

Областное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Суджанский сельскохозяйственный техникум»
Кучеровский филиал

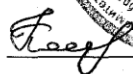
Рассмотрено
на заседании
Педагогического совета
Протокол №5
от 30 апреля 2019 г

УТВЕРЖДАЮ.

Директор ОБПОУ «ССХТ»

Приказ № 143

от 30 апреля 2019

 Харламов Е.В.

Комплект
контрольно-оценочных средств
ПО ОБЩЕОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОМУ УЧЕБНОМУ ПРЕДМЕТУ
ОУП.03. ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК
ПО СПЕЦИАЛЬНОСТИ 35. 02. 05 «АГРОНОМИЯ»

х. Кучеров 2019

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств

по общеобразовательному учебному предмету ОУП.03. **Иностранный язык** составлена в соответствии с примерной программой общеобразовательной учебной дисциплины «**Иностранный язык**», рекомендованной Федеральным государственным автономным учреждением «Федеральный институт развития образования» для реализации основной профессиональной программы СПО по специальности 35. 02. 05 Агронимия на базе основного общего образования с получением среднего общего образования.

Протокол № 3 от 21 июля 2015 года Регистрационный номер рецензии 371 от 23 июля 2015 года ФГАУ «ФИРО»

Составитель:

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Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств

по общеобразовательному учебному предмету ОУП.03. **Иностранный язык** Рассмотрен и одобрен на заседании методической комиссией

Протокол №9 от 25 апреля 2019 г.


Председатель МК  Чернышова Е.А.

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств

по общеобразовательному учебному предмету ОУП.03. **Иностранный язык** рассмотрен и одобрен на заседании Методического совета

Протокол № 7 от 29 апреля 2019 г.

Председатель МС  О. Г. Кудинова

Заместитель директора по учебной работе  О.К. Косименко

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1. Паспорт комплекта оценочных средств

1.1. Область применения комплекта оценочных средств

Комплект оценочных средств предназначен для оценки результатов освоения Английский язык. Аттестация проводится в форме дифференцированного зачёта.

1.2. Проверяемые результаты обучения

Код

Результаты освоения
(объекты оценивания)

Основные показатели оценки результата

У1

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

Умение проследить развитие темы и общую линию аргументации автора, понять в целом не менее 70% основной информации. У2

Переводить (со словарём) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

Сформированность некоторых базовых умений перевода. Понятие перевода; эквивалент и аналог; переводческие трансформации; компенсация потерь при переводе; контекстуальные замены; многозначность слов. У3

Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.

Произношение (правильное произнесение звуков английского языка, правильная постановка ударения в словах, а также соблюдение правильной интонации в предложениях. Соблюдение норм грамотной устной и письменной речи.

31

Лексический(1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарём) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности Лексика. Грамматика (использование разнообразных грамматических конструкций).

1.3. Таблица сочетаний проверяемых знаний и умений

Результаты освоения

Основные показатели оценки результата

№

задания

31,У2 Лексика. Грамматика (использование разнообразных грамматических конструкций. Сформированность некоторых базовых умений перевода. Понятие перевода; эквивалент и аналог; переводческие трансформации; компенсация потерь при переводе; контекстуальные замены; многозначность слов. 1 У1

Умение проследить развитие темы и общую линию аргументации автора, понять в целом не менее 70% основной информации. 2 У3 Произношение (правильное произнесение звуков английского языка, правильная постановка ударения в словах, а также соблюдение правильной интонации в предложениях. Соблюдение норм грамотной устной и письменной речи.

3

2. Комплект оценочных средств.

2.1.Задания для проведения контроля.

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

Подчеркните личные и притяжательные местоимения.

Выпишите прилагательные.

1. Almost all people are fond of traveling. It is very interesting to see new places, another towns and countries. People may travel either for pleasure or on business. There are various means of traveling. As for me there is nothing like traveling by air; it is more comfortable, more convenient and far quicker than any other means of traveling. There is no dust and dirt of a railway or car journey or troubles with changing from one train to another train. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. From the comfortable seat of a railway carriage you have a splendid view of the whole country-side. If you are hungry, you can have a meal in the dining-car; and if a journey, you is a long one you can have a comfortable bed in a sleeper.

