Документ полтисан простой алектронной полтиство НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ Информация о владельце:

ФИО: Котова Лариса Анатольевна

Должность: Директор филиала

Дата подписания: 10. Федеральвное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение Уникальный программный ключ: высшего образования

10730ffe6b1ed03ch7444b6e9d97700b86e⁵t04e7eдовательский технологический университет «МИСиС» Новотроицкий филиал

Рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля)

Иностранный язык

Закреплена за подразделением Кафедра гуманитарных и социально-экономических наук (Новотроицкий

филиал)

Направление подготовки 18.03.01 Химическая технология

Профиль Химическая технология природных энергоносителей и углеродных

материалов

Формы контроля на курсах:

экзамен 4 зачет 4, 3

Квалификация	Бакалавр	
Форма обучения	заочная	
Общая трудоемкость	9 3ET	
Часов по учебному плану	324	
в том числе:		;
аудиторные занятия	32	;
самостоятельная работа	271	
часов на контроль	21	

Распределение часов дисциплины по курсам

Курс	(3	4	1	IA.	OFO
Вид занятий	УП	РΠ	УП	РΠ	Итого	
Практические	16	16	16	16	32	32
Итого ауд.	16	16	16	16	32	32
Контактная работа	16	16	16	16	32	32
Сам. работа	120	120	151	151	271	271
Часы на контроль	8	8	13	13	21	21
Итого	144	144	180	180	324	324

Программу составил(и):

к.пс.н., Доцент, Петренко С.С.

Рабочая программа

Иностранный язык

Разработана в соответствии с ОС ВО:

Самостоятельно устанавливаемый образовательный стандарт высшего образования - бакалавриат Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «Национальный исследовательский технологический университет «МИСиС» по направлению подготовки 18.03.01 Химическая технология (приказ от 02.04.2021 г. № 119 о.в.)

Составлена на основании учебного плана:

18.03.01 Химическая технология, $18.03.01_22_$ ХимТехнология_ПрПЭиУМ $_$ заоч.plx Химическая технология природных энергоносителей и углеродных материалов, утвержденного Ученым советом ФГАОУ ВО НИТУ "МИСиС" в составе соответствующей ОПОП ВО 30.11.2021, протокол № 35

Утверждена в составе ОПОП ВО:

18.03.01 Химическая технология, Химическая технология природных энергоносителей и углеродных материалов, утвержденной Ученым советом ФГАОУ ВО НИТУ "МИСиС" 30.11.2021, протокол № 35

Рабочая программа одобрена на заседании

Кафедра гуманитарных и социально-экономических наук (Новотроицкий филиал)

Протокол от 08.06.2022 г., №11

Руководитель подразделения к.э.н., доцент Измайлова А.С.

	1. ЦЕЛИ ОСВОЕНИЯ
1.1	Цель: овладение системой иностранного языка как средством межъязыковой коммуникации за счет знаний особенностей функционирования фонетических, лексико-грамматических, стилистических и социокультурных норм родного и иностранного языков в разных сферах речевой коммуникации, и в первую очередь в сфере профессиональной коммуникации.
1.2	Задачи дисциплины:
1.3	1. Формирование у обучающихся представления о специфике артикуляции звуков, интонации, акцентуации и ритма нейтральной речи в изучаемом языке; навыков в чтении транскрипции; навыков в чтении текстов профессиональной направленности;
1.4	2.Формирование способности к восприятию аудиальной информации элементарного характера на изучаемом языке.
1.5	3.Овладение лексическим минимумом в объеме 3000 учебных лексических единиц общего характера; привитие навыков диалогической и монологической речи с использованием наиболее употребительных и относительно простых лексико-грамматических средств в основных коммуникативных ситуациях;
1.6	4.Ознакомление с основными грамматическими явлениями изучаемого языка в объеме, необходимом для понимания текстов при чтении и переводе; а также привитие грамматических навыков, обеспечивающих коммуникацию общего характера без искажения смысла при письменном и устном общении;
1.7	5.Повышение уровня культуры речи, воспитание толерантного отношения и уважение к духовным ценностям других народов.

2. МЕСТО В СТРУКТУРЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ								
	Блок ОП:	Б1.О						
2.1	Требования к предва	рительной подготовке обучающегося:						
2.1.1	Учебная практика по п	Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений						
2.1.2	Русский язык							
2.2	Дисциплины (модули предшествующее:) и практики, для которых освоение данной дисциплины (модуля) необходимо как						
2.2.1	Подготовка к процедур	ре защиты и защита выпускной квалификационной работы						

3. РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ, COOTHECEHHЫЕ С ФОРМИРУЕМЫМИ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЯМИ

УК-4: Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах), эффективно функционировать в национальном и международном коллективах индивидуально и как член команды

Знать:

УК-4-31 основные современные коммуникативные средства, в том числе на деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

УК-3: Способен эффективно обмениваться информацией, идеями, проблемами и решениями с инженерным сообществом и обществом в целом, осуществлять социальное взаимодействие и и реализовывать свою роль в команде

Знать:

УК-3-31 основные лексические единицы; концептуальные основы социального взаимодействия, основы формирования команды управления и принципы

выбора оргструктуры; основные характеристики источников информации

УК-4: Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах), эффективно функционировать в национальном и международном коллективах индивидуально и как член команды

Уметь:

УК-4-У1 создавать на русском и иностранном языке письменные тексты научного и официально-делового стилей речи по профессиональным вопросам

УК-3: Способен эффективно обмениваться информацией, идеями, проблемами и решениями с инженерным сообществом и обществом в целом, осуществлять социальное взаимодействие и и реализовывать свою роль в команде

Уметь:

УК-3-У1 выбирать направление развития идей с учетом видовых характеристик и осуществлять взаимодействие посредством распределения проектных ролей в команде; уметь организовать работу по сбору необходимых информационно-аналитических данных.

УК-4: Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах), эффективно функционировать в национальном и международном коллективах индивидуально и как член команды

Владеть:

УК-4-В1 системой норм русского литературного и иностранного(ых) языка(ов); навыками использования языковых средств для достижения профессиональных целей, ведения деловой переписки

УК-3: Способен эффективно обмениваться информацией, идеями, проблемами и решениями с инженерным сообществом и обществом в целом, осуществлять социальное взаимодействие и и реализовывать свою роль в команде

Владеть:

УК-3-В1 навыками по распределению ролей в коллективе; навыками в области обработки и применения полученной информации.

		4. CTI	РУКТУР	А И СОДЕРЖА	НИЕ			
Код занятия	Наименование разделов и тем /вид занятия/	Семестр / Курс	Часов	Формируемые индикаторы компетенций	Литература и эл. ресурсы	Примечание	КМ	Выполн яемые работы
	Раздел 1. Вводный фонетический курс.							
1.1	Специфика артикуляции звуков, интонации, акцентуации и ритма нейтральной речи в английском языке. Чтение транскрипции. /Пр/	3	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- В1 УК-3-31	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3	Role play. Meeting		
1.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Тренировка фонетических упражнений на сайте по аудированию. Формирование способности к восприятию аудиальной информации элементарного характера на изучаемом языке /Ср/	3	10	УК-4-31 УК-4- В1 УК-3-31	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3		KM1	
	Раздел 2. My future profession is an engineer.							
2.1	Лексика и базовый текст по теме. Побудительное предложение. Отрицательная форма повелительного наклонения. Понятие о падежах существительных и местоимений. Род и число имен существительных. Личные местоимения. Притяжательные местоимения. Глагол to be в настоящем времени. Выражение отношения родительного падежа с помощью предлога of. /Пр/	3	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- В1 УК-3-31	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	Role play. Profession		
2.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуаз.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Торіс. Му future Profession /Ср/ Раздел 3. Му Family.	3	10	УК-4-31 УК-4- В1 УК-3-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		KM2	

учебного материала в LMS Салуах Угение и перевод базовото техта и пратговорной теме. Составление индивируального поссария. /Ср/ УГ УК-3-31 УК-3-91 ЛІ 2/12.1 ЛЗ 2/13.3 ЛЗ 2/13.3 Л	3.1	Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Семья». Представление личной информации. /Пр/	3	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-3-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3			
время группы Соптиноиз. Мисси/таму/little /few /Пр/ V1 УК-3-31 / 1 22 33 Л. 12/12.1/13. . 1.13.3.73.4 Л. 12/12.1/13. . 1.13.3.73.4 XM2 3.4 Самостоятельное изучение индивидуального глоссария. Торіс. Му Friend. Нія Family /Ср/ 3 10 УК-4-31 УК-4. . 11. . 12.12.1. . 12.2.3/13.1. . 13.2.3/13.3. . 31.92.93 II.1. . 12.12.1. . 12.2.1/13. . 13.2.3/13.3. . 31.92.93 KM1, K Раздел 4. Му Flat 3 10 УК-4-31 УК-4. . У1 УК-4-81 . У1 УК-3-31 . У1 УК-3-31	3.2	учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального	3	10		Л2.2 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3		KM1	
ВТУК-3-31		время группы Continuous.Much/many/little /few /Пр/		2	У1 УК-3-31	Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3			
Контрольной работы /Ср/ V1 УК-4-BI	3.4	учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Торіс. Му Friend.	3	10	В1 УК-3-31 УК-3-В1	Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3			
4.1 Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Квартира» /Пр/ 3 2 УК-4-31 УК-4- УІ УК-3-31 ЛІ ДД. ДД. ДД. ДД. ДД. ДД. ДД. ДД. ДД. ДД	3.5	1 ' '	3	10	У1 УК-4-В1 УК-3-31 УК-3-	Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.3			
10 11 12 12 13 13 13 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16		Раздел 4. My Flat							
учебного материала в LMS Сапуах. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. /Ср/ 4.3 Оборот there is/there are. (was/were) Предлоги места и направления. Some/any/no /Пр/ 4.4 Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуах.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Торіс. Our Flat /Ср/	4.1		3	2	У1 УК-3-31	Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3			
(was/were) Предлоги места и направления. Some/any/no /Пр/ В1 УК-3-31 УК-3-B1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. Моving Ноте Ноте Ноте Ноте Ноте Ноте Ноте Ноте	4.2	учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального	3	10	У1 УК-3-31	Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.2 Л3.3			
учебного материала в LMS В1 УК-3-31 Л1.2Л2.1 Сапуаз.Повторение УК-3-В1 Л2.3Л3.1 теоретического материала Л3.2 Л3.3 по грамматическому Л3.4 разделу и самостоятельное Выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Торіс. Our Ган. /Ср/	4.3	(was/were) Предлоги места и направления. Some/any/no	3	2	В1 УК-3-31	Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.3 Л3.4	Moving		
Раздел 5. My Working Day	4.4	учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Торіс. Our Flat /Cp/	3	10	В1 УК-3-31	Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4		KM3	

5.1	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуаз. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Му Working Day». /Ср/	3	10	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-3-31 УК-3-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3		
5.2	Questions. Общий вопрос. Альтернативные вопросы. Специальные вопросы. Past Simple /Пр/	3	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		
5.3	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Торіс. Му Working Day /Cp/ Раздел 6. Holidays.	3	10	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-4-В1 УК-3-31 УК-3- У1 УК-3-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	КМ3	
6.1	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуаз. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Holidays». /Ср/	3	10	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-3-31 УК-3-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3		
6.2	Future Simple Конструкция to be going to do smth. /Пр/	3	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-3-31 УК-3-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM3	
6.3	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Лексика и базовый текст по профессиональной тематике. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Торіс. New Year /Ср/	3	8	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-4-В1 УК-3-31 УК-3- У1 УК-3-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3		
6.4	Выполнение контрольной работы. /Ср/	3	6	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-4-В1 УК-3-31 УК-3- У1 УК-3-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э3		P1
6.5	Сдача зачета. /Зачёт/	3	8	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-4-В1 УК-3-31 УК-3- У1 УК-3-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э3		
	Раздел 7. Clothes.						

