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ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ  
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ. АКАД. М.Д. МИЛЛИОНЩИКОВА

МЕЖФАКУЛЬТЕТСКАЯ ЯЗЫКОВАЯ КАФЕДРА

УТВЕРЖДЕН

на заседании кафедры

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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

«ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»

Направление подготовки

38.03.01 Экономика

Направленность

«Экономика предприятий и организаций (в энергетике)»

Квалификация

Бакалавр

Составитель  Ж.Р. Идигова

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ПАСПОРТ  
 ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ  
 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК

№ п/п	Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства
1.	<b>Phonetic course</b>	УК-4	<p>Фонетический строй английского языка. Специфика артикуляции звуков, интонации. Монофтонги и дифтонги. Долгота гласных звуков. Чтение транскрипции.</p> <p>Фонетические упражнения</p>
2.	<b>Basic grammar course</b>	УК-4	<p>1. Структура английского предложения. Виды предложений (повествовательное, вопросительное, побудительное и восклицательное).</p> <p>Глагол <i>to be</i> и <i>to have</i> и оборот <i>have (has) got</i>.</p> <p>Структура <i>there is (are)</i>.</p> <p>Лексико-грамматические</p>

			<p>упражнения.</p> <p>Texts for reading - (2)</p> <p>Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи</p>
3.	<b>Acquaintance</b>	УК-4	<b>Контрольная работа.</b>
4.	<b>The celebrations.</b>	УК-4	Рубежный контроль №1 (карточки с вариантами).
5.	<b>Basic grammar course</b>	УК-4	Тест. Практическая работа.
6.	<b>Environment</b>	УК-4 (УК.4.5 УК.4.6)	<p>1. Система временных форм в английском языке:</p> <p>Past Perfect Tense.</p> <p>Future Perfect Tense.</p> <p>Word-formation</p> <p>Лексико-грамматические упражнения.</p> <p>Texts for reading - (3).</p> <p>Лексика по теме, диалоги, упражнения на развитие навыков устной речи.</p> <p>Работа со словарями.</p> <p>Сообщения по проблемам экологии.</p> <p>1. «Environment».</p> <p>2. «Why must technology bring</p>

			<p>apology to ecology? ». «Seasons».2.</p> <p>Промежуточный контроль (карточки с вариантами</p> <p>3. Рубежный контроль № 2 (карточки с вариантами).</p> <p><b>4. Устный контроль (усвоения материала – зачет).</b></p>
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### ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

№ п/п	Наименование оценочного средства	Краткая характеристика оценочного средства	Представление оценочного средства в фонде
1	Кейс-задача	Задания, выполняемые с использованием изучаемого программного обеспечения с целью углубления и закрепления теоретических и практических знаний.	Темы практических работ. <b>Диктант.</b> <b>Тесты</b>
2	Реферат	Продукт самостоятельной работы студента, представляющий собой публичное выступление по определенной учебно-практической, исследовательской или научной теме.	Темы рефератов.
3	Контрольная работа (рубежная аттестация).	Подведение итогов учебной деятельности студентов в течение семестра в письменной форме.	Вопросы по темам / разделам

			дисциплины/.
4	Зачет.	Подведение итогов учебной деятельности студентов за семестр в форме устного ответа преподавателю.	Вопросы по темам / разделам дисциплины.

## 1. Кейс-задача

### 1.1. Темы практических работ

#### Задания:

1. Напишите транскрипцию следующих слов:

Best, east, such, hue, tide, sit, grain, bake, fly, hole.

2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

1. This is ... file. It's your ... file.
2. I see ... engineer. ... engineer is very clever.
3. We study ... English.
4. What ... interesting subject!
5. ... Grozny is ... capital of ... Chechen Republic.

3. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе:

A tree, a baby, a day, a sheep, a leaf, a tooth, a watch, a glass, a word, a brush.

4. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественном числе:

1. It is a long ruler.
2. This compass is very good.
3. That is a clean blackboard.
4. There is a computer on the table.
5. Is that story short?

5. Перефразируйте следующие словосочетания и предложения, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

1. A test of Ann.
2. A copy-book of my friend.
3. The pages of the book.
4. The tests of the students are on the shelf.
5. These are the bags of Ted.

## **II – рубежная аттестация**

Грамматика: Past Indefinite Tense, Past Continuous Tense, Future Indefinite Tense, Future Continuous Tense and Present Perfect Tense. Числительное (дробь).