2. Modern life is impossible without traveling. To begin with most of us in big cities travel every day to our schools, offices and factories. For some people it is quite a trek to get from home to work. They go by underground, they change to a bus or they take a taxi. From time to time we have to go to another city or country on business. Then after a year's work people go on holiday and they do not like to spend it at home. Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays traveling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, to see different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different music.

3. People in our country have the right for education. It is our Constitutional right. It is a duty, too. But it is not only a right, it is a duty, too. Every boy and every girl in Russia must go to school, that is, they must get a full secondary education. So, when they are 6 or 7 years old they begin to go to school. There are thousands of schools in Russia. There are schools of general education, where the pupils study Russian (or a native language), Literature, Mathematics, History, Biology, Music, Arts, Foreign Languages. There is also a number of specialized schools, where the pupils get deep knowledge of foreign languages, or Maths, or Physics. After finishing 9 classes of secondary school young people can continue their education at different kinds of vocational or technical schools colleges.

4. There are four parts of the day: morning, afternoon, evening and night. Morning is the first part of the day. It is the time from sunrise till 12 o'clock a. m. In the morning we are busy. We go to school. When we come to school, we say "Good morning" to one another. The second part of the day is afternoon. The English afternoon is the time from 12 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. In the afternoon people say "Good afternoon". In the afternoon we come home from school. Evening is the third part of the day. It is the time from 6 o'clock p. m. till sunset. In the evening we do our homework. When friends come, they say "Good evening". Night is the fourth part of the day. It is the time from sunset till sunrise. At night we are free. When friends go away, they say "Good night".

5. No living thing or group of living things can live and grow in isolation. All organism, both plants and animals, need energy to develop and all species of living things influence the lives of others. Ecology is a science. It studies how plants, animals and other living things live in relation to each other and to their environment. People have always studied things living things in their natural environment, in other words, they have always studied the air, the water, the soil and all the other things that surround a person, animal or plant. The environment can influence the growth and health of living things. Ecologists also study what

happens to different species. They collect information about their population number, diet, form, size and behavior.

6. Nature is the outer world that surrounds us, id est all, to creation whatever put hand man. Nature is living and lifeless. The most beautiful in the world it is nature. If there will not be nature that will not be people. We must watch after nature. There will not be plants in one hundred years. Oxygen will be dirty. To the people it will be heavily to survive in such environment. Plants it will be not enough. Air will be muddy exhaust-gass. There will be small living people in the world. Most people will be ill. Many types of animals and plants either quite disappeared or are under threat of disappearance, and therefore added to the Red book. The Rivers will be dirty and waters it will be for us not enough. We need to care of nature. The most beautiful in the world it is nature.

7. There are big and small libraries in our country. The biggest library is the Lenin Library. It is in Moscow. It has millions of books in different languages. You can find there the oldest and the newest books. There is always a lot of people in the Lenin Library. In the morning before 9 o'clock you can see a long line of people in front of the library. They all want to work in this library. Everyone can find there what he needs. People come to the Lenin Library from everywhere. They come here in autumn and winter, in spring and summer in any weather. There is a lot of small libraries everywhere in our country. Every school has a library. Pupils come to the library to take books on different subjects.

8. An educated person is one who knows a lot about many things. I think it is very important that everyone should be educated. Each pupils ought to do his best to become a useful member of our society. Education is very important in our life. Going on educational excursions gives us opportunities to acquire some scientific knowledge. In the Russian Federation the school education is compulsory. Pupils begin to go to school at the age of six. When they complete high grades they can either continue to study at school for more 2 years, or go to a professional school where they study not only main subjects , but are able to learn some profession. When school pupils leave school they can try to continue their education in institutes or universities.