	1	·	1		·		
7.1	Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Clothes». /Пр/	4	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- В1 УК-3-31 УК-3-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3		
7.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. /Ср/	4	4	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-3-31 УК-3-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM4	
7.3	Articles. Понятие о подлежащем, сказуемом, дополнении, определении. / Cp/	4	4	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-3-31 УК-3-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		
7.4	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуаз. Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Торіс. Clothes /Cp/	4	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- В1 УК-3-31 УК-3-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM4	
	Раздел 8. Shopping.						
8.1	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуаз. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Shopping» /Ср/	4	4	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-3-31 УК-3-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3		
8.2	Have and have got Причастие II. Настоящеевремягруппы Perfect. Безличное местоимение it. /Пр/	4	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- В1 УК-3-31 УК-3-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		
8.3	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Лексика и базовый текст по профессиональной тематике. Торіс. Shopping. /Ср/	4	4	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-3-31 УК-3-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM5	
8.4	Подготовка к выполнению контрольной работы /Ср/	4	3	УК-4-31 УК-4- В1 УК-3-31 УК-3-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM3,K M4	
	Раздел 9. My Hobby. Sport.						
9.1	Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Hobby.Sport.» Модальныеглаголы can/may/must/have to. /Cp/	4	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-3-31 УК-3-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3		

учебного материала в LMS Салужа Утик 4-В1 У1 УК-3-В1 П 1.272.1 УК-3-В1 П 1.33 91 22 33 91 32 3		1						
Can/may/must/need Sh I VK-3-31 J1 J2 J1 J3 J3 J3 A J4	9.2	Сапуаѕ. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. /Ср/	4	2	УК-3-31 УК-3- У1 УК-3-В1	л2.3л3.1 л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3		
VyuChioto материала в LMS	9.3	can/may/must/need. Эквиваленты модальных глаголов to have to/ to be	4	2	В1 УК-3-31	Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.3 Л3.4		
Climate. 4 2 УК-4-31 УК-4- УГ УК-3-31 Л1.1 Л1.1 Л1.1 Л1.1 Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л3.3 Д3.3 Д3.3 Д3.3 Д3.3	9.4	учебного материала в LMS Сапуаs.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Лексика и базовый текст по профессиональной тематике. Торіс. Му Ноbby. Sport. /Ср/	4	2	У1 УК-4-В1 УК-3-31 УК-3-	Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4	KM6	
10.1 Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Weather. Climate.» Adjectives. Comparative and superlative degree /Cp/ 4 2 УК-4-31 УК-3-1 Л1.2Л2.1								
учебного материала в LMS Сапуаз.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Торіс. Weather. Climate. /Cp/ Раздел 11. Арреагапсе.Character. 11.1 Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуаз.Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Арреагаnce.Character.» /С р/ 11.2 The Infinitive.Verb patterns. /Пр/ M6 YK-3-31 J1.2,J1.2.1 J1.3 J1.1 J1.2 J1.2 J1.3 J1.2,J1.3 J1.3 J1.	10.1	Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Weather. Climate.» Adjectives. Comparative and	4	2	У1 УК-3-31	Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3		
Арреатаnce.Character. 11.1 Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуах. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. 4 2 УК-4-31 УК-4- Л1.1 УК-3-В1 Л1.2Л2.1 УК-3-В1 Л1.2Л2.1 УК-3-В1 Л2.3Л3.1 Составление индивидуального глоссария. Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Арреагаnce. Character.» /С р/ 31 32 33 11.2 The Infinitive. Verb patterns. /Пр/ 4 2 УК-4-31 УК-4- Л1.1 УК-4- Л1.1 УК-3-31 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. УК-3-У1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3.	10.2	учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Торіс. Weather. Climate. /Ср/	4	2	В1 УК-3-31	Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4	· · · · · ·	
11.1 Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуах. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Арреаrance. Character.» /С р/ 4 2 УК-4-31 УК-4- Л1.1 Л2.Л2.1 Л3.3 Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4 11.2 Тhe Infinitive. Verb patterns. /Пр/ 4 2 УК-4-31 УК-4- Л1.1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Л1.2 Л2.1 Л3. Л3.3 Л3.4		1						
раtterns. /Пр/ У1 УК-3-31 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. УК-3-У1 1 Л3.3 Л3.4		Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуаз. Чтение и перевод базового текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Лексика и базовый текст по теме «Арреагапсе. Character.» /С р/	4	2	B1 VK-3-31 VK-3-B1	Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3		
31 32 33	11.2		4	2	У1 УК-3-31	Л1.2Л2.1Л3.		

11.3	Самостоятельное изучение	4	4	УК-4-31 УК-4-	Л1.1	КМ7	
	учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Торіс. Appearance.Character. /Cp/			В1 УК-3-31 УК-3-В1	Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		
11.4	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Лексика и базовый текст по профессиональной тематике.Составление индивидуального глоссария. /Ср/	3	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-3-31 УК-3-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM5	
11.5	Контрольная работа /Ср/	4	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-4-В1 УК-3-31 УК-3- У1 УК-3-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3		P2
11.6	Подготовка к сдаче зачета /Ср/	4	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-4-В1 УК-3-31 УК-3- У1 УК-3-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3		
	Раздел 12. Necessary skills.						
12.1	Понятие о предложении. Понимание порядка слов в английском языке. Порядок слов в вопросительных предложениях. Сложные предложения. Придаточные времени и условия /Ср/	4	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- В1 УК-3-31 УК-3-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		
12.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуах. Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Revision. Grammar. Общие правила образования множественного числа существительных. Образование множественного числа у существительных латинского и греческого происхождения. Понимание степеней сравнения. Неопределенные местоименияю Основы словообразования. Понимание значений основных предлогов местоимения. /Ср/	3	4	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-3-31 УК-3-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		

12.3	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Описание технической системы; составление инструкции; описание технических планов; составление резюме технического специалиста. /Ср/	4	4	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-3-31 УК-3-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3		KM7	
	Profession							
13.1	Прошедшее время группы Continuous. /Пр/	4	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-3-31 УК-3-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1Л3. 1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	Role play.		
13.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Revision. Grammar. Simple tenses. Perfect tenses. /Ср/	4	4	УК-4-31 УК-4- В1 УК-3-31 УК-3-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		КМ6	
13.3	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Описание системы технических правил; написание технических отчетов; сравнение технических характеристик двух объектов; коммуникация в сфере технического обслуживания. /Ср/	4	4	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-3-31 УК-3-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3			
13.4	Подготовка к выполнению контрольной работы /Ср/	4	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-4-В1 УК-3-31 УК-3- У1 УК-3-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3		KM7	
	Раздел 14. Global Science.							
14.1	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Articles. Infinite Verbs. /Ср/	4	4	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-3-31 УК-3-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3			

14.2	Торіс. Meeting foreign colleagues.(применение профессиональной технической терминологии при письменном и устном общении с зарубежными коллегами и партнерами; организация встреч с зарубежными партнерами и клиентами) /Ср/	4	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-4-В1 УК-3-31 УК-3- У1 УК-3-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM9	
	Technology.						
15.1	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Reading Genres in Engineering. Tactics. Prereading Stage. Tactics. While - and Post-reading Stages. Vocabulary List /Cp/	4	4	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-3-31 УК-3-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		
15.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Сапуаз. Чтение и перевод текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Составление отчета о производственном браке; описание этапов работы над проектом; объяснение различных производственных явлений; объяснение стадий производственного процесс /Ср/	4	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-4-В1 УК-3-31 УК-3- У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM10	
	Раздел 16. Science and our World.						
16.1	Понимание разных жанров аудиотекста. Listening as a Skill Listening Techniques. Listening Practice. /Пр/	4	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-3-31 УК-3-У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		
16.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Времена группы Perfect Continuous. /Ср/	4	4	УК-4-31 УК-4- В1 УК-3-31 УК-3-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3		
16.3	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Торіс. Science and our World. /Ср/	4	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- В1 УК-3-31 УК-3-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3	KM7,K M9	

16.4	Выполнение контрольной работы /Ср/	4	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-4-В1 УК-3-31 УК-3- У1 УК-3-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3			Р3
16.5	Сдача зачета /Зачёт/	4	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-4-В1 УК-3-31 УК-3- У1 УК-3-В1	Э1 Э2 Э3 Л2.3Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э3			
	Раздел 17. Science and Travelling.			31 3K-3-B1				
17.1	Лексика и базовый текст по теме. Science and Travelling. Система времен английского языка. Страдательный залог /Пр/	4	2	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3	Role play.		
17.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Торіс.Science and ravelling.Projects. Presentations. /Ср/	4	6	УК-4-31 УК-4- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3			
17.3	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Написание доклада о причинах и следствиях производственного инцидента; ответ на технические жалобы. /Ср/	4	6	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-4-В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3		KM11	
	Раздел 18. Scientific Processes							
18.1	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных упражнений. Косвенные вопросы. Согласование времен. Косвенная речь. /Ср/	4	8	УК-4-31 УК-4- В1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3			
18.2	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Составление текста технической презентации производимого товара/услуг; обработка технической информации. /Ср/	4	8	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1	Л1.1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3		KM11	

Nontrportion pa6otia /Cp/ New Opportunities New Opportuniti									
19.1 Conditional Sentences /Пр/ 4 2 УК.4-31 УК.4 Л.1. Л.1. Д.1.2. Д.2.	18.3		4	8	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-4-В1	Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3		KM12	
19.1 Conditional Sentences //Пр/ 4 2 УК-4.31 УК-4. Л1.1 Л1.21.2 Л1.2 Л1.2									
1.2.17.1				2	У1	Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Э1 Э2 Э3	Role play.		
Vi VK-4-Bl Ji	19.2	учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных	4	4		Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4			
20.1 Неличные формы глагола /Ср/ 4 8 УК-4-31 УК-4. УІ Л1.1 Л2.3.П3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Л3.3 Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Л3.3 Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4 Л3.3 Л3.1 Л3.1	19.3	учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Составление технических документов: отчет, таблица, лекция. /Ср/	4	6		Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3		КМ13	
Paarona / Cp/ Paarona / C									
В	20.1		4	8		Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4			
В1 Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Э1 Э2 Э3 Р4 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.3 Л3.4 Л3.3 Л3.4 Л3.3 Л3	20.2	учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas.Повторение теоретического материала по грамматическому разделу и самостоятельное выполнение тренировочных	4	4		Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3 Л3.4			
работы. /Ср/	20.3	Самостоятельное изучение учебного материала в LMS Canvas. Чтение и перевод текста по разговорной теме. Составление индивидуального глоссария. Составление технических документов: презентация резюме	4	4		Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.3Л3.1 Л3.3			
20.5 Подготовка к 4 8 УК-4-31 УК-4- Л2.3	20.4	Выполнение контрольной	4	4		Л1.2Л2.1 Л2.2 Л2.3Л3.2 Л3.3 Л3.4			P4
	20.5	Подготовка к экзамену. /Ср/	4	8	УК-4-31 УК-4- У1 УК-4-В1				

20.6	Сдача экзамена /Экзамен/	4	11					
------	--------------------------	---	----	--	--	--	--	--

		5. ФОНД ОП	ЕНОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ		
	5.1. Контрольные мероприятия (контрольная работа, тест, коллоквиум, экзамен и т.п), вопросы для самостоятельной подготовки				
Код КМ	Контрольное мероприятие	Проверяемые индикаторы компетенций	Вопросы для подготовки		
KM1	Контрольное чтение 1	УК-4-31;УК-3-31	1. Напишите транскрипцию выделенных в тексте слов. Safety engineers, also known as safety managers, work for companies where job safety is critical, such as manufacturing plants, mining operations and virtually anywhere heavy equipment and machinery is used. They are largely responsible for the safety record of a company, so they must be ever-vigilant to detect signs of potential accidents. To perform their professional functions, safety engineering professionals must have education, training and experience in a common body of knowledge. They need to have a fundamental knowledge of physics, chemistry, biology, physiology, statistics, mathematics, computer science, engineering mechanics, industrial processes, business and communication. 2. Объясните правила чтения по тексту. Professional safety studies include industrial hygiene and toxicology, design of engineering hazard controls, fire protection, ergonomics, system and process safety, safety and health program management, accident investigation and analysis, product safety, construction safety, education and training methods, measurement of safety performance, human behavior, environmental safety and health, and safety, health and environmental laws, regulations and standards. Many safety engineers have backgrounds or advanced study in other disciplines, such as management and business administration, engineering, education, physical and social sciences and other fields. Others have advanced study in safety. This extends their expertise beyond the basics of the safety engineering profession.		
KM2	Контрольное чтение 2	УК-4-31;УК-3-31	1. Прочитать текст и перевести. Safety engineers develops programs and processes for safety in a workplace. Once the program are develop, they mays also be charged with puting a new process in writing in the form of a manual. They presents a new program to management ensured they have a thorough understanding so that they coud to implement the program in their specific work areas. They may be to involved with planing and conductting training clases and seminares for workeres. 2. Найти и выписать ошибки, исправить их.		