Тема: «Welcome», «Cities like people».

Тема: «The Industry of Great Britain», «The celebrations».

### ***Контрольная работа:***

#### **Задания:**

- 1) Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Indefinite или в Present Continuous.
  1. What you (to do) here? – I (to wait) for a friend.
  2. He (to speak) French? – Yes, he (to speak) French quite fluently.
  3. Listen! Someone (to knock) at the door.
  4. Don't go into the classroom! The students (to write) a dictation there.
  5. She (to write) letters to her mother every week.
  6. Let's go for a walk, it not (to rain).
- 2) Переведите текст с английского на русский.

People use radio or television. They switch on the radio set or TV set and choose the program they like best. Some people like music. They listen to various concerts of modern and old music, new and old songs, and see dances. Those who are fond of sports listen to or watch football and hockey matches. There are a lot of fans among people. They also see championships in athletics and other kinds of sports. Radio and television extend our knowledge about the world in which we live.
- 3) Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Indefinite или в Past Continuous.
  1. They (to analyze) the results of their research from 4 to 6 o'clock yesterday.

2. One student (to carry out) the experiment while the other (to put down) all the details.
3. We (to prepare) for a very important experiment at 8 o'clock yesterday.
4. The transmitter (to send) signals from 2 till 5 o'clock.
5. We (to look for) a simpler method of solution but could not find it.
6. Ancient civilizations (to practice) the art of chemistry as early as 3000 B.C.

4) Задайте 4 типа вопросов к следующим предложениям.

1. The students were preparing for exam all day long.
2. She graduated from the Institute three years ago.
3. He has already made the experiment.

## **2–семестр**

Грамматика: Past Perfect Tense, Future Perfect Tense, Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense, Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

Тема: «Environment», «Health».

### ***Контрольная работа:***

#### **Задания:**

- 1) Употребите глагол в следующих предложениях в одном из следующих времён (Past Perfect Tense, Future Perfect Tense, Present Perfect Continuous Tense).
  1. They (to discuss) this question since 5 o'clock.
  2. The students (to pass) their exams by 2 o'clock.
  3. The telegram arrived 5 minutes after you (to leave) the house.
  4. Before he entered the Institute, he (to work) at a plant.
  5. I (to finish) my homework by that time.

2) Выберите соответствующий заголовок к следующему тексту.  
Isaac Newton lived in a period when the toxic effects of chemicals were less understood than today. He routinely sniffed fumes, tasted chemicals, and used open containers for heating substances. In the early years 1690's, he suffered through a period of insomnia, and depression, and mental instability. Though his

biographers linked the situations to problems in his personal life, researchers now think that it was the consequence of his lab procedures: they found abnormally high concentration of lead, mercury, and other heavy metals in preserved specimens of his hair.

- 3) Дайте русские эквиваленты следующим словосочетаниям.  
The mouse device; practical aid; an effective and fun tool; learning process;  
  
the most common device; the design capabilities of graphics; input device; the cursor movement; software program; computer display; changes in commands;  
  
flat software; double-click; textual and graphical images
- 4) Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания на английский язык.  
Клавиатура; кнопка; экран; быть изумленным; другими словами, опытный пользователь; требовать; персональный компьютер; оптико-механическое входное устройство; два валика; вращение; скользить; увеличенная скорость; вращающийся шарик
- 5) Ответьте на следующие вопросы, относящиеся к темам окружающей среды и здоровья.
1. What problems is our planet facing?
  2. Why are people so interested in environmental protection?
  3. Who needs protection nowadays (people, animals, plants, oceans, etc.)?
  4. What steps should be taken to make our planet a safer and better place to live in ?
  5. How do you protect the environment? Does your college and your family, your town and your country do its best to solve this problem?
  6. How does your health and your life depend on the environment? Give your reasons.



7. Do you follow a healthy way of life? What healthy habits do you have? What bad habits does your friend have?

8. Is it easy or difficult for you to change your way of life for the better? What healthy habits do you advise your friend?

## **II – рубежная аттестация**

Грамматика: Passive voice (all verb tenses). Infinitive. Gerund. Participle I. Participle II. Direct and Indirect speech. Sequence of tenses. Conditional sentences. Types of subordinate clauses.