9. The last two days of the week are Saturday and Sunday. They are called the weekend. People don't go to work on weekends. But students and pupils have only one day off. It is Sunday. Weekend is my favorite time on the week because I don't go to the college. I think Sunday is the best day of the week. On this day I wake up later than usual. And sometimes I don't get up till nine or ten o'clock. As soon as I get up I air the room, do my bed and do morning exercises. Then I have breakfast and help my Mother to clear away the dishes and wash them. On Sundays I usually do shopping. My mother tells me what to buy, I take shopping bag and go

shopping. In the evening our family gets together. We have supper, watch TV or read books. Reading is my hobby.

10. Summer is as nice as spring. The sun shines brightly. It is warm and sometimes hot. It is warmer and hotter than in spring. The days are longer than in spring. The longest day of the year is the 22nd of June. In summer children do not go to school. They have summer holidays. They often help fathers and mothers on a collective farm. There is always a lot of work there in this season. Summer is a pleasant season. There is a lot of fruit and vegetables at that time. Some people like summer best of all. After summer autumn comes. The days are shorter than in summer. The weather is not so pleasant as in spring and in summer. It often rains. The rain is cold and not pleasant at all. In September, the first autumn month, the school year begins in our country.

11. The weather is a subject we can always talk about. It often changes and brings cold and heat, sunshine and rain, frost and snow. One day is often unlike the next. In summer the sun shines often there are is no wind and there are no clouds in the sky which is blue and beautiful. We can see stars and the moon at night and people like walks, outdoor games and sports in the fresh air. When autumn comes, the days become shorter and colder. It gets dark earlier and often heavy clouds cover the sky bringing rain with them. Sometimes there is heavy rain, so that an umbrella or a raincoat is necessary if we don't want to get wet through. When you can hear people say, "What bad weather! When is this rain going to stop?" Many people then catch cold and must go to bed. Then a fire at home is so pleasant. At last frost and snow come.

12. Every country has its own holidays. They reflect the history of the country and its cultural and religious traditions. Some religious holidays are common in different countries. They are Christmas and Easter. Americans celebrate Christmas on the 25-th of December. They buy a lot of presents for each other, for their parents, children and friends. The New Year's Day, the 1st of January is not so widely celebrated in the United States as we do it in Russia. The most important holiday in America is the 4th of July, the Independence day. People like to watch colorful fireworks in the evening. The 4th of July is the day-off and people don't go to work.

13. One day John Smith and his wife Mary found a dog. He was a very wild and strange dog. The dog was weak and hungry, but he did not let them touch him and ate the food they gave him when they went away. When the dog was strong again, he disappeared. A few months later, when Smith was in a train, he saw his dog. The dog was running along the road. Smith got off the train at the next station, bought a piece of meat, caught the dog, and brought him home again. There he was tied up for a week. At the end of the week Smith tied a metal plate to the dog

with the words 'Please, return to Smith, Ellen, California', and set the dog free. He disappeared again. This time he was sent back by the train, was tied up for three days, was set free on the fourth day and disappeared again.

Задание № 2

Раскройте скобки в предложениях.

He (to study) at our college.

(to work) you at this office?

We (to translate) the texts every day.

What (to do) here?

The teacher (to ask) me at the lessons very often.

They (to go) to Moscow some days ago.

Our teacher (to speak) many foreign languages.

My son (to play) the piano.

They already (to translate) this text last lesson.

He already (to come)?

I(not, write) at the lesson.

When I came the lecture already (to start).

I (to listen) very attentive.

Задание № 3

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в страдательном залоге.

The accident (to discuss) next time.

The matter (to discuss) when I entered the hall.

The story (to write).

This is a large hall, many parties (to hold) here.

The Earth's surface (to cover) mostly with water.

While we were on holiday, our camera(to steal) from our hotel room.

By whom (to make) the vase?

Hundreds of people (to employ) by new factory this year.

Thousands of new houses (to build) every year.

The children (to take) to the circus tomorrow.

Dictionaries may not (to use) at the examination.
These books (to return) to the library.
This book (to leave) in the classroom yesterday.

2. Вставьте частицу to, где необходимо.

1. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.
2. They wanted ... cross the river.
3. It is high time for you ... go to bed.
4. May I ... use your telephone?
5. They heard the girl ... cry out with joy.
6. I would rather ... stay at home today.
7. He did not want ... play in the yard anymore.
8. Would you like ... go to England?
9. It is time ... get up.
10. Let me ... help you with your homework.
11. I was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday.
12. I'd like ... speak to you.
13. I think I shall be able ... solve this problem.