KM3	Тест 1	УК-4-31;УК-3-31	1. Complete the sentences using the present or past passive.
			Present passive 1) the plates (make) from
			1) the plates (make) from recycled paper?
			2) The date (announce) today. 3) Shampoo (not sell) at the bank.
			3) Shampoo (not sell) at the bank.
			4) The news(read) by a man.
			2. Complete the sentences using the present or past passive.
			Past passive
			5) The article (write) yesterday. 6) The parents (not invite).
			6) The parents (not invite). 7) My house (build) last year.
			8) The man (identify) by a child
			3. Complete the questions and answers. 1) What ?I'm watching TV. 2) Did they see the match yesterday? Yes,
			1)What?I'm watching TV.
			2)Did they see the match yesterday? Yes,
			4. Complete the questions and answers.
			1) How? I slept really badly last night.
			2) What?We were talking about football when you called. 5. Complete the questions and answers.
			1) How? I see my grandparents about once a week.
			2) Did you go to the museum?Yes
			2) Did you go to the museum?Yes,6. Rewrite the sentences using the going to or will form of the
			verb in brackets.
			1) I (go) shopping tomorrow, so I (be) poorer when I get
			home.
			2) I (attend) the school meeting tonight, so I (know)
			all the school's plans.
			7. Rewrite the sentences using the going to or will form of the verb in brackets.
			1) They (build) on the park, so we (lose) our green
			space.
			2) We (not see) you tonight because we (get)
			home late.
			8. Choose the correct words:
			1) I went / goes shopping yesterday.
			2) You must / should wear a coat – it's cold. 9. Choose the correct words:
			1) We not write / didn't write the essay.
			2) He occasionally sends / sends occasionally me an email.
			10. Choose the correct words:
			1) Do you like / Like you watching TV?
			2) Where was / were they going?
			11. Choose the correct words:
			1) Are they having / Do they have dinner at the moment?
			2) Was he making / Did he making a sculpture? 12. Choose the correct words:
			1) I feeled / felt a bit stupid.
			2) Do you must / Do you have to take an exam to go to university?
			3) How often are you visiting / do you visit your cousins?
			13. Complete the sentences with the words: were chosen, is
			managed, is made, isn't spoken, was painted, was written, was opened,
			were awarded, weren't paid:
			1) The gallery by the Queen.
			2) The shop by my brother. 3) The house last month. 14. Complete the sentences with the words: were chosen, is
			14. Complete the sentences with the words: were chosen, is
			managed, is made, isn't spoken, was painted, was written, was opened,
			were awarded, weren't paid:
			1) Spanish in Brazil. 2) The children first prize.
			2) The children first prize.
			15. Complete the sentences with the words: were chosen, is
			managed, is made, isn't spoken, was painted, was written, was opened,
			were awarded, weren't paid: 1) The hirthday card from recycled paper.
			1) The birthday card from recycled paper. 2) The actors for their work.
			16. Complete the sentences with the words: were chosen, is
			managed, is made, isn't spoken, was painted, was written, was opened,

were awarded, weren't paid:
1) The winners last night.
2) The booklast year.
17. Rewrite the sentences using the future form in brackets. She
plays tennis (going to). She's going to play tennis.
1) She doesn't know the answer. (will)
2) They go on holiday. (going to)
18. Rewrite the sentences using the future form in brackets. She
plays tennis (going to). She's going to play tennis.
1) I organize a meeting. (will)
2) We set up an email campaign. (going to)
19. Complete the conditional sentences with the pairs of verbs:
not be / listen, do / win, find / call, get / invite, know / meet, not tease /
not be, see / give, sell / have
1) What you if you
the lottery?
2) They me if I so
shy.
20. Complete the conditional sentences with the pairs of verbs:
not be / listen, do / win, find / call, get / invite, know / meet, not tease /
not be, see / give, sell / have
1) If I a good mark tomorrow, I you to
dinner.
2) If I him later, I him the book.

KM4	Контрольное	УК-4-У1;УК-3-31	Вставьте артикли, где это необходимо:
	задание 1		1. Choose the correct variant.
			ISmiths have a dog and a cat.
			a) b) The c) A
			2. He knows how to work on computer.
			a) a b) an c)
			3. She was the first woman to swim across English Channel.
			a) a b) c) the
			4. Go down Kingston Street and turn left into Oxford Street.
			a) the b) a c)
			5. I don't like milk in tea.
			a) b) the c) a
			6. At the end of busy day, sleep is the best way to restore your
			energy.
			a) the b) a c)
			7. We'll go for a walk if weather is fine.
			a) a b) c) the
			8. Could you give me information I asked for in my letter?
			a) the b) c) a
			9war is a terrible thing.
			a) The b) c) A
			10. I spent very interesting holiday in England.
			a) the b) a c)
			2. Fill in the correct article.
			1. "Is this your friend?" — "No, it isn't my friend, it is my sister".
			2. I have sister. My sister is teacher. My sister's husband is
			pilot.
			3. I have no car.
			4. She has got terrible headache.
			5. They have dog and two cats.
			6. My cousin says he is going to be manager one day.
			7. Would you like apple?
			8. This is tree tree is green.
			9. I can see three children children are playing in yard.
			10. I have car car is white. My friend has no car.
			3. Fill in the articles in the proverbs if necessary.
			1 apple day keeps doctor away.
			2 appetite comes with eating.
			3 good beginning makes good ending.
			4 bird in hand is worth two in bush.
			5. Among blind one-eyed man is king.
			6 brevity is soul of wit.
			7 cat has nine lives.
			8 charity begins at home.
			9 clothesmake man.
			10 curiositykilled cat.
CM5	Контрольное	УК-4-31;УК-3-31	Прочитайте и переведите текст. Кратко перескажите.
	чтение 3		ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
			The conservation of natural resources is the fundamental problem.
			Unless we solve that problem, it will avail us little to solve all others.
			Environmental protection is a practice of protecting the environment, on
			individual, organizational or governmental level, for the benefit of the
			natural environment and (or) humans. Due to the pressures of
			population and our technology the biophysical environment is being
			degraded, sometimes permanently. This has been recognized and
			governments began placing restraints on activities that caused
			environmental degradation. Since the 1960s activism by the
			environmental movement has created awareness of the various
			environmental issues. There is not a full agreement on the extent of the
			environmental impact of human activity and protection measures are
			occasionally criticized. Academic institutions now offer courses such as
			environmental studies, environmental management and environmental
			engineering that study the history and methods of environmental
			protection. Protection of the environment is needed from various
			human activities. Waste, pollution, loss ofbiodiversity, introduction of
			invasive species, release of genetically modified organisms and toxics
			are some of the issues relating to environmental protection.

10.44	T. 2	XXX 4 D1 XXX 2 D1	1
KM6	Тест 2	УК-4-31;УК-3-31	1. Найдите синоним словосочетания "to finish school":
			1) To leave school
			2) To have school
			3) To enter school
			4) To get school
			2. Вставьте подходящее по смыслу слово wrote that letter?
			1) Why
			2) Whose
			3) Whom
			4)Who
			3. Выберите правильно написанную 2 форму глагола
			"tostop":
			1) Stopped
			2) Stopped
			3) To stopped
			4) To stoppd
			4. Антонимом слова "Absence" является:
			1) Delay
			2) Adjustment
			3) Presence
			4) Substance
			5) Isolation
			5. Выберитеглаголвформе Present Continuous:
			1) Is did
			2) Is do
			3) Is doing
			4) Is done
			6. Is Mary at home? No, she
			1) doesn't
			2) left
			3) has just left
			4) has never left
			5) have just left
			7. I my best friend for ten years.
			1) know
			2) hasn't known
			3) has known
			4) have known
			8. She off her bike yesterday
			1) has fallen
			2) have fallen
			3) hasn't fallen
			4) fell
			5) fall
			9. How is Lucy? Fine, we her on our way home.
			1) has met
			2) have met
			3) hasn't met
			4) met
			5) meet
			10. My brother a lot when he was young.
			1) has played hockey
			2) have played hockey
			3) hasn't played hockey
			4) played hockey
			5) play hockey The Status of Liberty by Cysteve Fiffel
			11. The Statue of Liberty by Gustave Eiffel.
			1) design
			2) was designed
			3) designed
			4) have been designed
			12. Where are your brothers? - They a swimming-pool in our
			garden.
			a) are digging
			c) were digging
			b) dig
			d) have been digging
L			13. How do your parents like their new house? - My mother likes

it, but my father our old one. a) miss c) missed b) misses d) doesn't miss 14. I didn't believe that you short of money. 1) are 2) were 3) is 4) have been 15. Actually it's a very friendly dog. If you it, it won't bite you. 1) won't touch 2) didn't touch 3) haven't touched 4) don't touch 16. The town of Kestwick, which at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday. 1) laid 2) is lying 3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered 3) discovered 3) discovered 4) was discovering	
a) miss c) missed b) misses d) doesn't miss 14. I didn't believe that you short of money. 1) are 2) were 3) is 4) have been 15. Actually it's a very friendly dog. If you it, it won't bite you. 1) won't touch 2) didn't touch 3) haven't touched 4) don't touch 16. The town of Kestwick, which at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday. 1) laid 2) is lying 3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damaged 4) was damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered 3) discovered	it, but my father our old one.
e) missed b) misses d) doesn't miss 14. I didn't believe that you short of money. 1) are 2) were 3) is 4) have been 15. Actually it's a very friendly dog. If you it, it won't bite you. 1) won't touch 2) didn't touch 3) haven't touched 4) don't touch 16. The town of Kestwick, which at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday. 1) laid 2) is lying 3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 4) was damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
b) misses d) doesn't miss 14. I didn't believe that you short of money. 1) are 2) were 3) is 4) have been 15. Actually it's a very friendly dog. If you it, it won't bite you. 1) won't touch 2) didn't touch 3) haven't touched 4) don't touch 16. The town of Kestwick, which at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday. 1) laid 2) is lying 3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
d) doesn't miss 14. I didn't believe that you short of money. 1) are 2) were 3) is 4) have been 15. Actually it's a very friendly dog. If you it, it won't bite you. 1) won't touch 2) didn't touch 3) haven't touched 4) don't touch 16. The town of Kestwick, which at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday. 1) laid 2) is lying 3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
14. I didn't believe that you short of money. 1) are 2) were 3) is 4) have been 15. Actually it's a very friendly dog. If you it, it won't bite you. 1) won't touch 2) didn't touch 3) haven't touched 4) don't touch 16. The town of Kestwick, which at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday. 1) laid 2) is lying 3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
1) are 2) were 3) is 4) have been 15. Actually it's a very friendly dog. If you it, it won't bite you. 1) won't touch 2) didn't touch 3) haven't touched 4) don't touch 16. The town of Kestwick, which at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday. 1) laid 2) is lying 3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
2) were 3) is 4) have been 15. Actually it's a very friendly dog. If you it, it won't bite you. 1) won't touch 2) didn't touch 3) haven't touched 4) don't touch 16. The town of Kestwick, which at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday. 1) laid 2) is lying 3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
3) is 4) have been 15. Actually it's a very friendly dog. If you it, it won't bite you. 1) won't touch 2) didn't touch 3) haven't touched 4) don't touch 16. The town of Kestwick, which at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday. 1) laid 2) is lying 3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
4) have been 15. Actually it's a very friendly dog. If you it, it won't bite you. 1) won't touch 2) didn't touch 3) haven't touched 4) don't touch 16. The town of Kestwick, which at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday. 1) laid 2) is lying 3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
15. Actually it's a very friendly dog. If you it, it won't bite you. 1) won't touch 2) didn't touch 3) haven't touched 4) don't touch 16. The town of Kestwick, which at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday. 1) laid 2) is lying 3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
1) won't touch 2) didn't touch 3) haven't touched 4) don't touch 16. The town of Kestwick, which at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday. 1) laid 2) is lying 3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
2) didn't touch 3) haven't touched 4) don't touch 16. The town of Kestwick, which at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday. 1) laid 2) is lying 3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
3) haven't touched 4) don't touch 16. The town of Kestwick, which at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday. 1) laid 2) is lying 3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
4) don't touch 16. The town of Kestwick, which at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday. 1) laid 2) is lying 3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
16. The town of Kestwick, which at the heart of the Lake District, is the perfect place for a holiday. 1) laid 2) is lying 3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
District, is the perfect place for a holiday. 1) laid 2) is lying 3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	4) don't touch
1) laid 2) is lying 3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	16. The town of Kestwick, which at the heart of the Lake
2) is lying 3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	District, is the perfect place for a holiday.
3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	1) laid
3) lies 4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	2) is lying
4) lay 17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
17. We forward to a concert in our town. It is next Sunday. 1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
1) looks 2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
2) are looking 3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
3) looked 4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
4) were looking 18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
18. The picture, which lately, is worth thousands of pounds. 1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
1) damage 2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
2) has been damaged 3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	1 / 2/
3) damaged 4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
4) was damaged 19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
19. The scientist who a new planet has won the Nobel Prize. 1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
1) had discovered 2) has been discovered 3) discovered	
2) has been discovered 3) discovered	1
3) discovered	
4) was discovering	
20 we have something to eat? - Yes, but not here.	
1) will	
2) do	2) do
3) would	3) would
	4) shall