Тема: «Prominent people», «Mass media»

### ***Контрольная работа:***

#### **Задания:**

- 1) Переведите на английский, используя глаголы в Present, Past и Future Indefinite Passive.
  1. Их находят – их нашли – их найдут.
  2. Его прощают – его простили – его простят.
  3. Ее ищут – ее искали – ее будут искать.
  4. Мне предлагают – мне предложили – мне предложат.
  5. Нас встречают – нас встретили – нас встретят.
  6. Вам дают – вам дали – вам дадут.
  
- 2) Напишите следующие предложения в страдательном залоге.
  1. We use electricity on a large scale.
  2. We knew little about the nature of electricity in the last century.
  3. The technicians of our plant will increase the productivity of this experimental tool.
  4. Our country has made great achievements in all fields of industry, technology and science.
  5. Our chemical science is successfully solving many complex problems.
  6. By the end of last century scientists had made the first attempts to obtain synthetic materials.
  
- 3) Переделайте следующие предложения из прямой речи в косвенную.
  1. She said, “I am reading an interesting book”.
  2. We said to him, “The delegation will leave at the end of the week”.

3. He asked us, "When will they send you the documents".
  4. I asked her, "Who told you about it?"
  5. My friend asked me, "Did you pass your English exam?"
  6. Nick asked me, "Will you go to the lecture on Chemistry tomorrow?"
- 4) Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на согласование времен.
1. Он сказал, что завтра сделает все упражнения.
  2. Мы видели, как студенты работают в лаборатории.
  3. Нам говорят, что документы будут готовы на следующей неделе.
  4. Их позовут, когда всё будет готово.
  5. Они обещали, что доклад будет сделан по-английски.
  6. Декларация должна быть заполнена, когда ввозятся разные транспортные средства.
- 5) Образуйте все формы Participle от следующих глаголов.  
to stop, to cut, to forget, to begin, to study, to open, to play, to write, to give, to tie.

### **3–семестр**

**Текст** (чтение, перевод, пересказ).

### **Computers**

Computer is an electronic device that can receive a set of instructions called program and then carry out them. The modern world of high technology could not be possible without computers. Different types and sizes of computers find uses throughout our society. They are used for the storage and handling of data, secret governmental files, information about banking transactions and so on.

Computers have opened up a new era in manufacturing and they have enhanced modern communication systems. They are essential tools in almost every field of research, from constructing models of the universe to producing

tomorrow's weather reports. Using of different databases and computer networks make available a great variety of information sources.

There are two main types of computers, analog and digital, although the term computer is often used to mean only the digital type, because this type of computer is widely used today. That is why I am going to tell you about digital computers.

Everything that a digital computer does is based on one operation: the ability to determine: on or off, high voltage or low voltage or — in the case of numbers — 0 or 1 or do-called binary code. The speed at which the computer performs this simple act is called computer speed. Computer speeds are measured in Hertz or cycles per second. A computer with a «clock speed» of 2000 MHz is a fairly representative microcomputer today. It is capable of executing 2000 million discrete operations per second. Nowadays microcomputers can perform from 800 to over 3000 million operations per second and supercomputers used in research and defense applications attain speeds of many billions of cycles per second.

Digital computer speed and calculating power are further enhanced by the amount of data handled during each cycle. Except two main types of computers, analog and digital there are eight generations of digital computers or processing units. The first generation was represented by processing unit Intel 8086.

The second generation central processing unit was represented by processing unit Intel 80286, used in IBM PC AT 286. The third generation is Intel 80386, used in IBM PC AT 386. The microprocessors of the fourth generation were used in computers IBM PC AT 486. There are also central processing units of the fifth generation, used in Intel Pentium 60 and Intel Pentium 66, central processing units of the sixth generation, used in computers Intel Pentium 75, 90,100 and 133. Few years ago appeared central processing units of seventh and eighth generations. They are much more powerful and can perform from 2000 to over 3000 million operations per second.

**Грамматика:** весь пройденный материал.

**Устные темы:** My Institute. Moscow. Russian Federation. London. Great Britain. My Native City. Seasons.

**Задания:**

Работа с текстом, включая чтение, перевод, пересказ.

Вопросы к тексту.

Комментирование грамматического материала (работа по карточкам): Present Indefinite, Present Continuous, Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Future Indefinite, Future Continuous, Present Perfect, Modal verbs.

Сообщения по заданным устным темам.

## **II – рубежная аттестация**

Текст (чтение, перевод, пересказ).

### **Computer in the modern world**

Computers play a very important part in our life. They help people in their work and studies. They save us a lot of time. While I was at school I often made use of the Internet to collect information for my test papers and compositions.