Вариант №1

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

Подчеркните личные и притяжательные местоимения.

Выпишите прилагательные.

Almost all people are fond of traveling. It is very interesting to see new places, another towns and countries. People may travel either for pleasure or on business. There are various means of traveling. As for me there is nothing like traveling by air; it is more comfortable, more convenient and far quicker than any other means of traveling. There is no dust and dirt of a railway or car journey or troubles with changing from one train to another train. With a train you have speed, comfort and pleasure combined. From the comfortable seat of a railway carriage you have a splendid view of the whole country-side. If you are hungry, you can have a meal in the dining-car; and if a journey, you is a long one you can have a comfortable bed in a sleeper.

Задание № 2

Раскройте скобки в предложении.

We (to translate) the texts every day.

Задание № 3

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в страдательном залоге.
The accident (to discuss) next time.
2. Вставьте частицу to, где необходимо.
We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.

Вариант №2

Задание № 1

**Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).
Подчеркните личные и притяжательные местоимения.
Выпишите прилагательные.**

Modern life is impossible without traveling. To begin with most of us in big cities travel every day to our schools, offices and factories. For some people it is quite a trek to get from home to work. They go by underground, they change to a bus or they take a taxi. From time to time we have to go to another city or country on business. Then after a year's work people go on holiday and they do not like to spend it at home. Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays traveling. They travel to see other countries and continents, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns, they travel to enjoy picturesque places or just for a change of scene. It is always interesting to discover new things, to see different ways of life, to meet different people, to try different food, to listen to different music.

Задание № 2

Раскройте скобки в предложении.
What (to do) here?

Задание № 3

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в страдательном залоге.
The matter (to discuss) when I entered the hall.
2. Вставьте частицу to, где необходимо.
They wanted ... cross the river.

Вариант №3

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

Подчеркните личные и притяжательные местоимения.

Выпишите прилагательные.

People in our country have the right for education. It is our Constitutional right. is a duty, too. But it is not only a right, it is a duty, too. Every boy and every girl in Russia must go to school, that is, they must get a full secondary education. So, when they are 6 or 7 years old they begin to go to school. There are thousands of schools in Russia. There are schools of general education, where the pupils study Russian (or a native language), Literature, Mathematics, History, Biology, Music, Arts, Foreign Languages. There is also a number of specialized schools, where the pupils get deep knowledge of foreign languages, or Maths, or Physics. After finishing 9 classes of secondary school young people can continue their education at different kinds of vocational or technical schools colleges.

Задание № 2

Раскройте скобки в предложении.

The teacher (to ask) me at the lessons very often.

Задание № 3

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в страдательном залоге.

The story (to write).

2. Вставьте частицу to, где необходимо.

It is high time for you ... go to bed.

Вариант №4

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

Подчеркните личные и притяжательные местоимения.

Выпишите прилагательные.

There are four parts of the day: morning, afternoon, evening and night. Morning is the first part of the day. It is the time from sunrise till 12 o'clock a. m. In the morning we are busy. We go to school. When we come to school, we say "Good morning" to one another. The second part of the day is afternoon. The English afternoon is the time from 12 o'clock a. m. to 6 o'clock p. m. In the afternoon people say "Good afternoon". In the afternoon we come home from school. Evening is the third part of the day. It is the time from 6 o'clock p. m. till sunset. In the evening we do our homework. When friends come, they say "Good evening". Night is the fourth part of the day. It is the time from sunset till sunrise. At night we are free. When friends go away, they say "Good night".

Задание № 2

Раскройте скобки в предложении.
They (to go) to Moscow some days ago.

Задание № 3

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в страдательном залоге.
This is a large hall, many parties (to hold) here.
2. Вставьте частицу to, где необходимо.
May I ... use your telephone?

Вариант №5

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

Подчеркните личные и притяжательные местоимения.

Выпишите прилагательные.