10.47	T#	THE 4 DI THE 2 DI	TV 1.D 2
KM7	Проверочная	УК-4-31;УК-3-31	Упражнение 1. Form questions.
	работа 1		1. birthday / is / when / your?
			2. many / How / cards / did / get / you?
			3. do / What / like / you / presents?
			4. mum / What / make / did / cake / your?
			5. at the party / you / did / what / do?
			6. like / you / parties / do / Why?
			7. summer / are / this / where / you / going?
			8. there / going / How / you / are?
			9. take / going / to / what / you / are?
			10. with / are / you / Who / going?
			11. do / going / to / you / there / What / are?
			12. you / stay / going / to / are / Where?
			13. what / playing / dad / sports / your / games / is / of / fond?
			14. roller-skate / when / learn / you / to / did?
			15. of / afraid / are / swimming / you?
			8. y
			Упражнение 2. Напишите вопросы к предложениям, начиная со
			слова в скобках.
			1. My sister eats sweets every day. (Who)
			2. He won't go to the country this summer (Will)
			3. We were advised to come. (What?)
			4. I haven't seen Peter since Saturday. (Since when?)
			5. They are planning to have a holiday soon. (They)
			6. She made a beautiful dress for herself last week. (What?)
			7. Everybody was waiting at the door to the museum. (Was)
			8. By the end of the year, he had read about twenty books.
			(How many)
			9. He is followed by his friend everywhere. (By whom?)
			10. He didn't know how he could help his friend. (Why?)
			10. The didn't know now he could help his mend. (why!)
			TY 2 TY 's state of the Colored
			Упражнение 3. Write questions to the underlined parts of the text.
			John is my cousin (1). He is only 18, but he is already a student (2).
			John is very intelligent (3) and he is a good-looking boy too. Many girls
			(4) admire his dark brown (5) eyes and curly hair. The only problem is
			that John hasn't got enough money (6). He likes books (7) but he often
			has no money to buy them.
			Упражнение 4. Write special and alternative questions to the answers.
			Example: He is from England. What country is he from? Is he from
			England or Scotland?
			1. We went to the library.
			2. He is a driver.
			3. We were playing a game.
			4. They came to this place a long time ago.
			Упражнение 5. Напишите вопросы к ответам.
			1? A computer. (The Adams bought a computer.)
			2
			2? They have. They have already met Mr Smith.)
			3. ?
			They met Mr Smith when they were in London.
			They met wit simul when they were in London.
			4
			4? They are. (They are going to there again).
			5?
			5? English. She teaches English.
			6?
			6? Travelling. (He was interested in travelling.)
			?
			7? They do. (They have to get up early.)
			8.
			8? At the airport. (He had to meet them at the airport.)
			9
			9? The baby's room. (Mary has to clean the baby's room every morning.)
			10?
			Boots. (They have to wear boots.)
			Упражнение 6.

			1 What Tany is weiting 0
			 What Tony is writing? What is writing? What Julia want to do? Who does wants a cup of tea? Who President John F. Kennedy killed? Who did invented the telephone? Whose your favorite actor? Who's is this coat? What hand do you write with? Arthur is 21, hasn't he? You're a student, isn't it? They live in Milan, doesn't it? Does Diana like golf, doesn't she?
KM8	Контрольное чтение 4	УК-4-31;УК-3-31	Выписать различные примеры, идлюстрирующие грамматические правила английского языка, объяснить их использование: Evolving approaches to environmental protection. Discussion concerning environmental protection often focuses on the role of government, legislation and enforcement, owever in its broadest sense environmental protection may be seen to be the responsibility of all people and not simply that of government. Decisions that impact on the environment will ideally involve a broad range of stakeholders including industry, indigenous groups, environmental group and community representatives. Gradually environmental decision-making processes are evolving to reflect this broad base of stakeholders and are becoming more collaborative in many countries. Environmental protection is influenced by three interwoven factors: environmental legislation, ethics and education. Each of these factors plays its part in influencing national level environmental decisions and personal level environmental values and behaviours. For environmental protectionto become a reality it will be important for societies to develop each of these areas that together will inform and drive environmental decisions. Although environmental protection is not simply the role of government agencies they are however generally seen as being of prime importance in establishing and maintaining basic standards that protect both the environment and the people interacting with it. Outlined below are several approaches to environmental protection that are currently evolving. Voluntary Environmental agreements. In industrialised countries voluntary environmental agreements often provide a platform for companies to be recognised for moving beyond the minimum regulatory standards and thus support the development of best environmental practice. In developing countries such as throughout Latin America, these agreements are morecommonly used to remedy significant levels of non-compliance with mandatoryregulation. The challenges that exist with these agreements
KM9	Проверочная работа 2	УК-4-У1;УК-3-31	Составить диалог на следующие темы: Environmental protection, Innovation, Optical engineering, How to be a better manager

		_ 1	
KM10	Тест 3	УК-4-31;УК-3-31	1. Choose one option (100-150 words)
			Write an opinion essay with this title: Are you in favour of using mobile
			phones in the classroom?
			2. Choose one option (100-150 words)
			Write an email to a friend telling him or her what you would like to
			study in the future and why.
			3. Choose one option (100-150 words)
			Write the advantages and disadvantages of social networks.
			4. Choose one option (100-150 words)
			Write about the role of science in our world.
			5. Choose one option (100-150 words)
			Write the role of the scientific progress in the area you have chosen.
			6. Составьтесловосочетание: a broken
			1) meal
			2) light
			3) banana
			4) window
			5) mood 6. Выберите фразовый глагол со значением «вставать»:
			1 11
			1) Get into 2) Get up
			3) Get from
			4) Getdown
			5) Getoff
			7. Найдите лишнее слово в данном тематическом ряду.
			1) singer
			2) luggage
			3) passport
			4) customs
			5) aircraft
			8. Выберите исчисляемое существительное:
			1) Sugar
			2) Wheat
			3) Butter
			4) Peace
			5) Republic
			9. Определите функцию придаточного предложения в
			следующем пред-ложении:Hesays,thathisfatherisill.
			 определение сказуемое
			3) обстоятельство
			4) дополнение
			5) подлежащее
			10. Выберите правильный вариант. His hobby is stamps.
			1) Collected
			2) Collects
			3) Collect to
			4) Collecting
			5) Collect
			11. Поставьтепредложениевотрицательнуюформу: I usually
			get to work by bus.
			1) I usually didn't get to work by bus.
			2) I don't usually get to work by bus.
			3) I usually not get to work by bus.
			4) I usually won't get to work by bus.
			5) I usually doesn't get to work by bus.
			12. Выберите слово с четвертым типом слога. 1) Car
			2) Dress
			3) Tulip
			4) Fire
			5) Burn
			13. Выразитеоднимсловом: You dry yourself with it:
			13. Выразитеоднимсловом. Tou dry yoursen with it. 1) Paper
			2) Dress
			3) Towel
			4) Leaves
			5) Water
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1 ′

14. Выберите правильный вариант ответа в диалоге.
- Do you like pop music?
- Let's go to the pop concert at new college.
1) I would/ All right.
2) Yes, we are/ We go.
3) Yes, a lot/ All right.
4) I would/ You are going.
5) No, I like it./ Good bye.
15. Выберитеподходящийпредлог. Millions of people were
killed World War II.
1) of
2) from
3) on
4) during
5) by
16. Закончитепредложение: The weather was
1) bad
2) well
3) badly
4) brightly
5) nicely
1
1) eat
2) slowly
3) organization
4) nine
5) fruitful
18. Выберите правильный вариант степени сравнения
прилагательного:Lastweekwas asthisweek.
1) Less cold
2) Much cold
3) Colder
4) As cold
5) More cold
19. Вставьтепропущенноеместоимение: It was a very hard
time for him. He used to work a lot days.
1) their
2) that
3) these
4) this
5) those
20. Выберите правильный вариант
местоимения:Ihavenotseen English films.
1) no
2) nothing
3) some
4) any
5) every
1. * - *

KM11	Тест 4	УК-4-31;УК-3-31	1. Mary hasn't been in London, she?
KIVIII	1001 4	3 K-4-31,3 K-3-31	1) hasn't
			2) did
			3) has
			4) didn't
			2 breakfast yet? – Yes, I
			1) Did you have, have
			2) Had you had, have
			3) Have you had, have
			4) Do you have, had
			3. I a new house last year, but I my old house yet, so
			at the moment I have two houses.
			1) buy, don't sell
			2) bought, haven't sold
			3) have bought, sold
			4) had bought, didn't sell
			4. After failing his driving test four times, he finally trying
			to pass.
			1) gave in 2) gave off
			3) gave away
			4) gave up
			5. I all of the questions correctly since I began this
			grammar exercise.
			1)am answering
			2)answer
			3)have answered
			4)had answered
			6. I have my English class Monday morning.
			1)in
			2)at
			3)for
			4)on
			7. I was late. The teacher the test when I to class.
			1) has already given, got
			2)had already given, got
			3)has already given, get
			4)was already giving, get
			8. They can't have more strawberries. I want to
			make jam.
			1) some, any
			2)no, some
			3)any, any
			4)any, some 9. We all his story as a joke.
			9. We all his story as a joke. 1)thought
			2)intended
			3)treated
			4)found
			10. They to return next Monday.
			1) are sure
			2)was sure
			3)will be sure
			4)would sure
			11. My hair very long.
			1) grow
			2) has grown
			3) have grown
			4) are growing
			12. Nothing was stolen,?
			1) was it
			2) wasn't anything
			3) wasn't it
			4) was anything
			13. I enjoyed the film last night
			1) Neither do I
			2) Neither did I
			3) So do I

4) So did I
14. You are always excuses for not your homework
on time.
1)making, making
2)doing, doing
3)making, doing
4)doing, making
15. I can't speak French. I wish I
1)can
2)would
3)could
4)had been able
16. What time does your plane take?
1)off
2)out
3)to
4)from
17. When I for my passport, I this old photograph.
1)look, found
2)was looking, found
3)will look, will find
4) looked, found
18. I to the theatre for ages.
1) wasn't
2)hadn't been
3)won't be
4)haven't been
19. Did you notice Nick another student's paper during the
exam?
1) looked at
2)to look at
3)has looked at
4)looking at
20. I to live with my family, but now I live alone.
1) amused
2)used
3)am accustomed
4)was used

KM12	Тест 5	УК-4-31;УК-3-31	1. Complete the conditional sentences with the pairs of verbs:
			not be / listen, do / win, find / call, get / invite, know / meet, not tease / not be, see / give, sell / have
			1) If I your sister, I her at the
			station.
			2) You able to work if you to music at the
			same time.
			2. Complete the conditional sentences with the pairs of verbs:
			not be / listen, do / win, find / call, get / invite, know / meet, not tease /
			not be, see / give, sell / have
			1) If we the car, you to walk to
			school.
			2) If we your umbrella, we
			you.
			3. Make passive sentences.
			1) The local residents set up the market in 2005.
			1) The local residents set up the market in 2003.
			2) Plastic poisons the
			earth
			earth4. Make passive sentences.
			1) They publish the newspaper once a week.
			They paonon the newspaper once a week.
			2) My friend didn't paint the picture.
			5. Make passive sentences.
			1) They grow oranges in
			Valencia
			2) The Ice Age wiped out some
			animals
			6. Make passive sentences.
			1) My local shop doesn't sell newspapers.
			2) The council recycles paper and
			glass.
			7. Write present perfect sentences from the prompts. Include the
			word in brackets.
			1) He / tell me (already)
			2) I / not see / my cousin / three years (for)
			8. Write present perfect sentences from the prompts. Include the
			word in brackets.
			1) They / hear / the news (just)
			2) She / work / for that company / 1999 (since)
			9. Write present perfect sentences from the prompts. Include the
			word in brackets.
			1) We / not do / the shopping (still)
			2) you / send the email / ? (yet)
			10. Write present perfect sentences from the prompts. Include the
			word in brackets.
			1) They / know / my parents / a long time (for)
			2) I / not take / the dog for a walk (still)
			11. В каком слове окончание читается не так как в
			остальных:
			1) Needed
			2) Waited
			3) Developed 4) Wanted
			5) Expected
			12. Выберитеправильнонаписанноеслово
			1) Diffecult
			2) Dufficult
			3) Difficalt
			4) Deefficult
			5) Difficult
			13. Слово "Dry" являетсяантонимомдля:
			1) Wet
			2) Fast
			3) Old
			4) Neat
			5) Light

