ensure	h) the production to the level of the best world samples
1. to discuss	a) progress																
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7. to talk about	g) the special subjects																
8. to ensure	h) the production to the level of the best world samples																
<p>Тема № 2.1 Экипаж корабля.</p>	<p>Exercise 1 Fill in the gaps, use the words from the box</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="432 1384 1481 1592"> <tr> <td>a) equipment</td> <td>d) <u>Transponders</u></td> <td>g) another</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b) voyage</td> <td>e) mooring</td> <td>h) mate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c) department</td> <td>f) Competency</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">A Second Mate (2nd Mate) or Second Officer (2O) Duties</p> <p>A 2nd Mate is a <u>licensed member</u> of the <u>deck ...</u> (1) of a <u>merchant ship</u> holding a Second Mates Certificate of ... (2), which is issued by the administration. The second mate is the third in command and a watchkeeping officer, customarily the ship's <u>navigator</u>. Other duties vary, but the second mate is often the medical officer and in charge of maintaining <u>distress signaling ...</u> (3). On <u>oil tankers</u>, the second mate usually assists the <u>chief ...</u> (4) with the Cargo operations. The Navigator's role focuses on creating the ship's <u>passage plans</u>. A passage plan is a comprehensive, step by step description of how the ... (5) is to proceed from berth to berth or one port to ... (6). The plan includes undocking, departure, the end route portion of a voyage, approach, and ... (7) at the destination. The GMDSS (Global Maritime Distress and Safety System) officer role consists of performing tests and maintenance, and ensuring the proper log-keeping on the</p>	a) equipment	d) <u>Transponders</u>	g) another	b) voyage	e) mooring	h) mate	c) department	f) Competency								
a) equipment	d) <u>Transponders</u>	g) another															
b) voyage	e) mooring	h) mate															
c) department	f) Competency																

ship's Global Maritime Distress Safety System equipment. Safety equipment includes Emergency Position-Indicating Radio Beacons, a NAVTEX unit, INMARSAT consoles, various radios, Search and Rescue ... (8), and Digital Selective Calling systems.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
department	Competency	<u>Transponders</u>	mate	mooring	another	voyage	equipment

**Тема № 2.2
Посещение
корабля.**

Exercise 1 Form true sentences matching their parts

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The main body of a ship... 2. The foremost part... 3. The rearmost part ... 4. The part in between... 5. All permanent housing above the main deck ... 6. The forward raised part of the deck... 7. Its after raised part... 8. The angle that a ship is making fore and aft with the water... 9. A list or inclination from one side to another, caused by faulty loading, ... 	<p>to call to refer to</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ...the bow. 2. ... as trim. 3. ...a hull. 4. ...the poop. 5. ... as heel. 6. ...midships. 7. ...the stern. 8. ...the forecastle. 9. ...as superstructure.
--	--------------------------------	--

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 1.

- 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

Exercise 2 Choose the right form of a Participle for the following sentences

1. Bulkheads are vertical steel walls (going/ gone) across the ship and along.
2. It is made up of frames (covering/ covered) with plating.
3. Openings (giving/ given) access to holds are called hatches.
4. The forward (raising/ raised) part of the deck is called the forecastle and its after (raising/ raised) part is the poop.
5. Ships (having/ had) derricks also have cargo masts and cargo posts (or Samson posts) on deck.
6. The (dividing/ divided) circle on the left shows the depth to which the ship may be loaded in summer time.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 2.

1. Bulkheads are vertical steel walls going across the ship and along.
2. It is made up of frames covered with plating.
3. Openings giving access to holds are called hatches.
4. The forward raising part of the deck is called the forecastle and its after raised part is the poop.
5. Ships had derricks also have cargo masts and cargo posts (or Samson posts) on deck.
6. The dividing circle on the left shows the depth to which the ship may be loaded in summer time.

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

	<p>1) transverse bulkhead 2) shell plating 3) stiffening framing 4) forepeak bulkhead 5) upper deck 6) thwartships 7) deck plating</p> <p>a) верхняя палуба b) форпиковая переборка c) поперечная переборка d) палубная обшивка e) листы обшивки f) укрепляющий набор g) поперёк корабля</p> <p>Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 3. 1 – c, 2 – e, 3 – f, 4 – b, 5 – a, 6 – g, 7 – d.</p>
<p>Тема № 2.3 Плавательная практика.</p>	<p><i>Exercise 1. Translate into English language</i></p> <p>устье реки; размещать груз; работать круглосуточно; ледокольный флот; сухой и плавучий доки; контейнерный терминал; место швартовки; механизмы для обработки грузов; в ближайшем будущем; движение транспорта; груз хранится; быть открытым для навигации; обрабатывать груз в порту</p> <p>Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 1. estuary; to place cargo; to work around the clock; icebreaking fleet; dry and floating docks; container terminal; mooring place; cargo handling mechanisms; in the near future; traffic; cargo stored; to be open for navigation; to handle cargo in port</p> <p><i>Exercise 2. Open the brackets use the verb in appropriate form.</i></p> <p>In 1986 a new port (to appear) on the Baltic Sea — the Novotallinnsky Port. Now when one more stage of the port (to construct) the President of the Estonian Shipping Company (to give) an interview to the correspondent of the Russian Shipping.</p> <p>Correspondent: First of all I'd like to ask you why the Novotallinnsky Port (to call) the port of the 21st century? President: There (to be) some reasons for that. Firstly because the whole project (to complete) in the 21st century. Secondly because the equipment and cargo handling facilities (to be) up to the highest world standards.</p> <p>C.: What port facilities (to build) in the port yet? P.: Novotallinnsky Port is an all-purpose dry cargo port. So many specialized loading / unloading terminals, grain tanks and elevators, refrigerators for perishables (скоропортящиеся грузы), warehouses for general cargoes (to construct) in our port.</p> <p>C.: How large do you expect the port (to be) after the completion? P.: When the construction (to be over) Novotallinnsky Port (to become) the largest in the Baltic Sea.</p> <p>C.: It is a joint project, isn't it? P.: Yes, several foreign partners (to participate) in the construction of the port. C.: Thank you for the interview.</p> <p>Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 2. In 1986 a new port appeared on the Baltic Sea — the Novotallinnsky Port. Now when one more stage of the port was constructed the President of the Estonian Shipping Company gave an interview to the correspondent of the Russian Shipping.</p> <p>Correspondent: First of all I'd like to ask you why the Novotallinnsky Port was called the port of the 21st century? President: There were some reasons for that.</p>