The last two days of the week are Saturday and Sunday. They are called the weekend. People don't go to work on weekends. But students and pupils have only one day off. It is Sunday. Weekend is my favorite time on the week because I don't go to the college. I think Sunday is the best day of the week. On this day I wake up later than usual. And sometimes I don't get up till nine or ten o'clock. As soon as I get up I air the room, do my bed and do morning exercises. Then I have breakfast and help my Mother to clear away the dishes and wash them. On Sundays I usually do shopping. My mother tells me what to buy, I take shopping bag and go shopping. In the evening our family gets together. We have supper, watch TV or read books. Reading is my hobby.

Задание № 2

Раскройте скобки в предложении.
I(not, write) at the lesson.

Задание № 3

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в страдательном залоге.
Thousands of new houses (to build) every year.
2. Вставьте частицу to, где необходимо.
It is time ... get up.

Вариант №6

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

Подчеркните личные и притяжательные местоимения.

Выпишите прилагательные.

Summer is as nice as spring. The sun shines brightly. It is warm and sometimes hot. It is warmer and hotter than in spring. The days are longer than in spring. The longest day of the year is the 22nd of June. In summer children do not go to school. They have summer holidays. They often help fathers and mothers on a collective farm. There is always a lot of work there in this season. Summer is a pleasant season. There is a lot of fruit and vegetables at that time. Some people like summer best of all. After summer autumn comes. The days are shorter than in summer. The weather is not so pleasant as in spring and in summer. It often rains. The rain is cold and not pleasant at all. In September, the first autumn month, the school year begins in our country.

Задание № 2

Раскройте скобки в предложении.

When I came the lecture already (to start).

Задание № 3

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в страдательном залоге.

The children (to take) to the circus tomorrow.

2. Вставьте частицу to, где необходимо.

Let me ... help you with your homework.

Вариант №7

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

Подчеркните личные и притяжательные местоимения.

Выпишите прилагательные.

The weather is a subject we can always talk about. It often changes and brings cold and heat, sunshine and rain, frost and snow. One day is often unlike the next. In summer the sun shines often there are is no wind and there are no clouds in the sky which is blue and beautiful. We can see stars and the moon at night and people like walks, outdoor games and sports in the fresh air. When autumn comes, the days become shorter and colder. It gets dark earlier and often heavy clouds cover the sky bringing rain with them. Sometimes there is heavy rain, so that an umbrella

or a raincoat is necessary if we don't want to get wet through. When you can hear people say, "What bad weather! When is this rain going to stop?" Many people then catch cold and must go to bed. Then a fire at home is so pleasant. At last frost and snow come.

Задание № 2

Раскройте скобки в предложении.
I (to listen) very attentive.

Задание № 3

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в страдательном залоге.
Dictionaries may not (to use) at the examination.
2. Вставьте частицу to, где необходимо.
I was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday.

Вариант №8

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

Подчеркните личные и притяжательные местоимения.

Выпишите прилагательные.

Every country has its own holidays. They reflect the history of the country and its cultural and religious traditions. Some religious holidays are common in different countries. They are Christmas and Easter. Americans celebrate Christmas on the 25-th of December. They buy a lot of presents for each other, for their parents, children and friends. The New Year's Day, the 1st of January is not so widely celebrated in the United States as we do it in Russia. The most important holiday in America is the 4th of July, the Independence day. People like to watch colorful fireworks in the evening. The 4th of July is the day-off and people don't go to work.

Задание № 2

Раскройте скобки в предложении.
(to work) you at this office?

Задание № 3

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в страдательном залоге.
These books (to return) to the library.
2. Вставьте частицу to, где необходимо.
I'd like ... speak to you.

Вариант №9

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

Подчеркните личные и притяжательные местоимения.

Выпишите прилагательные.

One day John Smith and his wife Mary found a dog. He was a very wild and strange dog. The dog was weak and hungry, but he did not let them touch him and ate the food they gave him when they went away. When the dog was strong again, he disappeared. A few months later, when Smith was in a train, he saw his dog. The dog was running along the road. Smith got off the train at the next station, bought a piece of meat, caught the dog, and brought him home again. There he was tied up for a week. At the end of the week Smith tied a metal plate to the dog with the words 'Please, return to Smith, Ellen, California', and set the dog free. He disappeared again. This time he was sent back by the train, was tied up for three days, was set free on the fourth day and disappeared again.