14. Синонимдляслова "To worry":
1) To appeal
2) To go on
3) To apply
4) To trouble
5) Toturn
15. Подберитенужноеслововместовыделенного: You put it
into your tea or coffee.
1) Salt
2) Sugar
3) Sand
4) Flour
5) Juice
16. Найдите лишнее слово для данной группы слов:
1) Arm
2) Body
3) Finger 4) Palm
5) Hand
17. Выберите правильный вариант перевода слова:
невозможный
1) Possible
2) Impossible
3) Inpossible
4) Dispossible
5) Unposssible
18. Выберитесложноеслово:
A) Expensive
B) Graduation
C) Beautiful
D) Demonstration
E) Postman
19. Дополните предложение существительным в
притяжательном падеже: Thisismy coat.
1) wifes's
2) wife's
3) wifes'
4) wife
5) wives
20. Завершите разделительный вопрос. The weather was
changing the whole day yesterday?
1) haven't it?
2) wasn't it?
3) did it?
4) don't it?
5) were it?
-/

KM13	Тест 6	УК-4-31;УК-3-31	1. Поставьтепредложение в Past Continuous: My mother а 7 o'clock yesterday.
			1) have been watching TV
			2) is watching TV
			3) was watching TV
			4) am watching TV
			5) will be watching TV
			2. Закончитепредложение: The children haven't finished their
			Work
			1) yesterday.
			2) yet.
			3) tomorrow.
			4) last year.
			5) then.
			3. Выберитеправильнуюформуглагола в
			страдательномзалоге:Last week I (to ask) to write an article.
			1) Has asked
			2) Is asked
			3) Was asked
			4) Was ask
			5) Amasked
			4. Выберите правильный вариант написания порядкового
			числительного: 22
			1) the twenty second
			2) the twenty-second
			3) twenty two
			4) twenty-two
			5) twenty-two
			5. Дополнитепредложение:Look at this couple. I know his
			name. But I don't know
			1) hers
			2) me
			1 /
			3) her
			4) she
			5) his
			6. Выберитеправильнуюформуглагола "to be": We at the
			theatre tomorrow.
			1) be
			2) were
			3) are
			4) will be
			5) was 7. Задайте вопрос к выделенному
			слову:HespeaksEnglishverywell.
			1) What language does he speak well?
			2) When does he speak English?
			3) Who speaks English well?
			4) What does he do well?
			5) How does he speak English?
			8. Выберите правильный модальный глагол: The children
			livealone. They are too young to look after themselves.
			1) Mustn't be
			2) Wasn't able to
			3) Shouldn't be
			4) Had to be
			5) Shouldn't
			9. Выберите слово, правильно составленное из следующи
			букв:s, e, h, t, l, o, c
			1) cehotel
			2) hesclot
			3) teclosoh
			4) eltohsc
			5) clothes
			10. "Nobody" являетсяантонимомслова:
			1) Everything
			2) Everybody
			(3) Any
		ı	4) Everytime

	i	i	
			5) Anything
			11. Выберитеправильныйвариантпредлога: Go reading the
			story. I want to know its end.
			1) Out
			2) Through
			3) About
			4) In
			5) On
			12. Вставьте подходящее по смыслу слово в
			предложение: Myfathercan atractor.
			1) pull
			2) push
			3) take
			4) drive
			5) pickup
			13. President of United States lives in White
			House in Washington D.C.
			1) – , the, the, –
			2) – , the, – , the
			3) – , – , the, the
			4) The, the, the, –
			14 not any glass in the windows, that is why so cold
			in the room.
			1) There is, it is
			2) It is, there is
			3) There are, it is
			4) There was, there is
			15. When the fog, we to see where we are.
			1) lifts, may
			2) will lift, will be able
			3) lifts, will be able
			4) lifts, must
			16. You looked very busy when I you last night. What
			?
			1) see, do you do
			2) see were you doing
			3) have seen, are you doing
			4) saw, were you doing
KM14	Вопросы к		1. Read, translate and retell the text.
	экзамену		2. Imagine you've just arrived in England. Tell your new
	,		friends about yourself.
			3. Explain to your friends why you have chosen a profession of
			an economist.
			4. Imagine you've just arrived in England. Tell your new
			friends about your family.
			5. Imagine you've just arrived in England. Tell your new
			friends about your flat.
			6. Imagine you've just arrived in England. Tell your new
			friends about your working day.
			7. Imagine you've just arrived in England. Tell your new
			friends about your favourite holidays.
			8. Imagine you've just arrived in England. Tell your new
			friends about holidays in Russia.
			9. Speak about your friend.
			10. Imagine you've just arrived in England. Tell your new
			friends about your future profession.
			11. Imagine you've just arrived in England. Tell your new
			friends about the flat, you would like to live.
5.2. Переч	ень работ, выполняе	мых по дисциплине ((Курсовая работа, Курсовой проект, РГР, Реферат, ЛР, ПР и т.п.)
		Проверяемые	The state of the s
Код	Название	индикаторы	Содержание работы
работы	работы	компетенций	Содержание рассоты
P1	Контрольная	УК-4-У1;УК-4-	Упражнение 1. Join the two parts of sentences.
1 1	работа 1	B1;YK-3-Y1;YK-3-	1. Fred plays tennis a) every Monday.
	paoora i	B1	2. Fred is playing tennis b) for several times.
		ומו	3. Fred has played tennis c) at the moment.
			4. Fred played tennis d) at that time.
I	Ī	Î.	in i i da più y da tommio uj at mat millo.

	5. Fred was playing tennis e) next Monday. 6. Fred will play tennis f) when he was 15.
	Упражнение 2. Copy the sentences and note if they refer to the present, past or future. Write the tense against each sentence. Example: He cut his finger with a knife. (Simple Past)
	1. He often cuts himself.
	2. What time did John arrive?
	3. I never forget any thing.
	4. Are you sitting comfortably?
	5. We drank a lot of Coke at the party.
	6. It was raining all night. 7. The train will leave in a few minutes.
	8. I put on a clean shirt yesterday.
	Упражнение 3. Put the following sentences into the correct
	tense:Simple Past,Simple Present,Present ContinuousorPast Continuous, Present Perfect.
	1. I (listen) to the radio while Mary
	(cook) dinner
	2. You (buy) this book yesterday? 3. Last Friday Jill (go) home early because she
	3. Last Friday Jill (go) home early because she
	(want) to see a film.
	4. When your brother usually (get) home in the
	evening? 5. Jane always (bring) us a nice present.
	5. Jane always (bring) us a nice present. 6. What those people (do) in the middle of the
	road?
	7. You (read) this book?
	8. While Fred (sleep), Judy (watch)
	TV.
	9. When I (be) young, I (think) Mary (be) nice — but now I (think) she's fantastic.
	10. Jill (walk) home when she (see)
	her husband's car outside the cinema
	11. Look there! Sue and Tim (run) to school. 12. Jack's father (not work) in London — he
	(not speak) English.
	13. Joe (buy) a car yesterday. 14. Their father often (go) to rock concerts.
	14. Their father often (go) to rock concerts. 15. While you (sleep), mother (arrive).
	Упражнение 4.Исправьте ошибки.
	1. When she was younger, she has played tennis every day.
	2. It's already 10:00, but Jane hasn't finished her homework already.
	3. Joe crashed his car three times since Christmas.
	4. Did you done your homework, or have you been watching
	TV?
	5. Karl has been driving since five years.
	6. This hotel has been already in business for twenty years.
	Упражнение 5.Put the verbs in brackets in the correct tense form (Present Simple, Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Past Simple, Past
	Continuous).
	1. Alice (not to take) the bus to school every day. She usually (to walk) to school
	2. (to take) you the bus to get to school or (to walk) you? 3. Who is this man? I (to think) that I (to know) him, but
	3. Who is this man? I (to think) that I (to know) him, but I (to forget) his name.
	4. The children (to have) a good time in the park yesterday.
	They (to give) small pieces of bread to the ducks. Then they (to
	take) pictures of themselves.
	5. Where are the children? They (to watch) TV in the room
	now. Some minutes ago they (to play) a game.
	6. Now I am in my class. I (to sit) at my desk. I always (to sit) at the same desk.
	1 7

P2	Контрольная работа 2	УК-4-У1;УК-4- В1;УК-3-У1;УК-3-	I. Раскройте скобки, употребив глаг или Future Simple.
	раоота 2	B1, y K-3- y 1, y K-3- B1	1. We (go) roller-skating
			2. When this accident (ha
			3 (to be) your father at v. 4. Next week he (to be) it
			5. At the moment he (to
			II. Переведите на английский язык,
			Present Simple, Past Simple или Futu 1. Они были здесь час наза
			2. Мой сын очень любит и
			3. Вчера была прекрасная
			4. Мы решили прочитать э5. Последний раз я играл в
			III. Раскройте скобки, употребляя гл FutureSimplePassive.
			1. The letter (to receive) yes
			2. Two million books (to set
			3. All the letters (to post) year. 4. The bread (to wrap) autor
			5. I (to paid) a lot of money
			IV. Переведите на английский язык
			сочетания с инфинитивом. 1. Не может быть и речи о
			2. Ей не с кем поговорить.
			3. Мне нечего читать.
			4. На нее приятно смотрет5. С ними трудно иметь де
			V. Прочитайте и переведите текст. 1
			по тексту:
			1. Задайте по одному вопро 2. Выпишите по одному пр
			PresentorFuture Simple.
			3. Выпишите несколько пр People often said that Thierry Boyle v
			world. Thierry didn't know why peop
			Thierry thought he was quite interesting
			What could be more interesting than s
			have any other hobbies or interests, by He had his job, after all. He had a ver
			thought it was interesting. Everybody
			But he was an accountant! Why do pe
			boring? thought Thierry. Thierry thou Everyday, he went to his office, switc
			seven and a half hours looking at spre
			around on them. What could be more
			But Thierry was unhappy. He was unhwas boring. He didn't want to be boring.
			he was a very interesting person. He t
			stamp collection. But every time he ta
			saw that people were bored. Because

гол в Present Simple, Past Simple

- last Saturday.
- appen)?
- work yesterday?
- in New Orleans.
- be) in Amsterdam.

употребляя глагол tobe в ure Simple

- ад.
- играть в футбол.
- погода.
- эту статью и обсудить ее.
- в волейбол пять лет назад.

глаголы в Present, Past или

- sterday.
- end) to Russia every year.
- esterday.
- matically.
- to do the job.

с, используя устойчивые

- о том, чтобы идти туда.
- ъ.
- ело.

Выполните следующие задания

- осу каждого типа.
- редложению в Past,
- редложений в Passivevoice. was the most boring man in the ole thought he was so boring. ing. After all, he collected stamps. stamps? It was true that he didn't out that didn't matter for Thierry. ry interesting job. At least Thierry else said that his job was boring. eople think that accountants are ight his job was fascinating. ched on his computer and spent eadsheets, and moving numbers interesting than that? happy because people thought he ing. He wanted people to think that tried to talk to people about his alked about his stamp collection he saw that people were bored. Because people were bored when he talked about his stamp collection, he talked about his job instead. He thought people would be very interested when he talked about his job, but no. People thought his job was even more boring than his stamp collection. Sometimes, people even went to sleep when he talked to them. Thierry thought about how to make himself more interesting. He decided that he needed to be famous for something. He thought about his stamp collection, and decided that perhaps his stamp collection could make him famous. Perhaps he had the biggest stamp collection in the world, or perhaps he had a very valuable stamp. Yes, this was it, he decided.

He wrote a letter to a local newspaper, and asked them if they wanted to come and write an article about a local man with the biggest stamp collection in the world. The local newspaper wrote a letter back to

Thierry telling him that actually the Queen of England had the biggest stamp collection in the world. Thierry was very sad to learn this, but wrote back to the newspaper telling them that he thought he had the most valuable stamp in the world. The newspaper wrote back to him telling him that the most valuable stamp in the world cost 2, 240, 000 dollars, and asking him if he was sure that he had it. Thierry wasn't sure that he had it. In fact, he was sure that he didn't have it. Perhaps his whole collection was very valuable though...

"Is it worth 10 million dollars?" asked the man from the newspaper on the telephone when Thierry called him.

"Erm, no, I don't think so..."

"Forget it then" said the man from the newspaper.

Thierry thought about other things to make himself famous. Perhaps he could be the best accountant in the world! Yes, this was it, he decided. He told a friend that he was the best accountant in the world.

"How do you know?" asked his friend.

"Well" thought Thierry, "I have a good job, I like it ...it's very interesting ... spreadsheets ... numbers ... taxes ... finance ..." He saw his friend going to sleep. "Hmmm" he thought. "Perhaps I'm not the best or the most interesting accountant in the world."

"Listen Thierry" said his friend when he woke up again. "Perhaps you don't have the biggest or the most valuable stamp collection in the world. Perhaps you aren't the best or the most interesting accountant in the world. But there is one thing – Thierry, you are probably the most boring man in the world."

Yes! Of course! This was it. Thierry could be famous because he was the most boring man in the world. Now he saw that his friends were right. He phoned the newspaper again.

"Hello!" he said. "Would you like to do an interview with the most boring man in the world?"

"The most boring man in the world...?" said the man from the newspaper. "Now that's interesting!"

Next week there was a big article in the newspaper. "The Most Boring Man in the World!" There was a picture of Thierry in his office. There was a picture of Thierry with his stamp collection. There was an interview with Thierry, and interviews with his friends. His friends said they went to sleep when Thierry talked about his job or his stamp collection.

The next day the BBC and CNN called Thierry. They wanted stories about the most boring man in the world. "The most boring man in the world!" they said. "That's so interesting!"

And so, finally, Thierry Boyle, became the official Most Boring Man in the World. You won't find his name in the Guinness Book of Records, because they said that it was impossible to decide exactly how boring somebody is, but it was no problem for Thierry. Now he was famous, now he was so boring that he was interesting.

P3	Контрольная	УК-4-У1;УК-4-	1. Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or the
	работа 3	В1;УК-3-У1;УК-3-	present continuous.
	1	B1	a. He (not want) to study languages at
			university.
			b. They (visit) China for a month.
			c. It often (rain) in England in spring.
			d. I (play) tennis with Martin tomorrow.
			e. My mother (make) bread every morning.
			f. Where (you / meet) your friends tonight?
			f. Where (you / meet) your friends tonight? g. I normally (work) on Mondays, but I (stay)
			at home today.
			h. (your sister / go) to the cinema
			every Saturday?
			over sammay:
			Complete the telephone convergetion. Use the present simple
			2. Complete the telephone conversation. Use the present simple
			or the present continuous.
			Martha Hi Tim. Are you having a good weekend?
			Tim No, not really.I (1 tidy) my room at the moment.
			Martha I (2 not believe) you! You never (3 do) any
			housework.
			Tim I (4 know), but Adam (5 stay) at our house tonight and he usually (6 sleep) on
			my floor.
			` /
			at the moment.
			Martha Oh, that Adam! Mmm! What (9 you / do) with him
			tonight?
			Tim There (10 be) football on TV, so we (11 not go)
			out.
			Martha Really?
			Tim Yes, but don't forget. You (12 hate) football!
			10000411.
			3. Expand the questions. Use the present simple or the present
			continuous. Then write answers.
			- What / you / do / next weekend?
			- How often / you / go / to the cinema?
			- What time / you / usually / get up?
			- What / you / wear / today?
			- You / like / surfing / the Internet?
			- How much / English / you / understand?
			4. Write the questions. Use the words given.
			A What / do? 1 ?
			B I'm a student.
			A Oh really. What / study? 2
			7
			B English.
			C you / go out / last night? 3
			you / go out / last llight! 5
			D Varle Lauret to the control
			D Yeah – I went to the cinema.
			E I'm going on holiday next week.
			F Really? Where / go? 4?
			E To Zakopane, in Poland.
			G I like your watch. Be / new? 5
			?
			H I bought it yesterday.
			5. Underline the correct verb form.
			a. He lives in Barcelona but he stays / is staying with us for a
			week.
			b. My car's at the garage so I get / am getting the bus to work at
			the moment.
			c. She usually sits / is sitting at the front of the class because
			her eyesight is not very good.
			d. They're on holiday. I think they travel / are travelling around
			Canada.
			e. My mum doesn't like driving so my dad always drives / is

driving the car.

6. Read the text. Translate it.

SAFETY ENGINEER JOB DESCRIPTION

Definition and Nature of the Work. Safety engineers are responsible for keeping people free from danger, risk, or injury in the workplace. They develop safety programs to minimize losses due to injuries and property damage. They try to eliminate unsafe practices and conditions in industrial plants, mines, and stores as well as on construction sites and throughout transportation systems. Safety engineers work for a wide variety of industrial and commercial companies. Many work for insurance companies. Others are employed by government agencies or safety organizations. Still others teach in colleges and universities or work as independent consultants.

Safety engineers work in many different types of industrial and commercial companies to ensure safety in the workplace as well as in the products the companies make. Safety engineers often have other titles, such as director of safety, safety manager, or safety coordinator. Sometimes technicians assist them. The duties of safety engineers vary depending on where they work. Engineers employed in large manufacturing plants often develop broad safety programs. They study the buildings, equipment, procedures, and records of accidents in their plant and point out safety hazards. They may suggest ways to fix unsafe structures or recommend changes in the layout of the plant. Sometimes they draw up plans for the regular maintenance of machinery or teach safe work habits to managers and workers.

Other safety engineers work with designers to make sure that their company's products are safe. They may be responsible for seeing that a new automobile model meets safety standards. Or they may check the design and production of children's toys. Safety engineers who work for insurance companies usually provide consulting services to their clients. They are experts who canspot hazards and recommend ways to eliminate them. For example, they may review plans for a shopping center that is o be insured by their company and point out dangerous traffic patterns. Once the center is built, they inspect it and check that theelevators have been installed properly so that there will not be accidents. They also study maintenance procedures and may recommend that floors be cleaned when customers are not present. The shopping center owners may be able to lower their insurance rates by following the safety engineer's suggestions.

In the trucking industry, safety engineers review patterns of traffic accidents. They study routes, schedules, loads, and speeds to determine how these factors affect accidents. They also inspect trucks for safety hazards. Safety engineers in the mining industry must check to see that underground or open-pit mines meet the requirements set by state and federal laws. They also design equipment, such as lamps that are used underground. During mining emergencies they may be in charge of rescue teams.

- 7. Ask 5 questions to the text and answer them.
- 8. Write out the sentences, containing verbs in Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Perfect and Present Continuous.
- 9. Write sentences from the prompts using the present simple, present continuous, past simple or past continuous tense.
- 1 you / watch TV / at the moment / ?
- 2 They / not see / the match / yesterday
- We / sleep / badly / last night
- What / they / talk about / when I called /?
- How often / you / see / your grandparents /?

10. Read the text. Translate it.

WORKPLACE SAFETY

Workplace Safety and health laws establish regulations designed to eliminate personal injuries and illnesses from occurring in the workplace. Workplace safety refers to the working environment at a company and encompasses all factors that impact the safety, health, and well-being of its employees; this covers managers, supervisors, partners, stockholders, officers, and family members of the workers. It does not cover independent contractors or family members of a farm operator. Safety violations can include environmental hazards, unsafe working conditions or processes, drug and alcohol abuse, and workplace violence.

The leading authority administering workplace safety is the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). OSHA requires the Secretary of Labor to propagate regulations and safety and health standards to protect employees from having to work in dangerous or hazardous conditions. Every private employer who engages in interstate commerce is subject to OSHA regulations. Standards made by OSHA are published in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The federal guidelines imposed by OSHA are complemented by state regulations, although federal laws and regulations pre-empt state laws where they overlap or contradict one another. Under OSHA, states can pass their own workplace health and safety laws and standards, but they must meet OSHA criteria and approval if they regulate an area directly covered by OSHA regulations. Though, they may regulate in areas not governed by federal OSHA regulations. The amount of state regulation varies greatly.

States with their own workplace conditions law are called "state plan states". Penalties for OSHA violations can be civil or criminal and vary depending on the nature of the violation. OSHA must refer cases to the U.S. Justice Department for criminal enforcement. Typically, however, OSHA relies on civil penalties as a deterrent to violators. Construction safety and health. Construction workers build our roads, houses and workplaces and repair and maintain our nation's physical infrastructure. This work includes many hazardous tasks and conditions such as work at height, excavations, noise, dust, power tools and equipment, confined spaces and electricity. Construction workers incurred the most fatal injuries of any industry in the private sector in 2009, but this number declined in both 2009 (by 16%) and 2008 (by 19%). With this decrease, private sector construction fatalities are down by more than a third overall since peaking in 2006. Economic conditions may explain much of this decline - the total hours worked in construction also went down 17 per cent in 2009 and 10 per cent the year before. These decreases were more pronounced in some construction subgroups. Fatal injuries involving workers in the construction of buildings, for example, were down more than a quarter (27%) from 2008, with most of the decrease occurring in nonresidential building construction (down 44%). Fatalities in heavy and civil engineering construction were down 12 per cent, and the subsector with the largest number of fatal work injuries - specialty trade contractors had 16 per cent fewer fatalities in 2009 than in 2008.

- 11. Write out the words with the same root from the text, define their part of speech and translate them into Russian: Example: develop (v) development (n) развивать развитие
- 12. Write a short summary of the text.

P4	Контрольная	УК-4-У1;УК-4-	1. Complete the sentences. Use the present simple or the
	работа 4	В1;УК-3-У1;УК-3-	present continuous.
	1	B1	a. He (not want) to study languages at
			university.
			b. They (visit) China for a month.
			c. It often (rain) in England in spring.
			d. I (play) tennis with Martin tomorrow.
			e. My mother (make) bread every morning.
			f. Where (you / meet) your friends tonight? g. I normally (work) on Mondays, but I (stay)
			g. I normally (work) on Mondays, but I (stay)
			at home today.
			h. (your sister / go) to the cinema
			every Saturday?
			every Saturday!
			2. Complete the telephone conversation. Use the present simple
			or the present continuous.
			Martha Hi Tim. Are you having a good weekend?
			Tim No, not really.I (1 tidy) my room at the moment.
			Martha I (2 not believe) you! You never (3 do) any
			housework.
			Tim I (4 know), but Adam (5 stay) at our house tonight and he usually (6 sleep) on
			my floor.
			Martha Who's Adam? I (7 not remember) him. Tim My cousin, Adam. He (8 study) medicine at university
			at the moment.
			Martha Oh, that Adam! Mmm! What (9 you / do) with him
			tonight?
			Tim There (10 be) football on TV, so we (11 not go)
			out.
			Martha Really?
			Tim Yes, but don't forget. You (12 hate) football!
			3. Expand the questions. Use the present simple or the present
			continuous. Then write answers.
			- What / you / do / next weekend?
			- How often / you / go / to the cinema?
			- What time / you / usually / get up?
			- What / you / wear / today?
			You / like / surfing / the Internet?
			- How much / English / you / understand?
			- How much / English / you / understand?
			4 Write the social Tree the social since
			4. Write the questions. Use the words given.
			A What / do? 1?
			B I'm a student.
			A Oh really. What / study? 2
			?
			B English.
			C you / go out / last night? 3
			7 7
			D Yeah – I went to the cinema.
			1 Really: Where / go: +
			E To Zakopane, in Poland.
			G I like your watch. Be / new? 5
			?
			H I bought it yesterday.
			5. Underline the correct verb form.
			a. He lives in Barcelona but he stays / is staying with us for a
			week.
			b. My car's at the garage so I get / am getting the bus to work at
			the moment.
			c. She usually sits / is sitting at the front of the class because
			her eyesight is not very good.
			d. They're on holiday. I think they travel / are travelling around
			Canada.
			e. My mum doesn't like driving so my dad always drives / is

driving the car.