	<p>Firstly because the whole project was completed in the 21st century. Secondly because the equipment and cargo handling facilities were up to the highest world standards.</p> <p>C.: What port facilities have been built in the port yet?</p> <p>P.: Novotallinnsky Port is an all-purpose dry cargo port. So many specialized loading / unloading terminals, grain tanks and elevators, refrigerators for perishables (скоропортящиеся грузы), warehouses for general cargoes were constructed in our port.</p> <p>C.: How large do you expect the port be after the completion?</p> <p>P.: When the construction is over, Novotallinnsky Port will become the largest in the Baltic Sea.</p> <p>C.: It is a joint project, isn't it?</p> <p>P.: Yes, several foreign partners participate in the construction of the port.</p> <p>C.: Thank you for the interview.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Exercise 3. Translate into English language</p> <p>Ильичевск — один из крупнейших портов на Черном море. Он был основан в 1961 г. Порт удобно расположен в бухте Сухого Лимана в 27 км от Одессы и принадлежит Черноморскому пароходству.</p> <p>Океанские суда многих стран мира заходит ежедневно в этот порт.</p> <p>Грузооборот порта значительно возрос за последнее время. В Ильичевске идет круглосуточная обработка различных грузов. В порту имеются самые современные грузообрабатывающие механизмы, складские помещения, холодильники, контейнерные терминалы и т. д. Между Ильичевском и Варной действует паромная переправа.</p> <p>Черноморское пароходство ожидает, что порт Ильичевой будет увеличен в ближайшем будущем.</p> <p>Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 3.</p> <p>Ilyichevsk is one of the largest ports on the Black Sea. It was founded in 1961. The port is conveniently located in the bay of the Dry Estuary, 27 km from Odessa and belongs to the Black Sea Shipping Company.</p> <p>Ocean vessels from many countries of the world enter this port daily.</p> <p>The cargo turnover of the port has increased significantly recently. In Ilyichevsk, there is a round-the-clock processing of various cargoes. The port has the most modern cargo handling mechanisms, storage facilities, refrigerators, container terminals, etc. There is a ferry crossing between Ilyichsisk and Varna.</p> <p>The Black Sea Shipping Company expects that the port of Ilyicheva will be enlarged in the near future.</p>
<p>Тема № 2.4 Ситуационные диалоги: как найти дорогу к...?»</p>	<p>Exercise 1. Read the dialogues in pairs and translate them. Learn the dialogues by heart</p> <p>1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excuse me, how can I get to the University? - You'd better go by Metro there. - And where is the metro station? - Go down the street two blocks straight ahead and you'll see the station. - Thank you very much. - Not at all. <p>2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Excuse me, where is the Metropolitan Museum of Art, please? - Over there, on the left.

- Oh, I see. Thank you very much. Good-bye.
- Good-bye. Have a nice day.
- Thank you.

3

- I beg your pardon, is this the right way to Hyde Park Corner?
- To Hyde Park Corner? Let me see... No, you must turn right at the first traffic lights. Then keep straight on till you come to Oxford Street. Oxford Street leads to Hyde Park Corner.
- Is it very far?
- About 15 minutes. But you can take a bus, too. There's a bus stop over there. Hyde Park Corner is the second or third stop from here.
- Well, I think I can walk. Thank you very much.
- That's all right.

4

- Excuse me.
- Yes.
- I'm lost. Is this way to Brighton?
- No, I'm afraid it isn't. You are going the wrong way. This is the Portsmouth Road.
- Oh, can you tell me the way to Brighton?
- Yes, turn round and go back to the roundabout (кольцо). Take the exit A272. You'll see signposts (указатели) to Brighton from there.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 1.

1

- Извините, как я могу добраться до университета?
- Вам лучше поехать туда на метро.
- А где станция метро?
- Пройдите по улице два квартала прямо и увидите станцию.
- Большое спасибо.
- Нисколько.

2

- Простите, пожалуйста, где находится Метрополитен-музей?
- Вон там, слева.
- Ага, понятно. Большое спасибо. До свидания.
- До свидания. Хорошего дня.
- Спасибо.

3

- Прошу прощения, это правильный путь к углу Гайд-парка?
- В угол Гайд-парка? Дай-ка посмотреть... Нет, ты должен повернуть направо на первом светофоре. Затем держитесь прямо, пока не дойдете до Оксфорд-стрит. Оксфорд-стрит ведет к углу Гайд-парка.
- Это очень далеко?
- Около 15 минут. Но можно и на автобусе. Там автобусная остановка. Уголок Гайд-парка — вторая или третья остановка отсюда.
- Ну, думаю, я могу ходить. Большое спасибо.
- Все в порядке.

4

- Извините меня.

	<p>- Да. - Я потерялся. Это дорога в Брайтон? - Нет, боюсь, что нет. Вы идете неправильным путем. Это Портсмут-роуд. - О, ты можешь сказать мне дорогу в Брайтон? - Да, повернись и иди обратно на кольцевую развязку (кольцо). Сверните на съезд A272. Оттуда вы увидите указатели (указатели) на Брайтон.</p>
<p>Тема № 3.1 Суда и их устройство.</p>	<p><i>Exercise 1 Complete the description of a modern tanker</i> The hull is divided into a number of watertight ... by decks and steel bulkheads. At the fore and after ends of the hull are the ... tanks and after peak tanks. The ... is situated at the after end of the ship to leave more room for cargo. Between the engine room and the cargo space is a The cargo space is divided up into a number of.... Above the main deck is the At the fore end is the At the after end the ... superstructure and the ... are combined.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>tanks; bridge; engine room; poop; superstructure; fore peak; forecastle; coffer dam; compartment</p> </div> <p>Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 1. The hull is divided into a number of watertight <i>compartments</i> by decks and steel bulkheads. At the fore and after ends of the hull are the <i>fore peak</i> tanks and after peak tanks. The <i>engine room</i> is situated at the after end of the ship to leave more room for cargo. Between the engine room and the cargo space is a <i>cofferdam</i>. The cargo space is divided up into a number of <i>tanks</i>. Above the main deck is the <i>superstructure</i>. At the fore end is the <i>forecastle</i>. At the after end are the <i>poop</i>, superstructure and the <i>bridge</i> are combined.</p> <p><i>Exercise 2 CHOOSE THE RIGHT ANSWER A, B, C</i> AMIDSHIPS is: a) Between the bow and stern b) In the center of the main deck c) The middle deck Another word for ASTERN is: a) Forward b) Ahead c) Aft Where is ABAFT? a) Toward the stern of a ship b) Towards the bows c) To starboard</p> <p>Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 2. AMIDSHIPS is: b) In the center of the main deck Another word for ASTERN is: c) Aft Where is ABAFT? a) Toward the stern of a ship</p> <p><i>Exercise 3 Match the definition with their meaning</i> FORECASTLE DECK POOP DECK RUDDER ENGINE ROOM ... is the largest physical compartment of the machinery space on ship ... a device used for steering and manoeuvring a vessel ... the highest aftermost deck of a ship ... a partial deck above the main deck at the bow of a ship over a forecastle</p> <p>Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 3. ENGINE ROOM is the largest physical compartment of the machinery space on ship</p>