Computers give access to a lot of information. It is possible to find data and descriptions, chapters from necessary books... to make a long story short, everything you need.

Computers have been around for about fifty years or so. ENIAC- the first great electronic computer, was built in the 1940-th; it was the size of a large house, was limited in power and was unreliable. But computers developed quickly. Today computers sit comfortably on our desks and have much more power than those original machines. In the last ten years or so, largest businesses have become completely dependent on computers for storing and looking at information, for writing and for calculating financial and mathematical information.

Computers within a single office or building may be connected, and they therefore form a network. Users of computers on a network can send messages to each other, utilizing the same collections of data or information. In many offices and organizations computer messages have replaced messages written on paper, and they are now called e-mail or electronic mail. E- mail is not only fast and easy



2. A copy-book of my friend.
3. The pages of the book.
4. The tests of the students are on the shelf.
5. These are the bags of Ted.

1 Вставьте вместо пропусков модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты в соответствующей форме.

- 1... I shut the door? – Yes, you ....
2. She ... translate this article without a dictionary.
3. He ... to send a telegram because it was too late to send a letter.
4. You ... not get up so early tomorrow.
5. Your diction is not very good. You ... read aloud.
6. You ... take a taxi if you want to catch that train.

2 Вставьте вместо пропусков ***much, many, little, few***:

- 1.... people want to see this play.
2. How ... sheets of paper do you want?
3. There are ... rulers on the table.
4. He has ... English books.
5. There is ... water in the bottle.
6. She has got ... bad marks.

3 Вставьте вместо пропусков одно из местоимений ***somebody, anybody, someone, something, anything***:

1. Is there ... new?
2. There is ... in the next room who wants to speak to you.
3. It is late. There isn't ... in the street.

4.I haven't got any more money with me, so I cannot buy ... else.

5.Have you got ... to read?

6.We haven't got ... for supper.

**Текст:**

### **Climate of Great Britain**

The climate in Great Britain is generally mild and temperate due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. The south-western winds carry the warmth and moisture into Britain. The climate in Britain is usually described as cool, temperate and humid.

British people say: "Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather."

The weather in Britain changes very quickly. One day may be fine and the next day may be wet. The morning may be warm and the evening may be cool. Therefore, it is natural for the people to use the comparison "as changeable as the weather" of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about something. The weather is the favorite topic of conversation in Britain. When two Englishmen are introduced to each other, if they can't think of anything else to talk about, they talk about weather. When two people meet in the street they will often say something about weather as they pass, just to show their friendliness.

Every daily paper publishes a weather forecast. Both the radio and television give the weather forecast several times each day.

The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily that they say "It's raining cats and dogs".

Rainfall is more or less even throughout the year. In the mountains there is heavier rainfall than in the plains of the south and east. The driest period is from March to June and the wettest months are from October to January. The average range of temperature (from winter to summer) is from 15 to 23 degrees above zero. During a normal summer the temperature sometimes rises above 30 degrees in the south. Winter temperatures below 10 degrees are rare. It seldom snows heavily in

winter; the frost is rare. January and February are usually the coldest months, July and August the warmest. Still the wind may bring winter cold in spring or summer days. Sometimes it brings the whirlwinds or hurricanes. Droughts are rare.

So, we may say that the British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and changeable. That means that it is never too hot or too cold. Winters are extremely mild. Snow may come but it melts quickly. In winter the cold is humid cold, not the dry one.

This humid and mild climate is good for plants. The trees and flowers begin to blossom early in spring.

In the British homes there has been no central heating up till recently. The fireplaces are often used, but the coal is not used as it's very expensive. Britain has no good coal now and imports it itself. Many schools and universities have no central heating either, and the floors there are made of stone. The British bedroom is especially cold, sometimes electric blankets or hot water bottles are used.

### ***Vocabulary:***

to complain — жаловаться

to come to a standstill — останавливаться

to rise — подниматься

spell — короткие промежутки времени

frequent — частый

snowfall — снегопад

to compare — сравнивать

mystery — тайна

to cause — вызывать

### ***Questions:***

1. What are common ideas about the weather in Britain?
2. What is the climate of Britain like?
3. Why are summers starting drier and hotter?
4. What does hot weather cause?
5. What are winters like?
6. Why do people enjoy discussing the snow?
7. Does it rain all the time?
8. What are the wettest months?