Задание № 2

Раскройте скобки в предложении.

He (to study) at our college.

Задание № 3

1. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глагол в страдательном залоге.

This book (to leave) in the classroom yesterday.

2. Вставьте частицу to, где необходимо.

I think I shall be able ... solve this problem.

2.2. Пакет экзаменатора

| ПАКЕТ ЭКЗАМЕНАТОРА | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|---------------|
| Задание № 1. | | | |
| Результаты освоения | Основные показатели оценки результата | Критерии оценки результата | Оценка |
| З1, У2 | Лексика. Грамматика (использование разнообразных грамматических конструкций. Сформированность некоторых базовых умений перевода. Понятие перевода; эквивалент и аналог; переводческие трансформации; компенсация потерь при переводе; контекстуальные замены; многозначность слов. | Оценка «5» - допускается одна ошибка при выполнении перевода отрывка текста и грамматического задания. Оценка «4» - допускается две ошибки при выполнении перевода отрывка текста и грамматического задания. Оценка «3» - допускается три ошибки при выполнении перевода отрывка текста и грамматического задания. Оценка «2» - допускается более трёх ошибок при выполнении перевода отрывка текста и грамматического задания. | |
| Задание № 2. | | | |
| Результаты освоения | Основные показатели оценки результата | Критерии оценки результата | Оценка |
| У1 | Умение проследить развитие темы и общую линию аргументации автора, понять в целом не менее 70% основной информации. | Оценка «5» - отсутствие ошибок в предложении. Оценка «4» - допускается одна ошибка в предложении. Оценка «3» - допускается две ошибки в предложении. Оценка «2» - допускается более двух ошибок в предложении. | |

| Задание № 3. | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--|---------------|
| Результаты освоения | Основные показатели оценки результата | Критерии оценки результата | Оценка |
| У3 | Произношение (правильное произнесение звуков английского языка, правильная постановка ударения в словах, а также соблюдение правильной интонации в предложениях. Соблюдение норм грамотной устной и письменной речи. | Оценка «5» - допускается одна ошибка при выполнении грамматических заданий Оценка «4» - допускается две ошибки при выполнении грамматических заданий Оценка «3» - допускается три ошибки при выполнении грамматических заданий Оценка «2» - допускается более трёх ошибок при выполнении грамматических заданий | |

Приложение

| |
|---|
| <p>ОЦЕНОЧНАЯ ВЕДОМОСТЬ ПО УЧЕБНОМУ ПРЕДМЕТУ « Английский язык»</p> <p>ФИО _____</p> <p>Обучающийся студент на 1 курсе по специальности СПО 35.02.05 Агрономия</p> |
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ЗАДАНИЕ №1.

| Результаты освоения | Основные показатели оценки результата | Оценка |
|---|--|---------------|
| 31, У2: Лексический(1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарём) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности. Переводить (со словарём) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; | Лексика. Грамматика (использование разнообразных грамматических конструкций. Сформированность некоторых базовых умений перевода. Понятие перевода; эквивалент и аналог; переводческие трансформации; компенсация потерь при переводе; контекстуальные замены; многозначность слов. | |
| Итоговая оценка | | |

ЗАДАНИЕ №2.

| Результаты освоения | Основные показатели оценки | Оценка |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| | результата | |
| У1: Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; | Умение проследить развитие темы и общую линию аргументации автора, понять в целом не менее 70% основной информации. | |
| Итоговая оценка | | |

ЗАДАНИЕ №3.

| Результаты освоения | Основные показатели оценки результата | Оценка |
|--|--|---------------|
| У3: Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас. | Произношение (правильное произнесение звуков английского языка, правильная постановка ударения в словах, а также соблюдение правильной интонации в предложениях. Соблюдение норм грамотной устной и письменной речи. | |
| Итоговая оценка | | |

Общая оценка

« _____ » _____ _ 20__ г.

Подпись экзаменатора _____