	<p>RUDDER a device used for steering and manoeuvring a vessel POOP DECK the highest aftermost deck of a ship FORECASTLE DECK a partial deck above the main deck at the bow of a ship over a forecastle</p>
<p>Тема № 3.2 Организация судоремонта</p>	<p><i>Exercise 1. Translate into English language</i> Вдали от родных берегов; аварийный ремонт может производиться; указать размеры повреждений; под наблюдением представителей; будущие судовладельцы; следить за установкой; принимать участие в ходовых испытаниях; обсудить ремонтную ведомость; контролировать ремонт; подписывать счета; составить приемно-сдачный акт.</p> <p>Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 1.</p> <p>Away from home shores; emergency repairs can be carried out; indicate the extent of damage; under the supervision of representatives; future shipowners; monitor the installation; take part in sea trials; discuss the repair list; monitor repairs; sign invoices; draw up a acceptance certificate.</p> <p><i>Exercise 2. Make up sentences, using following words and translate them.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Send, receive, the ship, their, shipowners, to, a, representatives, new. 2. List, to, repairs, is, of, the, necessary, discuss, it. 3. And, ship`s, installation, take, in, the, of, part, machinery, engineers, equipment. 4. At, ships, repairs, our, foreign, sometimes, for, call, ports. 5. CIS, may, damage, countries, be, in, fulfilled, even, repair. <p>Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 2.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The shipowners send their representatives to receive new ship. 2. It is necessary to discuss the list of repairs. 3. The engineers take part in the ship`s installation of machinery and equipment. 4. Our ships often call at foreign ports for repair. 5. CIS countries may be fulfilled in damage repair. <p><i>Exercise 3. Make a written translation, using the active vocabulary of the lesson.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Представители судовладельцев всегда наблюдают за установкой механизмов и оборудования. 7. Судовые механики принимают активное участие в различных ремонтных работах на борту судна. 8. После приемных ходовых испытаний составляется приемно-сдаточный акт. 9. Фальшборт был поврежден во время швартовки в открытом море. 10. Вот перечень запчастей, которые нам необходимо заказать. 11. Необходимо заменить лопасть ВРШ, которую мы повредили в районе Лабрадора, где много плавающего льда. <p>Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 3.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Representatives of shipowners always monitor the installation of mechanisms and equipment. 2. Ship mechanics take an active part in various repair work on board the ship. 3. After the acceptance sea trials, an acceptance certificate is drawn up. 4. The bulwark was damaged during mooring in the open sea.

5. Here is a list of spare parts that we need to order.
 6. It is necessary to replace the VRSH blade, which we damaged in the Labrador area, where there is a lot of floating ice.

**Тема № 3.3
 Современные компьютерные технологии в судостроении.**

Exercise 1. Match the English words and phrases on the left with their Russian equivalents on the right

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. over time | A. искусственный интеллект |
| 2. slogan | B. высокоточный |
| 3. network technology | C. с течением времени |
| 4. artificial intelligence | D. сетевые технологии |
| 5. wired, responsive, interactive | E. совершать преступление |
| 6. commit crime | F. космическое пространство |
| 7. high-precision | G. соединённый проводами, |
| 8. outer space | H. лозунг, девиз |
| 9. life-support system | I. неконтролируемый |
| 10. unmanageable | J. система жизнеобеспечения |

Варианты ответов. Упражнение 1.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	h	d	a	g	e	b	f	j	i

Exercise 2. Do the quiz.

- 1) Which one is not an output device?
 - a) Printer
 - b) Monitor
 - c) Keyboard
 - d) Modem
- 2) Which one works as an output and input device?
 - a) Modem
 - b) Scanner
 - c) Mouse
 - d) Monitor
- 3) All computers must have:
 - a) Word processing software
 - b) An operating system
 - c) A printer attached
 - d) A virus checking program
- 4) The brain of the computer is called:
 - a) Random Access Memory RAM or
 - b) Central Processing Unit CPU or
 - c) Read Only Memory or ROM
 - d) BIOS
- 5) An operating system is:
 - a) Integrated software
 - b) CD-ROM software
 - c) Application software
 - d) System software
- 6) Software is:
 - a) A computer program
 - b) A set of instructions
 - c) All of the above
 - d) Only in operating systems

- 7) One MB is equal to:
- The amount of RAM in every computer
 - 1 billion bytes
 - 1024 KB
 - 1 thousand bytes
- 8) The resolution of a printer is measured in:
- Megabits
 - Hz
 - Dots per inch (DPI)
 - Inches (diagonal)
- 9) A computer port is used to:
- Communicate with other computer peripherals
 - Download files from the web
 - Communicate with all hard drives
 - Connect computers together

Варианты ответов. Упражнение 2.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
c	a	b	b	d	c	c	c	a

Exercise 3. Choose the right answer

- One way to predict technological change over time is to consider measurements of speed, size or
 - shape
 - cost
 - effectiveness
- By 2030 one computer will be as powerful as all modern computers in
 - Death Valley
 - Silicon Valley
 - Valley Forge
- The slogans for future technology sector are
 - farther, more, better
 - newer, larger, taller
 - faster, cheaper, smaller
- Considerable progress will be made in
 - the computer industry
 - the medicine
 - the artificial intelligence
- Computer will develop electronic
 - industry
 - commerce
 - communication
- Tomorrow's technologies contain destructive potential that mankind won't be able
 - to control
 - to eliminate
 - to decrease

Варианты ответов. Упражнение 3.