**Критерии оценки: максимальный балл-5:9-10 з.-5б.;7-8з.-4 б.;5-6 з.-3 б.;3-4з.-2б.;1-2з.-1б.**

Оценка деятельности студента за текущую аттестацию – **15 баллов.**

**Текущий контроль** представляет собой регулярно осуществляемую проверку усвоения учебного материала с требованием постоянного и непрерывного мониторинга качества обучения, а также необходимость балльной оценки успеваемости студента:

1. **Контрольная работа** по дисциплине принимается в письменной форме-10 заданий. Цель – оценить уровень освоения студентами дисциплины в целом, либо её отдельных тем, а также знаний и умений, предусмотренных компетенциями.

2. **Тестирование** проводится для студентов всех форм обучения в письменной форме).

При оценке уровня выполнения **самостоятельной работы (реферата)**, в соответствии с поставленными целями для данного вида учебной деятельности, могут контролироваться следующие умения, навыки: рассматривать тему, классифицировать различные подходы к ней, отношение к интерпретациям, оперировать лингвистическим категориальным аппаратом, излагать собственное понимание проблемы.

3. **Рубежная аттестация** по дисциплине принимается в письменной форме – индивидуальные карточки с вариантами (5 вопросов по данному тексту и 5 теоретических вопроса).

### 3.ВИД РУБЕЖНОГО КОНТРОЛЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ «ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»

Задания по вариантам к первой рубежной аттестации

#### 1 –семестр

#### I – рубежная аттестация

Грамматика: Фонетика, порядок слов в предложении, числительные, глагол *to be, to have*; местоимения и существительное. Типы вопросов (общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный). Структура *there is (are)*; Прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных. Числительное

(количественное и порядковое). Модальные глаголы (*can, may, must*); Present Indefinite и Present Continuous и оборот *to be going to*.

Тема: «Education»

Тема: «Acquaintance *Контрольная работа:*

**Задания:**

1. Напишите транскрипцию следующих слов:

Best, east, such, hue, tide, sit, grain, bake, fly, hole.

2. Вставьте артикль, где необходимо.

6. This is ... file. It's your ... file.
7. I see ... engineer. ... engineer is very clever.
8. We study ... English.
9. What ... interesting subject!
10. ... Grozny is ... capital of ... Chechen Republic.

3. Напишите следующие существительные во множественном числе:

A tree, a baby, a day, a sheep, a leaf, a tooth, a watch, a glass, a word, a brush.

4. Поставьте следующие предложения во множественном числе:

6. It is a long ruler.
7. This compass is very good.
8. That is a clean blackboard.
9. There is a computer on the table.
10. Is that story short?

5. Перефразируйте следующие словосочетания и предложения, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

6. A test of Ann.
7. A copy-book of my friend.
8. The pages of the book.
9. The tests of the students are on the shelf.
10. These are the bags of Ted.

## **II – рубежная аттестация**

Грамматика: Past Indefinite Tense, Past Continuous Tense, Future Indefinite Tense, Future Continuous Tense and Present Perfect Tense. Числительное (дробь).

Тема: «Welcome», «Cities like people».

Тема: «The Industry of Great Britain», «The celebrations».

### ***Контрольная работа:***

#### **Задания:**

- 5) Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Present Indefinite или в Present Continuous.
  7. What you (to do) here? – I (to wait) for a friend.
  8. He (to speak) French? – Yes, he (to speak) French quite fluently.
  9. Listen! Someone (to knock) at the door.
  10. Don't go into the classroom! The students (to write) a dictation there.
  11. She (to write) letters to her mother every week.
  12. Let's go for a walk, it not (to rain).
  
- 6) Переведите текст с английского на русский.

People use radio or television. They switch on the radio set or TV set and choose the program they like best. Some people like music. They listen to various concerts of modern and old music, new and old songs, and see dances. Those who are fond of sports listen to or watch football and hockey matches. There are a lot of fans among people. They also see championships in athletics and other kinds of sports. Radio and television extend our knowledge about the world in which we live.
  
- 7) Поставьте глаголы в скобках в Past Indefinite или в Past Continuous.
  7. They (to analyze) the results of their research from 4 to 6 o'clock yesterday.
  8. One student (to carry out) the experiment while the other (to put down) all the details.
  9. We (to prepare) for a very important experiment at 8 o'clock yesterday.
  10. The transmitter (to send) signals from 2 till 5 o'clock.
  11. We (to look for) a simpler method of solution but could not find it.