6. Read the text. Translate it. Quantitative metallography

A number of techniques exist to quantitatively analyze metallographic specimens. These techniques are valuable in the research and production of all metals and alloys and non-metallic or composite materials. Microstructural quantification is performed on a prepared, two-dimensional plane through the three-dimensional part or component. Measurements may involve simple metrology techniques, e.g., the measurement of the thickness of a surface coating, or the apparent diameter of a discrete second-phase particle, e.g., spheroidal graphite in ductile iron; or, it may require application of stereological methods to assess matrix and second-phase structures. Stereology is the field of taking 0-, 1- or 2-dimensional measurements on the twodimensional sectioning plane and estimating the amount, size, shape or distribution of the microstructure in three dimensions. These measurements may be made using manual procedures with the aid of templates overlaying the microstructure, or with automated image analyzers. In all cases, adequate sampling must be made to obtain a proper statistical basis for the measurement. Efforts to eliminate bias is required. Some of the most basic measurements include determination of the volume fraction of a phase or constituent, measurement of the grain size in polycrystalline metals and alloys, measurement of the size and size distribution of particles, assessment of the shape of particles and spacing between particles. ASTM Committee E-4 on Metallography, and some other national and international standards organizations, have developed standard test methods describing how to characterize microstructures quantitatively. For example, the amount of a phase or constituent, that is, its volume fraction, is defined in ASTM E 562; manual grain size measurements are described in ASTM E 112 (equiaxed grain structures with a single size distribution) and E 1182 (specimens with a bi-modal grain size distribution); while ASTM E 1382 describes how any grain size type or condition can be measured using image analysis methods. Characterization of nonmetallic inclusions using standard charts is described in ASTM E 45 (historically, E 45 covered only manual chart methods and an image analysis method for making such chart measurements was described in ASTM E 1122. The image analysis methods are currently being incorporated into E 45). A stereological method for characterizing discrete second-phase particles, such as nonmetallic inclusions, carbides, graphite, etc., is presented in ASTM E 1245.

- 7. Ask 5 questions to the text and answer them.
- 8. Write out the sentences, containing verbs in Present Simple, Past Simple, Present Perfect and Present Continuous.
- 9. Write sentences from the prompts using the present simple, present continuous, past simple or past continuous tense.
- 1 you / watch TV / at the moment / ?
- 2 They / not see / the match / yesterday
- We / sleep / badly / last night
- What / they / talk about / when I called /?
- 5 How often / you / see / your grandparents / ?

10. Read the text. Translate it.

Metallurgy.

Metals are the most abundant of materials to supply man's present needs. Modern civilized mankind lives in the Metal Age and the development of all branches of industry, science and culture as well as way of man's life is unthinkable without tools, machines, devices and other metal objects. Man's going from stone to metal was long and complicate. The first metal to be used by man was copper. It made the lives of the people much easier. The first records about copper go back to 6500-5700 BC. The art of blending metals was gradually developed and some alloys formed in this way were stronger, harder and tougher than the metals of which they were compromised. Probably the first

alloy to be made was a bronze; consisting of copper, with about one part in ten of tin. The primitive metallurgists discovered that if a greater proportion of tin were used the alloy was harder, while less tin gave a softer alloy.

The following stage in metallurgy was using iron (the Iron Age). It was in use as early as 2000 BC. There are also occasional references to iron in even earlier periods, but this material was of meteoric origin. Producing pure iron and its alloys was made possible with the accumulated experience in smelting of copper, bronze, gold and other metals and alloys. Mastering iron production gave a powerful incentive to the development of productive forces and technical progress. In ancient times the man knew eight metal-copper, gold, silver, tin, mercury and antimony. By the end of the eighteenth century their number had increased by twenty, but nowadays about 80 metals are produced and used.

The proportion of the chemical elements contained in the Earth's crust is different. The combined amount of ten most spread elements (oxygen -47 percent, silicon-29.5 percent, aluminium-8.05 percent, iron-4.65 percent, calcium-2.96 percent, sodium-2.5 percent and potassium-2.5 percent, magnesium-1.87 percent, titanium-0.45 percent, hydrogen-0.15 percent) makes up 99.63 percent of the Earth's crust, the other elements form only 0.37 percent of the crust.

The availability of metals does not depend on the amount present in the Earth, but on the ease with which their ores can be obtained and smelted. Although one twelfth of the Earth's crust by weight consists of aluminum, many compounds of this metal are unsuitable to be used as ores.

The majority of useful metallic ores contain the metal combined with oxygen, Sulphur, or other elements. Pure minerals are rarely found in nature; they are generally contaminated with gravel, limestone, sand, clay and stone. This are comparatively rich, other contain large amount of gangue.

- 11. Write out the worlds with the same root from the text, define their part of speech and translate them into Russian:
 Example: develop (v) development (n) развиватьразвитие
 life (n), industrial (adj), blend (n), composition (n), discovery (n),
 metallurgy (n), impure (adj), power (n), production (n), chemistry (n),
 available (adj), dependence (n), weigh (v), suitable (adj), major (adj),
 use (n), rare (adj), contamination (n), want (v), term (n), easy (adj),
 exploit(v).
- 12. Find the English equivalents for the worlds and world-combinations given below:

наиболее распространённый вид материалов; удовлетворять жизненные потребности; век металлов; немыслимы без машин; переход человека от использования камня к металлу был длительным и сложным; первые сведения о меди относятся к ... годам; искусство смешения металлов; одна десятая часть олова; начало его использования относятся к ...; редкие упоминания железа метеоритного происхождения; стало возможным благодаря накопленному опыту по выплавке меди; освоение производства железа послужило мощным толчком к развитию; к концу 18 века; земная кора; суммарное содержание десяти наиболее распространённых элементов; производством металлов из руд занимается металлургия.

- 13. Answer the following question:
- What was the first metal used by man?
- What was the first alloy?
- When did people start to use iron?
- How many metals did the man known in ancient times?
- How many metals are produced and used nowadays?
- What are the tan most spread elements?
- What does the availability of metals depend on?
- What does metallurgy deal with?

5.3. Оценочные материалы, используемые для экзамена (описание билетов, тестов и т.п.)

Зачет проводится в конце I,II семестра на I курсе, III семестра на II курсе с целью выявления уровня сформированности у студентов языковых умений и навыков.

Экзамен предусмотрен в конце IV семестра на II курсе

Формой промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине является экзамен.

Ниже представлен образец билета для экзамена, проводимого в устной форме.

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение высшего образования НАЦИОНАЛЬНЫЙ ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКИЙ ТЕХНОЛОГИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ «МИСиС»

НОВОТРОИЦКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ

Кафедра гуманитарных и социально – экономических наук

БИЛЕТ К ЭКЗАМЕНУ № 0

Дисциплина: «Иностранный язык»

Направление: 09.03.03 Прикладная информатика

Форма обучения: заочная

Форма проведения экзамена: устная

- 1. Read, translate and retell the text.
- 2. Tell your new friends about your working day. How will it change when you've graduated from the Institute?
- 3. What are the problems of Global Science? How do they affect the scientific area you have chosen

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Зав. кафедрой ГиСЭН:	
«01» сентября 2020 г.	

Дистанционно экзамен проводится в LMS Canvas. Экзаменационный тест представляет собой итоговую контрольную работу, целью которой является проверка навыкоы владения английским языком по всем видам речевой деятельности. Образец заданий для экзамена, проводимого дистанционно в LMS Canvas

УК-8, 3-1:

Составил лоцент

1. Choose the correct answer.

УК-8, У-1.

- 1.Read the text. Then read the sentences and write true or false.
- 2.Read the text. Then answer the questions using your own words.

УК-8, В-1.

- 1. Choose one option (100-150 words)
- a. Write an opinion essay with this title: Are you in favour of using mobile phone into the classroom?
- b. Write an email to a friend telling him or her what you would like to study in the future and why.
- c. Write the advantages and disadvantages of social networks.

5.4. Методика оценки освоения дисциплины (модуля, практики. НИР)

Критерии оценки контрольных работ: достижение поставленной цели и задач, уровень эрудированности автора по изучаемой теме, культура изложения и оформления работы, использование литературных источников. Продемонстрировано понимание содержания прочитанного текста. Дано 80-85 % правильных ответов на все вопросы по содержанию текста. 80% заданий выполнено в полном объеме и без ошибок. Не допускается сдача работ, скачанных из сети Internet. В подобном случае работа не принимается к защите и вместо нее выдается новая тема.

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ ЗНАНИЙ НА ЭКЗАМЕНЕ ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

для студентов заочной формы обучения

ЧТЕНИЕ И ПОНИМАНИЕ ТЕКСТА

«ОТЛИЧНО» Задание выполнено полностью: продемонстрировано полное понимание содержания прочитанного текста; Даны правильные ответы на все вопросы преподавателя по содержанию текста; Речь правильно оформлена, ошибок нет.

УСТНАЯ ТЕМА

«ОТЛИЧНО» Задание выполнено полностью, речь имеет логическое построение, правильно аргументирована, понятна, в ней отсутствуют фонетические, лексико-грамматические ошибки, демонстрирует способность логично и связно вести беселу.

ГРАММАТИКА

«ОТЛИЧНО» 100% заданий выполнено в полном объеме и без ошибок.

ЧТЕНИЕ И ПОНИМАНИЕ ТЕКСТА

«ХОРОШО» Задание выполнено: продемонстрировано общее понимание содержания прочитанного текста; дано 80-85 % правильных ответов на все вопросы преподавателя по содержанию текста; речь в целом оформлена правильно, но допускаются ошибки, не затрудняющие понимание

УСТНАЯ ТЕМА

«ХОРОШО» Задание выполнено: речь, в целом, имеет логическое построение, правильно аргументирована, понятна, содержит ряд фонетических, лексико-грамматических ошибок, не затрудняющих понимание.

ГРАММАТИКА

«ХОРОШО» 80% заданий выполнено в полном объеме и без ошибок.

ЧТЕНИЕ И ПОНИМАНИЕ ТЕКСТА

«УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» Задание выполнено частично: продемонстрировано частичное понимание содержания прочитанного текста; дано 50-79 % правильных ответов на все вопросы преподавателя по содержанию текста; в речи отмечены ошибки, затрудняющие понимание

УСТНАЯ ТЕМА

«УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» Задание выполнено частично: речь не имеет логического построения и правильной аргументации, отражает наиболее общие идеи в ограниченном контексте, в значительной степени зависит от помощи со стороны преподавателя. В речи есть ошибки, затрудняющие понимание.

ГРАММАТИКА

«УДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» 60-79% заданий выполнено в полном объеме и без ошибок.

ЧТЕНИЕ И ПОНИМАНИЕ ТЕКСТА

«НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» Задание не выполнено: продемонстрировано полное непонимание содержания прочитанного текста; дано менее 50 % правильных ответов на все вопросы преподавателя по содержанию прочитанного; речь не воспринимается на слух из-за большого количества ошибок

УСТНАЯ ТЕМА

«НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» Задание не выполнено: речь не имеет логического построения и правильной аргументации. Словарного запаса не хватает для общения в соответствии с заданием. Понимание речи не возможно из-за большого количества фонетических, лексико-грамматических ошибок.

ГРАММАТИКА

«НЕУДОВЛЕТВОРИТЕЛЬНО» Менее 60% заданий выполнено верно.

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ ЗАЧЕТА.

Зачтено

- 1. выставляется обучающемуся, если он глубоко и прочно усвоил программный материал, исчерпывающе, последовательно, четко и логически его излагает, умеет тесно увязывать теорию с практикой, свободно справляется с задачами, вопросами и другими видами применения знаний, причем не затрудняется с ответом при видоизменении заданий, использует в ответе профессиональные термины, правильно обосновывает принятое решение, владеет разносторонними навыками и приемами выполнения практических задач.
- 2. выставляется обучающемуся, если он твердо знает материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его, не допуская существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос, правильно применяет теоретические положения при решении практических вопросов и задач, владеет необходимыми навыками и приемами их выполнения.
- 3. выставляется обучающемуся, если он имеет знания только основного материала, но не усвоил его деталей, допускает неточности, недостаточно правильные формулировки, нарушения логической последовательности в изложении программного материала, испытывает затруднения при выполнении практических задач. Не зачтено

выставляется обучающемуся за отсутствие знаний по дисциплине, представления по вопрос, непонимание материала по

дисциплине, отсутствие решения практической задачи, наличие коммуникативных «барьеров» в общении, отсутствие ответа на предложенный вопрос

6. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ И ИНФОРМАЦИОННОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ							
6.1. Рекомендуемая литература							
6.1.1. Основная литература							
	Авторы, составители	Заглавие	Библиотека	Издательство, год, эл. адрес			
Л1.1	И.В.Орловская,	Учебник английского языка		М.: МГТУ им. Н.Э.Баумана, 2010,			
	Л.С.Самсонова, А.И.Скубриева	для технических университетов и вузов					
	1 211. Chy op 11 42 u	James of the first in Edge					
Л1.2	И.П. Агабекян,	Английский для технических		Ростов-на-Дону "Феникс, 2015,			
	П.И.Коваленко	вузов: Английский для технических вузов					
6.1.2. Дополнительная литература							
	Авторы, составители	Заглавие	Библиотека	Издательство, год, эл. адрес			
Л2.1	Г.В.Шевцова,	Английский язык для		М.: Флинта, Наука, 2009,			
	Л.Е.Москалец	технических вузов:		, , , ,			
Н2.2	ATLM	Учебн.пособие					
Л2.2	А.И. Милостивая	Практический курс устного последовательного перевода		Северо-Кавказский Федеральный университет, 2016,			
		с иностранного языка на		:http://biblioclub.ru/index.php?			
		русский: учебное пособие		page=book&id=459226			
Л2.3	И.Б. Кошеварова,	Иностранный язык		Воронежский государственный			
	Е.Н. Мирошниченко, Е.А. Молодых	профессионального общения		университет инженерных технологий,			
	Е.А. МОЛОДЫХ	(английский язык): учебное пособие: учебное пособие		2018, http://biblioclub.ru/index.php? page=book&id=488007			
			 іеские разработки	Free control			
	Авторы, составители	Заглавие	Библиотека	Издательство, год, эл. адрес			
Л3.1	О.А.Кладиева,	Английский язык: Учебно	2110111101414	М.: ИД МИСиС, 2011,			
	О.Ю.Саленко	метод. пособие № 2047		http://elibrary.misis.ru			
Л3.2	Тусина Н.В., Тусина Н.В.	Иностранный язык:метод.указания для		Новотроицк: НФ НИТУ МИСиС, 2017, http://elibrary.misis.ru; www.nf.misis.ru			
		самост.работ всех		Transfer and the second			
		направлений 1 курс о/о:					
Л3.3	Тусина Н.В.	Методические указания Иностранный язык:		Новотроицк: НФНИТУ МИСиС, 2018,			
113.3	Тусина п.б.	метод. указания для		http://elibrary.misis.ru; www.nf.misis.ru			
		самост.работы направления		,			
		«Прикладная информатика»:					
Л3.4	Тусина Н.В.	Методические указания		Hanamayyyy HA HIJTY MIJCyC 2019			
J13.4	Тусина п.в.	Иностранный язык: методические указания по		Новотроицк: НФ НИТУ МИСиС, 2018, http://elibrary.misis.ru; www.nf.misis.ru			
		практической грамматике по		intp://enorary.implo.ru,			
		дисциплине "Иностранный					
		язык" для студентов очной и					
		заочной форм обучения всех направлений подготовки:					
		Методические указания					
	6.2. Переч	ень ресурсов информационно	 о-телекоммуникацион	ной сети «Интернет»			
Э1	КиберЛенинка		www.cyberleninka.ru				
Э2	НФ НИТУ "МИСиС"		www.nf.misis.ru				
Э3	Российская научная эл	ектронная библиотека	www.elibrary.ru				
			раммного обеспечения	I			
П.1	WinPro 10 RUSUpgrdOLVNLEachAcdmcAP						
П.2	ПО Антивирус Kaspersky Endpoint Security для бизнеса-Раширенный Rus Edition 150 -249 Node 1y EDU RNW Lic.						
П.3	TO Microsoft Teams						
П.4	Π.4 ΠΟ Adobe Reader						

6.4. Перечень информационных справочных систем и профессиональных баз данных				
И.1	1. Online словарь и тезаурус Cambridge Dictionary: https://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/			
И.2	2. British National Corpus (BNC) http://www.natcorp.ox.ac.uk/Корпус английского языка.			
И.3	3. Все о языках, лингвистике, переводах. http://linguistic.ru/			
И.4	4. Oxford language dictionaries online (oldo) https://www.oxfordlearnersdictionaries.com/ Инновационные лингвистические двуязычные словари Оксфордского университета			
И.5	5. Курс: Английский язык для инженеров: https://openedu.ru/course/misis/ENG/			

7. МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ						
Ауд.	Назначение	Оснащение				
133		Компьютер в сборе 34220276, 1 шт. Экран настенный SevenMedia 240х240 см 04250029, 1 шт. Колонки Dialog AD-05 Cherry, 1 шт. Проектор Асег Р1266, 1 шт. Веб-камера Logitech, 1 шт. Подвес для проектора 06230068, 1 шт. Доска ученическая, 1 шт. Комплект парта/стул, 29 шт.				

8. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ ДЛЯ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

Методические указания

Учебный план дисциплины «Иностранный язык» не предусматривает её теоретического изучения, т.е. лекционного курса, и ограничивается практическими занятиями в аудитории (под руководством преподавателя) и вне учебной аудитории (самостоятельная работа студентов с последующим контролем преподавателя). Обучение иностранному языку в техническом вузе осуществляется на протяжении двух этапов.

Первый этап начинается с корректирующего подэтапа, на котором осуществляется повторение и систематизация языковых знаний, навыков и речевых умений, а также закрепление страноведческих и культурологических знаний, приобретенных учащимися в процессе обучения в средней школе. Указанные знания, навыки и умения являются базой для перехода к вузовскому курсу иностранного языка, что соответствует требованию преемственности подготовки по иностранному языку в средней и высшей школах.

Основным направлением последующего обучения (вторая часть первого этапа и весь второй этап) является достижение практических, образовательных, развивающих и воспитательных целей. При этом на протяжении всего курса обучения иностранному языку продолжается работа по усвоению языковых знаний (фонетических, лексических, грамматических и орфографических), формированию и совершенствованию языковых навыков и речевых умений, а также по углублению и расширению культурологических знаний. Наряду с этим в связи с ограниченной сеткой часов аудиторных занятий при реализации практической цели обучения — формировании способности и готовности будущего специалиста к межкультурной коммуникации — рекомендуется постепенное и последовательное усиление профессионально-деловой направленности обучения в строгом соответствии с реально необходимыми для будущей профессиональной деятельности специалиста адекватными умениями иноязычной речевой деятельности.

Главное различие между первым и вторым этапами состоит в том, что второй этап характеризуется прагматической ориентацией, увеличением объема приобретаемой студентами профессионально значимой информации, а также в расширении иноязычных навыков и умений в разных видах речевой деятельности. Учебное время, отводимое на каждый из указанных этапах, определяется в зависимости от стартового уровня подготовки студентов по иностранному языку.

При обучении практическому курсу «Иностранный язык» в МИСиСе следует учитывать следующее: обучение разбито на два этапа. При обучении соблюдается принцип преемственности: каждый предыдущий раздел курса интегрируется в последующий, на каждом последующем этапе закрепляются навыки и умения, приобретенные на предыдущем. Обучение ориентировано на коммуникативно-функциональный подход к языку и осуществляется по четырем видам речевой деятельности: чтению, аудированию, говорению, письму. Содержание обучения соотнесено с различными сферами делового общения; соотношение часов, выделенных на аудиторную и самостоятельную работу варьируется от формы обучения: очной, очно-заочной, заочной.

Освоение дисциплины предполагает как проведение традиционных аудиторных занятий, так и работу в электронной информационно-образовательной среде НИТУ «МИСиС» (ЭИОС), частью которой непосредственно предназначенной для осуществления образовательного процесса является Электронный образовательный ресурс LMS Canvas. Он доступен по URL адресу https://lms.misis.ru/enroll/KGF6TE и позволяет использовать специальный контент и элементы электронного обучения и дистанционных образовательных технологий. LMS Canvas используется преимущественно для асинхронного взаимодействия между участниками образовательного процесса посредством сети «Интернет».

Чтобы эффективно использовать возможности LMS Canvas, а соответственно и успешно освоить дисциплину, нужно:

1) зарегистрироваться на курс. Лля этого нужно перейти по ссылке. Погин и дароль совпадает с логином и даролем о

- 1) зарегистрироваться на курс. Для этого нужно перейти по ссылке ... Логин и пароль совпадает с логином и паролем от личного кабинета НИТУ МИСиС;
- 2)в рубрике «В начало» ознакомиться с содержанием курса, вопросами для самостоятельной подготовки, условиями допуска к аттестации, формой промежуточной аттестации (зачет/экзамен), критериями оценивания и др.;
- 3)в рубрике «Модули», заходя в соответствующие разделы изучать учебные материалы, размещенные преподавателем. В т.ч. пользоваться литературой, рекомендованной преподавателем, переходя по ссылкам;
- 4)в рубрике «Библиотека» возможно подбирать для выполнения письменных работ (контрольные, домашние работы,

курсовые работы/проекты) литературу, размещенную в ЭБС НИТУ «МИСиС;

5)в рубрике «Задания» нужно ознакомиться с содержанием задания к письменной работе, сроками сдачи, критериями оценки. В установленные сроки выполнить работу(ы), подгрузить здесь же для проверки. Удобно называть файл работы следующим образом (название предмета (сокращенно), группа, ФИО, дата актуализации (при повторном размещении)). Например, Иностранный язык Иванов И.И. БМТ-19 20.04.2020.

Работа, подгружаемая для проверки, должна:

- содержать все структурные элементы: титульный лист, введение, основную часть, заключение, список источников, приложения (при необходимости);
- быть оформлена в соответствии с требованиями.

Преподаватель в течение установленного срока (не более десяти дней) проверяет работу и размещает в комментариях к заданию рецензию. В ней он указывает как положительные стороны работы, так замечания. При наличии в рецензии замечаний и рекомендаций, нужно внести поправки в работу, подгрузить ее заново для повторной проверки. При этом важно следить за сроками, в течение которых должно быть выполнено задание. При нарушении сроков, указанных преподавателем возможность подгрузить работу остается, но система выводит сообщение о нарушении сроков. По окончании семестра подгрузить работу не получится;

6)в рубрике «Тесты» пройти тестовые задания, освоив соответствующий материал, размещенный в рубрике «Модули»; 7)в рубрике «Оценки» отслеживать свою успеваемость;

8)в рубрике «Объявления» читать объявления, размещаемые преподавателем, давать обратную связь;

9)в рубрике «Обсуждения» создавать обсуждения и участвовать в них (обсуждаются общие моменты, вызывающие вопросы у большинства группы). Данная рубрика также может быть использована для взаимной проверки; 10)проявлять регулярную активность на курсе.

Преимущественно для синхронного взаимодействия между участниками образовательного процесса посредством сети «Интернет» используется Microsoft Teams (MS Teams). Чтобы полноценно использовать его возможности нужно установить приложение MS Teams на персональный компьютер и телефон. Старостам нужно создать группу в MS Teams. Участие в группе позволяет:

- слушать лекции;
- работать на практических занятиях;
- быть на связи с преподавателем, задавая ему вопросы или отвечая на его вопросы в общем чате группы в рабочее время с 9.00 до 17.00;
- осуществлять совместную работу над документами (вкладка «Файлы).

При проведении занятий в дистанционном синхронном формате нужно всегда работать с включенной камерой. Исключение – если преподаватель попросит отключить камеры и микрофоны в связи с большими помехами. На аватарках должны быть исключительно деловые фото.

При проведении лекционно-практических занятий ведется запись. Это дает возможность просмотра занятия в случае невозможности присутствия на нем или при необходимости вновь обратится к материалу и заново его просмотреть.

Методика преподавания иностранных языков основывается на применении активных методов обучения. Принципами организации учебного процесса являются:

- выбор метод преподавания в зависимости от различных факторов, влияющих на организацию учебного процесса;
- активное участие студентов в учебном процессе;
- проведение практических занятий, направленных на приобретение практических навыков владения языком.

Содержание практических занятий определяется учебными календарными планами.

Для контроля знаний студентов необходимо проводить оперативный, рубежный и итоговый контроль.

Оперативный контроль осуществляется на каждом практическом занятии в виде фронтального или индивидуального устного опроса студентов. При проведении оперативного контроля могут также использоваться письменные самостоятельные работы, тестовые задания.

Рубежный контроль осуществляется раз в два месяца. Студенты выполняют контрольную работу, которая включает в себя работу с текстом и грамматические задания, содержащие структуры, изученные в данном семестре. Критерии оценок выполнения модуля:

- «отлично» количество правильных ответов от 80 до 100%
- «хорошо» от 70 до 80%
- «удовлетворительно» от 60 до 70%

Итоговый контроль осуществляется в форме экзамена или зачета в конце каждого семестра по завершении обучения дисциплине «Иностранный язык».