1	2	3	4	5	6
b	b	c	a	b	a

Exercise 4. Insert words into sentences.

shift key	alt key	control key	escape key	delete key
tab key	caps lock key	backspace key	standard keyboard	ergonomic keyboard
key in (or type in)	enter	data	input	

- To go back one space, hit the _____.
- To change to capital letters, press the _____.
- To change the capital letters permanently, hit the _____.
- To insert a tabulation, press the _____.
- To activate the "Ctrl" functions, press the _____.

6. To activate the "alt" functions, hit the _____.
7. To stop the computer doing something, you can press the _____.
8. Select the text you want to remove, and hit the _____.
9. Please _____ your password.
10. It took me two hours to _____ all that text.
11. A keyboard is a _____ device.
12. - Do you have a _____?
- No. I have a special _____. It's better for my arms and back.

Варианты ответов. Упражнение 4.

1. backspace key
2. caps lock key
3. shift key
4. tab key
5. control key
6. alt key
7. escape key
8. delete key
9. enter
10. input
11. key in (or type in)
12. standard keyboard, ergonomic keyboard

Exercise 5. Answer the questions use the glossary on the right.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What computer system makes it possible to send letters very quickly? 2. What system allows computer users around the world to send and to obtain information? 3. What programs provide colorful pictures and sound? 4. What is the name of a computer-created "world", which seems almost completely real? 5. What is a special term, which means "to obtain stored information from a computer's memory"? 6. What do we call a disk on which a large quantity of information can be stored? 7. What do you call a sudden, unexpected computer failure? 8. What is the term for the electrical or electronic components of a computer? 9. What do we call a large collection of data that is stored in a computer system? 10. What is the term for a set of | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. access — to find information, especially on a computer b. crash — a complete breakdown of a computer system or program c. database — a large amount of information stored in computer system d. E-mail (electronic mail) — a system that allows messages to be sent from one computer to another e. floppy disk (diskette) — a small removable magnetic disc which is used to store data f. hard disk — magnetic disk inside a computer that stores data and program g. hardware — the electrical and mechanical parts of a computer system including the screen, the keyboard and the hard disk h. laptop — a computer small enough to be held on one's knees for use i. multimedia — the combination of sound, |
|---|---|

instructions secretly put into a computer that destroys the Information stored in it and stops it from working normally?

11. Where on the Internet can you look for information about products and services offered by a company or organization?
12. What is WWW?
13. What store of information can you easily put into your pocket?
14. What do we call a set of computer programs to control the operation of a computer?
15. What kind of computer can you use on the plane?

- graphics and video to present information on a computer
- j. software — programs what run a computer
 - k. the Internet — an international network of computers
 - l. virtual reality (VR) — the effect produced by using computer images to make places or situations look real when they are not
 - m. virus — program secretly introduced into a computer, which makes copies of itself and often damages other programs
 - n. web site (site) — a place on the Internet that gives you information about a particular subject or product
 - o. World Wide Web — the system that stores information for computer users around the world

Варианты ответов. Упражнение 5.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
d	k	i	l	a	f	b	g	c	m	n	o	e	j	h

Тема № 4.1
Деловой
английский язык.
На пути к
карьере.

Exercise 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

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 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

Exercise 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.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 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

Exercise 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.

Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 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.

Exercise 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.

	<p>B: Yes, it is. If it frozen, we could have gone skating. a) had been b) was c) would be d) would have been</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p>Примерные варианты ответов. Упражнение 4.</p> <p>1 had been 2 in case 3 knew 4 only 5 when 6 unless</p>
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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
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	Почти везде самостоятельно выбирает эффективный	Нуждается в помощи в выборе эффективного	Может работать только под руководством

	материала	способ подачи материала	способа подачи материала	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
Тема № 2.2 Посещение корабля.	Презентация 1: 1. Понятие о термине «водный транспорт» 2. Порты погрузки и выгрузки 3. Водный транспорт по типу используемых акваторий 4. История речного транспорта 5. Грузовые перевозки

	6. Пассажирские перевозки 7. Морской транспорт 8. Классификация морского транспорта в зависимости от задач и рода груза Презентация 2: 1. Классификация судов 2. По принципу водоизмещения 3. по транспортному назначению 4. Типы грузовых судов 5. Обслуживающие суда 6. Вспомогательные суда 7. По типу движения 8. По типу двигателя
Тема № 3.1 Суда и их устройство.	1. Конструкция корпуса судна 2. Судовые покрытия 3. Описание конструкций 4. Форштевень, ахтерштевень 5. Конструкция машинного отделения 6. Грузовые люки, краны, палубное оборудование 7. Конструкция рулевого оборудования. 8. Судовые помещения.

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, стилевое 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, стилевое 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	Коммуникация существенно затруднена, учащийся не проявляет речевой инициативы.	Обучающийся делает большое количество грубых лексических ошибок.	Обучающийся делает большое количество грубых грамматических ошибок.	Речь воспринимается с трудом из-за большого количества фонетических ошибок. Интонация обусловлена влиянием родного языка.

задании, стилевое оформление речи не в полной мере соответствует типу задания, аргументация не на соответствующе м уровне, нормы вежливости не соблюдены.				
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Тема	Содержание ролевой игры
Тема 1.5 Путешествие.	<p>1. Read the dialogue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is it your first visit to New York? - Yes. And unfortunately I haven't got much time. - So what are you going to do while you are here? - Well, I don't know much about New York, you know. Just the Empire State building and the Statue of Liberty. - You've just got two days, haven't you? You are going to be pretty busy if you want to see all the sights. - I'm planning to start early tomorrow morning. What should I do first? - I think you should start with the Empire State building. It's not the highest building now, but the view is just beautiful in the morning, when it's clear and fresh. You have to do that. - It sounds great. I'll definitely do that. Tell me, which is the highest building now? - The World Trade Centre building. But you should go there at night for the view – there's a bar up there and you can relax and look at the lights of the city. It's wonderful. - All right. <p>2. Develop the following situation. Make a dialogue of your own</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Imagine that you are visiting New York. Your partner lives in New York. Discuss advantages and disadvantages of living in big cities like New York. 2. Practice a conversation with a foreigner in the centre of your native city. The foreigner would like to visit the most important and beautiful places in the city. What would you advise him/ her? Show him/ her the way there. Discuss how much time can it take to get there.
Тема № 2.4 Ситуационные диалоги: как найти дорогу к...?»	<p>Act out the dialogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What about the Statue of Liberty? I must see the Statue of Liberty. - Well, there are different ways to do that. You can take a tour. During stops you can get out and climb up to the top. Or the cheap way is just to take the regular Staten Inland ferry - that's not a tourist