12. Ancient civilizations (to practice) the art of chemistry as early as 3000 B.C.

8) Задайте 4 типа вопросов к следующим предложениям.

4. The students were preparing for exam all day long.

5. She graduated from the Institute three years ago.

6. He has already made the experiment.

## 2–семестр

### I – рубежная аттестация

Грамматика: Past Perfect Tense, Future Perfect Tense, Present Perfect Continuous Tense.

Past Perfect Continuous Tense, Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

Тема: «Environment», «Health».

### *Контрольная работа:*

#### **Задания:**

6) Употребите глагол в следующих предложениях в одном из следующих времён (Past Perfect Tense, Future Perfect Tense, Present Perfect Continuous Tense).

6. They (to discuss) this question since 5 o'clock.

7. The students (to pass) their exams by 2 o'clock.

8. The telegram arrived 5 minutes after you (to leave) the house.

9. Before he entered the Institute, he (to work) at a plant.

10. I (to finish) my homework by that time.

7) Выберите соответствующий заголовок к следующему тексту.

Isaac Newton lived in a period when the toxic effects of chemicals were less understood than today. He routinely sniffed fumes, tasted chemicals, and used open containers for heating substances. In the early years 1690's, he suffered through a period of insomnia, and depression, and mental instability. Though his biographers linked the situations to problems in his personal life, researchers now think that it was the consequence of his lab procedures: they found abnormally

high concentration of lead, mercury, and other heavy metals in preserved specimens of his hair.

- 8) Дайте русские эквиваленты следующим словосочетаниям.  
The mouse device; practical aid; an effective and fun tool; learning process;  
the most common device; the design capabilities of graphics; input device; the cursor movement; software program; computer display; changes in commands;  
flat software; double-click; textual and graphical images
- 9) Переведите следующие слова и словосочетания на английский язык.  
Клавиатура; кнопка; экран; быть изумленным; другими словами, опытный пользователь; требовать; персональный компьютер; оптико-механическое входное устройство; два валика; вращение; скользить; увеличенная скорость; вращающийся шарик
- 10) Ответьте на следующие вопросы, относящиеся к темам окружающей среды и здоровья.
1. What problems is our planet facing?
  2. Why are people so interested in environmental protection?
  3. Who needs protection nowadays (people, animals, plants, oceans, etc.)?
  4. What steps should be taken to make our planet a safer and better place to live in ?
  5. How do you protect the environment? Does your college and your family, your town and your country do its best to solve this problem?
  6. How does your health and your life depend on the environment? Give your reasons.
  7. Do you follow a healthy way of life? What healthy habits do you have? What bad habits does your friend have?

8. Is it easy or difficult for you to change your way of life for the better?  
What healthy habits do you advise your friend?

## **II – рубежная аттестация**

Грамматика: Passive voice (all verb tenses). Infinitive. Gerund. Participle I. Participle II. Direct and Indirect speech. Sequence of tenses. Conditional sentences. Types of subordinate clauses.

Тема: «Prominent people», «Mass media»

### ***Контрольная работа:***

#### **Задания:**

- 6) Переведите на английский, используя глаголы в Present, Past и Future Indefinite Passive.
7. Их находят – их нашли – их найдут.
  8. Его прощают – его простили – его простят.
  9. Ее ищут – ее искали – ее будут искать.
  10. Мне предлагают – мне предложили – мне предложат.
  11. Нас встречают – нас встретили – нас встретят.
  12. Вам дают – вам дали – вам дадут.
- 7) Напишите следующие предложения в страдательном залоге.
7. We use electricity on a large scale.
  8. We knew little about the nature of electricity in the last century.
  9. The technicians of our plant will increase the productivity of this experimental tool.
  10. Our country has made great achievements in all fields of industry, technology and science.
  11. Our chemical science is successfully solving many complex problems.
  12. By the end of last century scientists had made the first attempts to obtain synthetic materials.
- 8) Переделайте следующие предложения из прямой речи в косвенную.
7. She said, “I am reading an interesting book”.
  8. We said to him, “The delegation will leave at the end of the week”.
  9. He asked us, “When will they send you the documents”.
  10. I asked her, “Who told you about it?”
  11. My friend asked me, “Did you pass your English exam?”

12. Nick asked me, "Will you go to the lecture on Chemistry tomorrow?"

9) