Областное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение

«Суджанский сельскохозяйственный техникум»

РАССМОТРЕНО
на заседании
педагогического совета
ОБПОУ «ССХТ»
Протокол № 5
От «30» апреля 2019 г.

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Директор ОБПОУ «ССХТ»
Приказ № 143
от «30» апреля 2019 г.

Е.В.Харламов

КОМПЛЕКТ

контрольно-оценочных средств

учебной дисциплины
ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык (английский)
по специальности
09.02.04 Информационные системы (по отраслям)

Суджа

2019 г

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык (английский) разработан на основе рабочей программы, составленной на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования (приказ Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 14 мая 2014 г. № 525, зарегистрирован в Минюсте России 3 июля 2014 г. № 32656) по специальности 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учёт (по отраслям)

Составитель:
Лысенко Н.Г. - преподаватель ОБПОУ «ССХТ»

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык (английский) рассмотрен и одобрен на заседании П(ЦК) общепрофессиональных, специальных дисциплин по специальности Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям) и иностранного языка

Протокол № 8 от 26.04 2019 г.

Председатель (ЦК)_____Н.Ф. Сухих

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык (английский) рассмотрен и одобрен на заседании Методического совета

Протокол № 7 от 29.04 2019 г.

Председатель МС _____О.Г. Кудинова

Заместитель директора по учебной работе _____ О.К. Косименко

1. Паспорт комплекта оценочных средств

1.1. Область применения комплекта оценочных средств

Комплект оценочных средств предназначен для оценки результатов освоения дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык (английский). 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.
З1	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
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.	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 дифференцированного зачёта.

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

1. The Solar system is the place where we live. It contains the central star, which is called the Sun, nine planets with their own satellites, many comets, billions meteorites and thousands asteroids. The closest planet to the Sun is Mercury. Mercury is hard to see from the Earth because it is so small and so close to the sun. Mean distance from the Sun is 58 000 000 km. The second planet from the Sun is Venus. Venus is the brightest object in the sky. The year on Venus lasts 226 days. Our planet is the third planet from the Sun. Mean distance from the Sun is 150 millions of kilometers. Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun. The fifth planet from the Sun is Jupiter. It is the Solar System's largest planet. The sixth planet from the

Sun is Saturn. Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun. Neptune is the eighth planet from the Sun. Pluto is the farthest planet from the Sun.

2. Newton, one of the greatest scientists of all time, was born on the 25th of December 1642at the little village of Woolsthorpe in Lincolnshire. His father was a farmer and had died before Newton was born. His mother was a clever women for whom Newton retained a great love all his life. Newton's school-days were not remarkable. He studied mathematics at Cambridge and took his degree there in 1665. Newton had always been interested in the problem of light. It is interesting how the idea which led to the discovery of the laws governing the forces of gravitation first came to him. Once, as he sat in his garden the fall of the apple made him think: why must that apple always descend perpendicularly to the ground? Newton died when he was 84 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

3. George Stephenson was born in a coal-mining district in the north of England. His father worked in a coal-mine and earned very small wages. He could not send his children to school and they had to begin to work as soon as possible. Among other things George often carried his father's dinner to the pit where he watched the steam pump at work. George liked to make things with his hands. When he was 14 he assisted his father in the mine and was able to watch the working of the steam pump. When he was 19, George determined to learn to read and write so that he could learn more about steam-engines than he was able to find out by watching them at work. He learnt quickly and was soon able to read about the work of James Watt other inventors. Then he began to think out his plan for making a traveling engine.

4. One day in 1821 a young scientist was experimenting in his laboratory with some wire and a magnet. Placing the magnet in a small coil of the wire, he passed an electric current through the coil. Suddenly the coil began to turn round. That was the first electric motor, the model of all the powerful motors that that drive the machinery in our factories today. The young scientist was Michael Faraday, the son of a blacksmith, born in 1791. For several years he was laboratory assistant to Sir Humphry Davy, the great English chemist, inventor of the miners' safety-lamp. Faraday's earliest discoveries and experiments were in the field of chemistry, but electricity was always his main interest. Year after year Faraday experimented in electricity discovering many of the laws of electricity and magnetism.

5. Thomas Edison was born in 1847. He first went to school at the age of eight and a half. But after only three months his teacher called him 'stupid' and he came home crying. From that time his mother taught him at home and he read science books by himself. He got a job sending telegraph messages. Then he started inventing things. At the age of 12 he had a job selling newspapers. He made money in a clever but simple way. In 1877 he made a "phonograph"- the first ever sound recorder. The following year he invented the light bulb. In 1882 New York was the first city in the world with electric lights. In 1889 he made a "kinetoscope". He

also made films for his new machine. In 1903 he made the world's longest film (it was ten minutes long!)

6. You can reach England either by plane, by train, by car or by ship. The fastest way is by plane. London has three international airports: Heathrow, the largest, connected to the city by underground; Gatwick, south of London, with a frequent train service; Luton, the smallest, used for charter flights. If you go to England by train or by car you have to cross the Channel. There is a frequent service of steamers and ferry-boats which connect the continent to the south-east of England. People in Britain drive on the left and generally overtake on the right. The speed limit is 30 miles per hour (50 km/h) in towns and cities and 70 m.p.h. (110 km/h) on motorways. When you are in London you can choose from 4 different means of transport: bus, train, underground or taxi.

7. London is so large that visitors must learn to use buses and the underground to get about. London taxis are too expensive for any but the rich. You can get a map of the underground and the bus routes at any tickets office. The word "underground" across a large circle shows you where the stations are. The London underground is called the "tube". Bus stops are marked clearly. Inside some buses you will see the notice: "Please, state your destination clearly and have the exact fare ready". It is easy enough to tell the conductor where you want to go to, but not always possible to have the exact fare. The conductor will always give you the change. In Great Britain traffic keeps to the left. Motor-cars, buses and cyclists must all keep to the left side of the road.

8. George Stephenson was born in a coal-mining district in the north of England. His father worked in a coal-mine and earned very small wages. He could not send his children to school and they had to begin to work as soon as possible. Among other things George often carried his father's dinner to the pit where he watched the steam pump at work. George liked to make things with his hands. When he was 14 he assisted his father in the mine and was able to watch the working of the steam pump. When he was 19, George determined to learn to read and write so that he could learn more about steam-engines than he was able to find out by watching them at work. He learnt quickly and was soon able to read about the work of James Watt other inventors. Then he began to think out his plan for making a traveling engine.

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made him think: why must that apple always descend perpendicularly to the ground? Newton died when he was 84 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

10. The Solar system is the place where we live. It contains the central star, which is called the Sun, nine planets with their own satellites, many comets, billions meteorites and thousands asteroids. The closest planet to the Sun is Mercury. Mercury is hard to see from the Earth because it is so small and so close to the sun. Mean distance from the Sun is 58 000 000 km. The second planet from the Sun is Venus. Venus is the brightest object in the sky. The year on Venus lasts 226 days. Our planet is the third planet from the Sun. Mean distance from the Sun is 150 millions of kilometers. Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun. The fifth planet from the Sun is Jupiter. It is the Solar System's largest planet. The sixth planet from the Sun is Saturn. Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun. Neptune is the eighth planet from the Sun. Pluto is the farthest planet from the Sun.

11. Russia's automotive industry is a significant economic sector. It directly employs 600,000 people and supports around 2–3 million people in related industries. It is politically a very important part of the country's economy: firstly, due to the large number of employed people and secondly, because many citizens depend on the social services provided by automotive companies. For example, the well-being of the giant AvtoVAZ factory in Tolyatti is massively important to the city or to the region of Samara Oblast. Tolyatti is a typical monotown, a city whose economy is dependent on a single company. The factory employs around 100,000 people of the city's population of 700,000.

12. The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes in the period from about 1760 to sometime between 1820 and 1840. This transition included going from hand production methods to machines, new chemical manufacturing and iron production processes, improved efficiency of water power, the increasing use of steam power, and the development of machine tools. It also included the change from wood and other bio-fuels to coal. Textiles were the dominant industry of the Industrial Revolution in terms of employment, value of output and capital invested. Textiles were also the first to use modern production methods.

13. The main industries in Great Britain today are banking, finance, steel, oil and gas (the petrochemical and chemical industries), automobile and aircraft industries, the ship-building sector, and tourism. In Britain there are many factories and mines.

The oldest industries in Britain are fishing, shipbuilding, and trade. British industries were developed during the Industrial Revolution which started with the invention of the steam engine by James Watt in 1775. During this period, coal mining was developed as well as ore mining, concentrated around Birmingham and Coventry. This area was the first industrial site in Britain, and was called the Black Country.

In the 18th century, a lot of inventions were made in the fields of science and technology.

14. You can reach England either by plane, by train, by car or by ship. The fastest way is by plane. London has three international airports: Heathrow, the largest, connected to the city by underground; Gatwick, south of London, with a frequent train service; Luton, the smallest, used for charter flights. If you go to England by train or by car you have to cross the Channel. There is a frequent service of steamers and ferry-boats which connect the continent to the south-east of England. People in Britain drive on the left and generally overtake on the right. The speed limit is 30 miles per hour (50 km/h) in towns and cities and 70 m.p.h. (110 km/h) on motorways. When you are in London you can choose from 4 different means of transport: bus, train, underground or taxi.

15. The Solar system is the place where we live. It contains the central star, which is called the Sun, nine planets with their own satellites, many comets, billions meteorites and thousands asteroids. The closest planet to the Sun is Mercury. Mercury is hard to see from the Earth because it is so small and so close to the sun. Mean distance from the Sun is 58 000 000 km. The second planet from the Sun is Venus. Venus is the brightest object in the sky. The year on Venus lasts 226 days. Our planet is the third planet from the Sun. Mean distance from the Sun is 150 millions of kilometers. Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun. The fifth planet from the Sun is Jupiter. It is the Solar System's largest planet. The sixth planet from the Sun is Saturn. Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun. Neptune is the eighth planet from the Sun. Pluto is the farthest planet from the Sun.

Задание № 2

Напишите 8-10 предложений на тему "How I see my future director"

Задание № 3

Составьте предложение из данных слов

1. Skates, of, pair, nice, a, bought, has, Mary.
2. Sundays, on, skates, always, she.
3. Forest, the, in, ski, to, likes, friend, my.
4. Ski, his, broke, he, yesterday.
5. Questions, teacher's, the, answers, always, Nelly.
6. River, the, near, stop, usually, we.
7. Rest, a, for, place, a good, is, this.
8. Order, right, the, in, cups, the, place.
9. Several breaks, and, day, every, lessons, six, or, five, have, we.
10. Pencils, and, pens, his, breaks, always, Nick.
11. Game, this, play, to, like, children, the.
12. Play, new, a, finished, just, has, he.
13. Talk, interesting, most, the, for, much, very, you, thank.
14. Sundays, on, skates, always, she.
15. Forest, the, in, ski, to, likes, friend, my.

Вариант №1

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

The Solar system is the place where we live. It contains the central star, which is called the Sun, nine planets with their own satellites, many comets, billions meteorites and thousands asteroids. The closest planet to the Sun is Mercury. Mercury is hard to see from the Earth because it is so small and so close to the sun. Mean distance from the Sun is 58 000 000 km. The second planet from the Sun is Venus. Venus is the brightest object in the sky. The year on Venus lasts 226 days. Our planet is the third planet from the Sun. Mean distance from the Sun is 150 millions of kilometers. Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun. The fifth planet from the Sun is Jupiter. It is the Solar System's largest planet. The sixth planet from the Sun is Saturn. Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun. Neptune is the eighth planet from the Sun. Pluto is the farthest planet from the Sun.

Задание № 2

Напишите 8-10 предложений на тему "How I see my future director"

Задание № 3

Составьте предложение из данных слов
Skates, of, pair, nice, a, bought, has, Mary.

Вариант №2

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

Newton, one of the greatest scientists of all time, was born on the 25th of December 1642at the little village of Woolsthorpe in Lincolnshire. His father was a farmer and had died before Newton was born. His mother was a clever women for whom Newton retained a great love all his life. Newton's school-days were not remarkable. He studied mathematics at Cambridge and took his degree there in 1665. Newton had always been interested in the problem of light. It is interesting how the idea which led to the discovery of the laws governing the forces of gravitation first came to him. Once, as he sat in his garden the fall of the apple made him think: why must that apple always descend perpendicularly to the ground? Newton died when he was 84 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Задание № 2

Напишите 8-10 предложений на тему "How I see my future director"

Задание № 3

Составьте предложение из данных слов

Sundays, on, skates, always, she.

Вариант №3

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

George Stephenson was born in a coal-mining district in the north of England. His father worked in a coal-mine and earned very small wages. He could not send his children to school and they had to begin to work as soon as possible. Among other things George often carried his father's dinner to the pit where he watched the steam pump at work. George liked to make things with his hands. When he was 14 he assisted his father in the mine and was able to watch the working of the steam pump. When he was 19, George determined to learn to read and write so that he could learn more about steam-engines than he was able to find out by watching them at work. He learnt quickly and was soon able to read about the work of James Watt other inventors. Then he began to think out his plan for making a traveling engine.

Задание № 2

Напишите 8-10 предложений на тему "How I see my future director"

Задание № 3

Составьте предложение из данных слов

Forest, the, in, ski, to, likes, friend, my.

Вариант №4

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

One day in 1821 a young scientist was experimenting in his laboratory with some wire and a magnet. Placing the magnet in a small coil of the wire, he passed an electric current through the coil. Suddenly the coil began to turn round. That was the first electric motor, the model of all the powerful motors that that drive the machinery in our factories today. The young scientist was Michael Faraday, the son of a blacksmith, born in 1791. For several years he was laboratory assistant to Sir Humphry Davy, the great English chemist, inventor of the miners' safety-lamp. Faraday's earliest discoveries and experiments were in the field of chemistry, but electricity was always his main interest. Year after year Faraday experimented in electricity discovering many of the laws of electricity and magnetism.

Задание № 2

Напишите 8-10 предложений на тему "How I see my future director"

Задание № 3

Составьте предложение из данных слов
Ski, his, broke, he, yesterday.

Вариант №5

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

Thomas Edison was born in 1847. He first went to school at the age of eight and a half. But after only three months his teacher called him ‘stupid’ and he came home crying. From that time his mother taught him at home and he read science books by himself. He got a job sending telegraph messages. Then he started inventing things. At the age of 12 he had a job selling newspapers. He made money in a clever but simple way. In 1877 he made a “phonograph”- the first ever sound recorder. The following year he invented the light bulb. In 1882 New York was the first city in the world with electric lights. In 1889 he made a “kinetoscope”. He also made films for his new machine. In 1903 he made the world’s longest film (it was ten minutes long!)

Задание № 2

Напишите 8-10 предложений на тему “How I see my future director”

Задание № 3

Составьте предложение из данных слов

Questions, teacher’s, the, answers, always, Nelly.

Вариант №6

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

You can reach England either by plane, by train, by car or by ship. The fastest way is by plane. London has three international airports: Heathrow, the largest, connected to the city by underground; Gatwick, south of London, with a frequent train service; Lurton, the smallest, used for charter flights. If you go to England by train or by car you have to cross the Channel. There is a frequent service of steamers and ferry-boats which connect the continent to the south-east of England. People in Britain drive on the left and generally overtake on the right. The speed limit is 30 miles per hour (50 km/h) in towns and cities and 70 m.p.h. (110 km/h) on motorways. When you are in London you can choose from 4 different means of transport: bus, train, underground or taxi.

Задание № 2

Напишите 8-10 предложений на тему “How I see my future director”

Задание № 3

Составьте предложение из данных слов

River, the, near, stop, usually, we.

Вариант №7

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

London is so large that visitors must learn to use buses and the underground to get about. London taxis are too expensive for any but the rich. You can get a map of the underground and the bus routes at any tickets office. The word “underground” across a large circle shows you where the stations are. The London underground is called the “tube”. Bus stops are marked clearly. Inside some buses you will see the notice: “Please, state your destination clearly and have the exact fare ready”. It is easy enough to tell the conductor where you want to go to, but not always possible to have the exact fare. The conductor will always give you the change. In Great Britain traffic keeps to the left. Motor-cars, buses and cyclists must all keep to the left side of the road.

Задание № 2

Напишите 8-10 предложений на тему “How I see my future director”

Задание № 3

Составьте предложение из данных слов

Rest, a, for, place, a good, is, this.

Вариант №8

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

George Stephenson was born in a coal-mining district in the north of England. His father worked in a coal-mine and earned very small wages. He could not send his children to school and they had to begin to work as soon as possible. Among other things George often carried his father's dinner to the pit where he watched the steam pump at work. George liked to make things with his hands. When he was 14 he assisted his father in the mine and was able to watch the working of the steam pump. When he was 19, George determined to learn to read and write so that he could learn more about steam-engines than he was able to find out by watching them at work. He learnt quickly and was soon able to read about the work of James Watt other inventors. Then he began to think out his plan for making a traveling engine.

Задание № 2

Напишите 8-10 предложений на тему "How I see my future director"

Задание № 3

Составьте предложение из данных слов

Order, right, the, in, cups, the, place.

Вариант №9

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

Newton, one of the greatest scientists of all time, was born on the 25th of December 1642at the little village of Woolsthorpe in Lincolnshire. His father was a farmer and had died before Newton was born. His mother was a clever women for whom Newton retained a great love all his life. Newton's school-days were not remarkable. He studied mathematics at Cambridge and took his degree there in 1665. Newton had always been interested in the problem of light. It is interesting how the idea which led to the discovery of the laws governing the forces of gravitation first came to him. Once, as he sat in his garden the fall of the apple made him think: why must that apple always descend perpendicularly to the ground? Newton died when he was 84 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Задание № 2

Напишите 8-10 предложений на тему "How I see my future director"

Задание № 3

Составьте предложение из данных слов

Several breaks, and, day, every, lessons, six, or, five, have, we.

Вариант №10

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

The Solar system is the place where we live. It contains the central star, which is called the Sun, nine planets with their own satellites, many comets, billions meteorites and thousands asteroids. The closest planet to the Sun is Mercury. Mercury is hard to see from the Earth because it is so small and so close to the sun. Mean distance from the Sun is 58 000 000 km. The second planet from the Sun is Venus. Venus is the brightest object in the sky. The year on Venus lasts 226 days. Our planet is the third planet from the Sun. Mean distance from the Sun is 150 millions of kilometers. Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun. The fifth planet from the Sun is Jupiter. It is the Solar System's largest planet. The sixth planet from the Sun is Saturn. Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun. Neptune is the eighth planet from the Sun. Pluto is the farthest planet from the Sun.

Задание № 2

Напишите 8-10 предложений на тему "How I see my future director"

Задание № 3

Составьте предложение из данных слов

Pencils, and, pens, his, breaks, always, Nick.

Вариант №11

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

Russia's automotive industry is a significant economic sector. It directly employs 600,000 people and supports around 2–3 million people in related industries. It is politically a very important part of the country's economy: firstly, due to the large number of employed people and secondly, because many citizens depend on the social services provided by automotive companies. For example, the well-being of the giant AvtoVAZ factory in Tolyatti is massively important to the city or to the region of Samara Oblast. Tolyatti is a typical monotown, a city whose economy is dependent on a single company. The factory employs around 100,000 people of the city's population of 700,000.

Задание № 2

Напишите 8-10 предложений на тему “How I see my future director”

Задание № 3

Составьте предложение из данных слов

Game, this, play, to, like, children, the.

Вариант №12

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

The Industrial Revolution was the transition to new manufacturing processes in the period from about 1760 to sometime between 1820 and 1840. This transition included going from hand production methods to machines, new chemical manufacturing and iron production processes, improved efficiency of water power, the increasing use of steam power, and the development of machine tools. It also included the change from wood and other bio-fuels to coal. Textiles were the dominant industry of the Industrial Revolution in terms of employment, value of output and capital invested. Textiles were also the first to use modern production methods.

Задание № 2

Напишите 8-10 предложений на тему “How I see my future director”

Задание № 3

Составьте предложение из данных слов

Play, new, a, finished, just, has, he.

Вариант №13

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

The main industries in Great Britain today are banking, finance, steel, oil and gas (the petrochemical and chemical industries), automobile and aircraft industries, the ship-building sector, and tourism. In Britain there are many factories and mines. The oldest industries in Britain are fishing, shipbuilding, and trade. British industries were developed during the Industrial Revolution which started with the invention of the steam engine by James Watt in 1775. During this period, coal mining was developed as well as ore mining, concentrated around Birmingham and Coventry. This area was the first industrial site in Britain, and was called the Black Country.
In the 18th century, a lot of inventions were made in the fields of science and technology.

Задание № 2

Напишите 8-10 предложений на тему “How I see my future director”

Задание № 3

Составьте предложение из данных слов

Talk, interesting, most, the, for, much, very, you, thank.

Вариант №14

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

The Solar system is the place where we live. It contains the central star, which is called the Sun, nine planets with their own satellites, many comets, billions meteorites and thousands asteroids. The closest planet to the Sun is Mercury. Mercury is hard to see from the Earth because it is so small and so close to the sun. Mean distance from the Sun is 58 000 000 km. The second planet from the Sun is Venus. Venus is the brightest object in the sky. The year on Venus lasts 226 days. Our planet is the third planet from the Sun. Mean distance from the Sun is 150 millions of kilometers. Mars is the fourth planet from the Sun. The fifth planet from the Sun is Jupiter. It is the Solar System's largest planet. The sixth planet from the Sun is Saturn. Uranus is the seventh planet from the Sun. Neptune is the eighth planet from the Sun. Pluto is the farthest planet from the Sun.

Задание № 2

Напишите 8-10 предложений на тему "How I see my future director"

Задание № 3

Составьте предложение из данных слов

Skates, of, pair, nice, a, bought, has, Mary.

Вариант №15

Задание № 1

Переведите отрывок текста (со словарём).

Newton, one of the greatest scientists of all time, was born on the 25th of December 1642at the little village of Woolsthorpe in Lincolnshire. His father was a farmer and had died before Newton was born. His mother was a clever women for whom Newton retained a great love all his life. Newton's school-days were not remarkable. He studied mathematics at Cambridge and took his degree there in 1665. Newton had always been interested in the problem of light. It is interesting how the idea which led to the discovery of the laws governing the forces of gravitation first came to him. Once, as he sat in his garden the fall of the apple made him think: why must that apple always descend perpendicularly to the ground? Newton died when he was 84 and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

Задание № 2

Напишите 8-10 предложений на тему "How I see my future director"

Задание № 3

Составьте предложение из данных слов

Sundays, on, skates, always, she.

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 предложениях. Оценка «4» - допускается одна ошибка в предложениях Оценка «3» - допускается две ошибки в предложениях Оценка «2» - допускается более двух ошибок в предложениях	

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	

2.3. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЙ ЛИСТ
ОЦЕНОЧНАЯ ВЕДОМОСТЬ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ **ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык (английский)** ФИО _____ Обучающийся студент на 4 курсе по специальности СПО 09.02.04 Информационные системы (по отраслям)

ЗАДАНИЕ №1.

Результаты освоения	Основные показатели оценки результата	Оценка
З1, 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 результата	Оценка
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		

Дисциплина освоена с оценкой_____
«_____» _____ 20__г.
Подпись экзаменатора _____