	<p>boat, so it doesn't stop - but it passes right by.</p> <p>- No, I think I'll be a tourist and climb up to the top.</p> <p>- All right. Well, there's another interesting trip in the same area - to Ellis Island. There's a big museum all about the immigrants who arrived there.</p> <p>- Yes, I'd like to do that too!</p> <p>48</p> <p>- Sure, but you are going to be pretty busy. You won't be able to do that on the same day as the Met. It's a long way, you know.</p> <p>- Really? How far is it?</p> <p>- Five or six miles at least.</p> <p>- Is it! I've got no idea where these places are. Have you got a map, perhaps?</p> <p>- Sure. I'll go and get it, and you can plan your route.</p>
<p>Тема № 3.2 Организация судоремонта</p>	<p>Act out the dialogue</p> <p><u>Meeting the representatives of the ship repair department</u></p> <p>MR. WILSON: How do you do. I'm the manager of the ship repair department. My name's Wilson. And this is Mr. Max. He is responsible for your ship's repairs.</p> <p>CHIEF ENGINEER: How do you do, gentlemen. I'm the chief engineer. My name's Petrov. These are my colleagues: Mr. Kolosov, the second engineer, Mr. Andreyev, the electrical engineer, Mr. Voronov, the refrigerating engineer and Mr. Smirnov, the engineer of our fish factory.</p> <p>MR. WILSON: Glad to meet you, gentlemen. Do all of you speak English? We are sorry to say that none of us speaks Russian.</p> <p>CHIEF ENGINEER: All right. Let's speak English then. My second engineer and myself can do it. My other colleagues understand English quite well, though they are sometimes too shy to speak.</p> <p>MR. WILSON: Oh, it's fine that we'll understand each other. What shall we begin with?</p> <p>CHIEF ENGINEER: With a cup of coffee, I think. Hope, you have nothing against it, gentlemen, have you?</p> <p>MR. WILSON: Oh, no. It would be nice on a cold day like this. Thank you. And now let's go through the list of repairs.</p> <p>CHIEF ENGINEER: O.K. It consists of general parts which include the repairs of the main engine, the auxiliary diesel-generators, the steam boiler and its supply systems, the refrigerating plant, the fish factory equipment, the deck machinery and the hull. Here are two English copies for you.</p> <p>MR. WILSON: Thank you.</p>
<p>Тема № 4.1 Деловой английский язык. На пути к карьере.</p>	<p>Act out the dialogue</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Job Hunting</p> <p>— Good morning, sir.</p> <p>— 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?</p> <p>— Five years. I am only leaving because the firm is moving to Sevastopol, but I think a change will do me good.</p> <p>— What do you know about our company? Have you got any</p>

	<p>questions for me?</p> <p>— 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?</p> <p>— 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.</p> <p>— What will my responsibilities and obligations be during the first year?</p> <p>— 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.</p> <p>— Yes, I see.</p> <p>— So tell me what are your three main strengths?</p> <p>— I think they are: reliability, loyalty, and energy.</p> <p>— OK. Do you work well under pressure?</p> <p>— Yes. I am accustomed to working under pressure.</p> <p>— Are you a leader, an entrepreneur by nature?</p> <p>— Yes, I think so.</p> <p>— 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?</p> <p>— What about travel? Where will I go and for what length of time?</p> <p>— Mostly to England for not longer than a month.</p> <p>— All right. When do you want me to start, sir?</p> <p>— In a week, if possible.</p> <p>— I am afraid I can't start working till the 10th October.</p> <p>— No problem. We'll be seeing you on the 10th then?</p> <p>— Yes, certainly. Thank you very much. Goodbye.</p> <p>— Goodbye.</p>
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Экспресс-тестирования

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.

Тема	Содержание экспресс-тестирования
<p>Тема 1.1 На корабле.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">TEST</p> <p>1. What are the types of ships?</p> <p>a) yacht b) sailboat c) battleship d) gondola</p> 



2. What are the types of ships?

- a) destroyer
- b) sailboat
- c) submarine
- d) container vessels



3. What are the types of ships?

- a) barge
- b) ferry
- c) havercraft
- d) yacht

3. a small vehicle for travelling on water.

- a) ship
- b) boat
- c) vessel
- d) tanker

4. a large boat for travelling on water, especially across the sea.

- a) ship
- b) boat
- c) vessel
- d) tanker

5. a ship or large boat for containing.

- a) ship
- b) boat
- c) vessel
- d) tanker

6. is a ship designed to transport or store liquids or gases in bulk. Major types of tankship include the oil tanker, the chemical tanker, and gas carrier.

- a) a tanker
- b) bulk carrier
- c) General cargo
- d) Container ship

7. is a merchant ship specially is designed to transport unpackaged bulk cargo, such as grains, coal, ore, and cement in its cargo holds.

- a) a tanker
- b) bulk carrier
- c) General cargo
- d) Container ship

8. is transported in bags, boxes, crates, drums, car or barrels. Unit loads of items secured to a pallet or skid are also used.

- a) a tanker
- b) bulk carrier
- c) General cargo
- d) Container ship

9. are cargo ships that carry all of their load in truck-size intermodal containers, in a technique called containerization. They are a common means of commercial intermodal freight transport and now carry most seagoing non-bulk cargo.

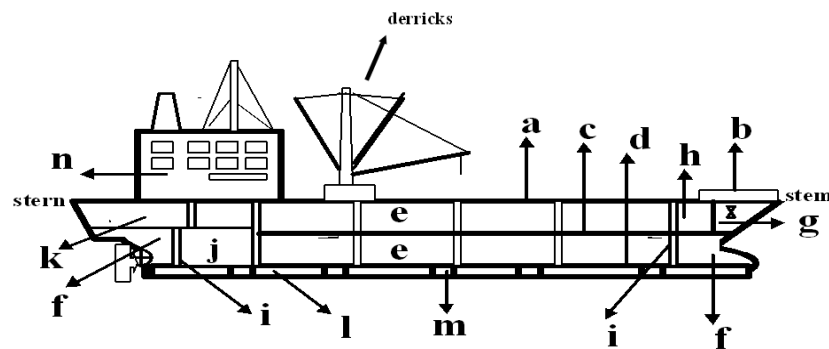
- a) a tanker
- b) bulk carrier
- c) General cargo
- d) Container ship

KEYS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	d	b	b	a	c	a	b	c	d

Тема № 3.1
Суда и их устройство.

Write down the parts of the ship



KEYS

- a-main deck
- b- forecastle
- c- tweendeck
- d- lower deck
- e- upper/lower holds
- f- forepeak/ afterpeak
- g- chain locker
- h- boatswain`s locker
- i- collision bulkheads
- j- engine room
- k- steering –engine room
- l- double bottom
- m- cofferdam
- n- superstructure

Дифференцированный зачет

Условием допуска к промежуточной аттестации (дифференцированному зачёту) является выполнение и защита (получение отметки «зачтено») всех практических занятий, прохождение всех тестов текущей аттестации с результатом не менее 75% по каждому.

Дифференцированный зачет проводится в **4-8 семестрах** изучения дисциплины.

Технология проведения дифференцированного зачета – выполнение комплексной контрольной работы по всем изученным темам.

Задания контрольной работы формируются из вопросов текущего контроля.

Итоговая контрольная работа проводится в 8 семестре и содержит 5 заданий в равной степени охватывающих весь материал. Время выполнения контрольной работы 60 минут.

Критерии оценивания:

Оценивание осуществляется по четырёхбалльной системе.

Оценивание промежуточной аттестации – дифференцированного зачёта осуществляется по номинальной шкале – за правильный ответ к каждому вопросу задания выставляется один балл, за не правильный – ноль. Общая оценка контрольной работы осуществляется в отношении количества правильных ответов к общему числу вопросов в контрольной работе (выражается в процентах).

В процентном соотношении оценки (по четырёхбалльной системе) выставляются в следующих диапазонах:

“неудовлетворительно”- менее 75%

“удовлетворительно”- 76%-85%

“хорошо”- 86%-92%

“отлично”- 93%-100%

ИТОГОВАЯ КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

ВАРИАНТ 1

1. Use either the Present Simple Tense or Present Progressive Tense:

1. Anna is interested in biology: she (study) different biological subjects at the University.
2. Botany is the science that (deal with) plants.
3. Many plants (beautify) man's environment.
4. Look! She (plant) a beautiful rose right now.
5. Most of these plants (live) on land, (possess) structures resembling stems and small leaves.
6. The post-graduates (carry out) a very serious experiment in the laboratory now.

2. Ask all types of questions for each sentence:

1. The ancients were inspired by the great success of the other lensed instrument – the telescope.
2. At that time the microscope had a profound effect on the biological sciences and related fields.
3. The ancients knew that hollow glass spheres filled with water had a magnifying effect.

3. Use the correct form of the verb (Present Simple or Present Perfect):

Biology (be) the science of life and people who (be engaged) in it (call) biologists. They (study) the secrets of living things. Their discoveries (be) of great value to all mankind.

Biology (tell) us about our body: how it (construct) and how it (function). It (give) us important information about other living things and how their lives (affect) mankind.

Biologists (make) great contributions to science. They (increase) our food supply, they (develop) new and better varieties of plants and animals. Scientific methods of farming (give) us more food than before.

4. Fill in the blanks using the following words:

Phenomena, data, species, nucleus, hypothesis, data, analysis, medium

1. Ecologists studied all the _____ that had led to the catastrophe in this region.
2. The _____ was confirmed by the _____ obtained in the experiments.
3. We will be ready to finish the _____ of our results after getting some additional _____.
4. A lot of endangered _____ are included into the Red Book.
5. The cell consists of the _____ and a mass of protoplasm.
6. Most living things can't live in aggressive _____ because it destructs their vital organs.

5. Write a letter to the Water Station applying for a part-time job in summer.

ИТОГОВАЯ КОНТРОЛЬНАЯ РАБОТА

ВАРИАНТ 2

1. Use either the Present Simple Tense or Present Progressive Tense:

1. Dolphins (be) especially friendly towards children.
2. The cat (hide) from the dog, isn't it?
3. Scientists (study) the migration of birds all over the world.
4. A mosquito's life cycle (have) many stages.
5. Mosquitoes (belong) to the Diptera, the great order of flies.
6. A disease of the mother (affect) an embryo.

2. Ask all types of questions for each sentence:

1. The magnification of the early microscopes was not very great according to the present standards.
2. In the 18th century men began to experiment with lenses in order to increase the magnification of object.
3. Before the invention of the microscope, plant study had been dominated by investigations based primarily on the external features of plants.

3. Use the correct form of the verb (Present Simple or Present Perfect):

Biology (be) the science of life and people who (be engaged) in it (call) biologists. They (study) the secrets of living things. Their discoveries (be) of great value to all mankind.

Biology (tell) us about our body: how it (construct) and how it (function). It (give) us important information about other living things and how their lives (affect) mankind.

Biologists (make) great contributions to science. They (increase) our food supply, they (develop) new and better varieties of plants and animals. Scientific methods of farming (give) us more food than before.

4. Fill in the correct particle.

1. He finished to read a chapter and turned _____ the page.
2. We were discussing a new project when one of our colleagues cut _____ the dispute with his proposal.
3. The results of this investigation will come _____ in the journal of Biochemical education.
4. Solar energy can be run _____ special panels situated on the roofs of the houses.
5. My research supervisor is keeping _____ the realization of the experiment despite all difficulties.
6. In order to obtain reliable results we should look _____ the samples and fulfill all the necessary calculations.

5. Write an invitation letter to scientific conference.

Варианты ответов
Вариант 1

1. Use either the Present Simple Tense or Present Progressive Tense:

1. Anna is interested in biology: she studies different biological subjects at the University.
2. Botany is the science that deals with plants.
3. Many plants are beautifying man's environment.
4. Look! She is planting a beautiful rose right now.
5. Most of these plants live on land, possess structures resembling stems and small leaves.
6. The post-graduates are carrying out a very serious experiment in the laboratory now.

2. Ask all types of questions for each sentence:

1. The ancients were inspired by the great success of the other lensed instrument – the telescope.
Were the ancients inspired by the great success of the other lensed instrument – the telescope?
Were the ancients inspired by the telescope or binoculars?
The ancients inspired by the telescope, weren't they?
Who were inspired by the great success of the other lensed instrument – the telescope?
What were the ancients inspired by?

2. At that time the microscope had a profound effect on the biological sciences and related fields.
Did the microscope have a profound effect on the biological sciences and related fields?
Did the microscope have a profound effect on the biological sciences and related fields or not?
At that time the microscope had a profound effect on the biological sciences and related fields, didn't it?
What effect did the microscope have?
What had a profound effect on the biological sciences and related fields?

3. The ancients knew that hollow glass spheres filled with water had a magnifying effect.
Did the ancients know that hollow glass spheres filled with water had a magnifying effect?
Did the ancients know that hollow glass spheres filled with water had a magnifying effect or not?
The ancients knew that hollow glass spheres filled with water had a magnifying effect, didn't they?
Who knew that hollow glass spheres filled with water had a magnifying effect?
What did the ancients know?

3. Use the correct form of the verb (Present Simple or Present Perfect):

Biology was the science of life and people who were engaged in it called biologists. They had studied the secrets of living things. Their discoveries were of great value to all mankind.

Biology had told us about our body: how it constructed and how it functioned. It gave us important information about other living things and how their lives had affected mankind.

Biologists had made great contributions to science. They increased our food supply; they developed new and better varieties of plants and animals. Scientific methods of farming gave us more food than before.

4. Fill in the blanks using the following words:

1. Ecologists studied all the *phenomena* that had led to the catastrophe in this region.
2. The *hypothesis* was confirmed by the *data* obtained in the experiments.

3. We will be ready to finish the *analysis* of our results after getting some additional *data*.
4. A lot of endangered *species*, are included into the Red Book.
5. The cell consists of the *nucleus* and a mass of protoplasm.
6. Most living things can't live in aggressive *medium* because it destructs their vital organs.

5. Write a letter to the Water Station applying for a part-time job in summer

Dear (Sir/Madam),

I am writing to apply for the position of ...

I believe I would be suitable for the position because...

It is my intention to continue studying science at the University. I believe that...

Previous work experience: (school/library/chemical, botanical laboratory).

I have worked in a ... for ...months/years.

I am available for a job interview.

Yours faithfully,

(your full name: first name + surname)

Вариант 2

1. Use either the Present Simple Tense or Present Progressive Tense:

1. Dolphins are especially friendly towards children.
2. The cat is hiding from the dog, isn't it?
3. Scientists study the migration of birds all over the world.
4. A mosquito's life cycle has many stages.
5. Mosquitoes are belonging to the Diptera, the great order of flies.
6. A disease of the mother affects an embryo.

2. Ask all types of questions for each sentence:

1. The magnification of the early microscopes was not very great according to the present standards.

Was the magnification of the early microscopes not very great according to the present standards?

Was the magnification of the early microscopes very great or not according to the present standards?

The magnification of the early microscopes was not very great according to the present standards, wasn't it?

What was not very great according to the present standards?

2. In the 18th century men began to experiment with lenses in order to increase the magnification of object.

Did men begin to experiment with lenses in order to increase the magnification of object?

Did men begin to experiment with lenses in order to increase the magnification of object or sample?

In the 18th century men began to experiment with lenses in order to increase the magnification of object, didn't he?

Who began to experiment with lenses in order to increase the magnification of object?

When did men begin to experiment with lenses in order to increase the magnification of object?

3. Before the invention of the microscope, plant study had been dominated by investigations based primarily on the external features of plants.

Had plant study been dominated by investigations based primarily on the external features of plants?

Had plant study been dominated by investigations based primarily on the external features of plants or not?

Plant study had been dominated by investigations based primarily on the external features of plants, hadn't it?

What had been dominated by investigations based primarily on the external features of plants?

What had plant study been dominated by investigations based on?

3. Use the correct form of the verb (Present Simple or Present Perfect):

Biology was the science of life and people who were engaged in it called biologists. They had studied the secrets of living things. Their discoveries were of great value to all mankind.

Biology had told us about our body: how it constructed and how it functioned. It gave us important information about other living things and how their lives had affected mankind.

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4. Solar energy can be run through special panels situated on the roofs of the houses.
5. My research supervisor is keeping on the realization of the experiment despite all difficulties.
6. In order to obtain reliable results we should look at the samples and fulfill all the necessary calculations.

5. Write an invitation letter to scientific conference.

Dear Prof. Brown,

We would like to invite you to attend the scientific conference devoted to the major issues of modern ichthyology which is held in Russia, Kerch, April 20-22, 2022. The conference is organized by the Kerch Maritime College.

The organizing committee of our conference will pay for your accommodation including full board and lodgings at the hotel during the conference.

I am looking forward to seeing you in Russia, Kerch.

Sincerely yours,

...

Оценочные средства
для проведения диагностического контроля по дисциплине
ОГСЭ 03. Иностранный язык с профессиональной направленностью
для студентов специальности 26.02.02 Судостроение

Содержание теста

Вопрос	Ответ
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.	e) is communicating f) communicates g) will communicating h) —
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.	e) Wherever f) Whovever g) Whatever h) 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.	a) left b) has left c) had left d) was leaving
17. We couldn't fall asleep because our neighbours _____ a lot of noise.	a) made b) had made c) have made d) were making
18. They _____ out for a few years before they decided to get married.	a) had gone b) have been going c) were going d) had been going
19. You won't pass the exam _____ you start revising immediately.	a) as long as b) provided c) unless d) if
20. I can't find my keys. I _____ them.	a) may lose b) must lost c) might have lost d) should have lost
21. The police stopped us and said we _____ to enter the building.	a) can't b) couldn't c) didn't allow d) weren't allowed
22.	a) needn't buy

Admission was free so we ____ any tickets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) mustn't buy c) didn't need to buy d) mustn't have bought
23. I'm not sure if you're aware _____ the risk.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) of b) to c) at d) in
24. She was only 19 when she sailed across _____ Atlantic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) a b) an c) the d) ___
25. The square was _____ crowded we couldn't pass.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) so b) such c) very d) as
Choose two right answers:	
26. ... is a place where ships are built and repaired.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Painting b) Maintenance c) Technical servicing
28. The ... is more fragmented in Europe than in Asia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) War ships b) Pleasure boats c) Vessels
30. Shipyards are constructed ... or tidal rivers to allow easy access for their ships.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Away from b) Near the sea c) In close proximity to the sea
31. The main body of a vessel is called ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The hull b) The framework c) The ship
32. Ferries are designed also to carry ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Passengers b) Vehicles c) Grain
33. The forward end of the hull is called...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The stern b) The bow c) The fore end
34. The after end of the hull is called ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The stern b) The bow c) The after body
35. Stairs in the ship are often called ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. bow 2. bits 3. facilities 4. fresh water 5. port side	a. left-hand side b. equipment c. drinking water d. head e. bollards
42. 1. shape parts 2. hand tools 3. holding facilities 4. amount of heat 5. cooling fluid	a. количество тепла b. ручные инструменты c. охлаждающая жидкость d. придавать деталям форму e. приспособления для удерживания
43. 1. machine-tool 2. lathe 3. milling machine 4. shaper 5. grinder	a. фрезерный станок b. станок c. шлифовальный станок d. строгальный станок e. токарный станок
44. 1. Environment 2. To pollute 3. Stuff 4. To point out 5. To deal with	a. Everything around us b. To take action on; to do business with c. To make air, rivers, soil dirty and dangerous d. To take somebody or something away from danger; e. 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.	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.

<p>3. Powerstations provide electricity for our modern lifestyles.</p> <p>4. Modern transport (e.g. cars, planes) saves us time and effort.</p>	<p>c. They may have negative effects on the environment.</p> <p>d. It congests and pollutes our towns and cities</p>	
<p>46.</p> <p><i>Fill in the gaps:</i></p> <p>The hull is divided into a number of watertight ... by decks and steel bulkheads.</p>	<p>a) superstructures</p> <p>b) compartments</p> <p>c) spaces</p>	
<p>47.</p> <p><i>Fill in the gaps:</i></p> <p>Between the engine room and the cargo space is a</p>	<p>a)cofferdam</p> <p>b)bulkhead</p> <p>c) space</p>	
<p>48.</p> <p><i>Fill in the gaps:</i></p> <p>The cargo space is divided up into a number of....</p>	<p>a) compartments</p> <p>b) spaces</p> <p>c) tanks</p>	
<p>49.</p> <p><i>Fill in the gaps:</i></p> <p>At the fore and after ends of the hull are the ... tanks and after peak tanks.</p>	<p>a) bow</p> <p>b) after peak</p> <p>c) fore peak</p>	
<p>50.</p> <p>Form true sentences matching their parts:</p>		
<p>1. The main body of a ship...</p> <p>2. The foremost part...</p> <p>3. The rearmost part ...</p> <p>4. The part in between...</p> <p>5. All permanent housing above the main deck ...</p> <p>6. The forward raised part of the deck...</p>	<p>to call</p> <p>to refer to</p>	<p>1. ...the bow.</p> <p>2. ... as trim.</p> <p>3. ...a hull.</p> <p>4. ...the poop.</p> <p>5. ... as heel.</p> <p>6. ...midships.</p> <p>7. ...the stern.</p> <p>8. ...the forecastle.</p>

Зачетный материал
для студентов 2 курса очного отделения
специальности 26.02.02 Судостроение
4 семестр
(дифференцированный зачет)

- I. Список тем для контроля усвоения лексического материала
1. At the ship
 2. Russia is a Maritime Power
 3. At the English lesson
 4. English language in the future profession
 5. Travelling
 6. Shipbuilding in Russia
 7. At the Maritime College
 8. The ship's crew
 9. Visiting a ship
- II. Список тем для контроля усвоения грамматического материала
1. The Article
 2. The Pronoun (the definition, the classification, functions in the sentence)
 3. The Noun (the definition, the case, the number, functions)
 4. The Number (the definition, types, functions)
 5. The Adjective (the definition, the classification, functions and place in the sentence)
 6. Adverbs of indefinite form and their place in a sentence
 7. Functions of the verb "to be"
 8. Functions of the verb "to have"
 9. Simple Tenses Active Voice
 10. Continuous Tenses Active Voice
 11. Construction "to be going"
 12. Perfect Tenses Active Voice
 13. Modal verbs

Зачетный материал
для студентов 3 курса очного отделения
специальности 26.02.02 Судостроение
(5 семестр)
(дифференцированный зачет)

- III. Список тем для контроля усвоения лексического материала
10. Measurements. Numbers. Percentages.
 11. Analyzing quantities. Measures of length, mass.
 12. Shipboard training.
 13. Asking the way
 14. Ships and their arrangement (types of ships, classification by destination)
 15. Ships and their arrangement (navigability, flotation)
 16. General description of the vessel (parts of a ship, shipboard equipment)
 17. Hull construction

- IV. Список тем для контроля усвоения грамматического материала
14. Word formation (types, use in speech)
 15. Prepositions (types, use, set expressions with prepositions)
 16. Past participle
 17. Passive voice (formation, use)

Conditionals (types, formation,

Зачетный материал
для студентов 3 курса очного отделения
специальности 26.02.02 Судостроение
(6 семестр)
(дифференцированный зачет)

- V. Список тем для контроля усвоения лексического материала
18. Hull construction (methods of forming the ship's hull)
 19. Sea-going qualities of ships
 20. Purpose and equipment of ship premises
 21. Ship repair: types of repairs, basic technological documentation. Ship's modernization
 22. Principles of ship repair organization
 23. Warranty obligations of ship repair
 24. Ship's transfer for repair and from repair
 25. Ship recycling. Elimination of environmentally hazardous elements of the ship.
 26. Operation of the vessel: instructions

- VI. Список тем для контроля усвоения грамматического материала
18. Conditionals (types, formation, use)
 19. Perfect Tenses Passive Voice
 20. Complex Object (types, formation, use)

Зачетный материал
для студентов 4 курса очного отделения
специальности 26.02.02 Судостроение
(8 семестр)

- VII. Список тем для контроля усвоения лексического материала
27. Linguistic, stylistic and structural features of newspaper articles
 28. Business writing
 29. Business letter (enquire, tender, letter of complaint)
 30. The order (samples of order)
 31. The contract/ agreement (prices, terms)
 32. The letter of guarantee
 33. Act of providence
- VIII. Список тем для контроля усвоения грамматического материала
1. Functions of the verb “to be”
 2. Functions of the verb “to have”
 3. Functions of the verb “to do”
 4. Pronoun “it”
 5. Pronoun “they”
 6. Functions of the word “one”
 7. Complex sentence. Types of subordinate clauses
 8. Comparison of “-ing” forms
 9. Comparison of “-ed” forms
 10. Subjunctive mood
 11. Conditionals (types, formation, use)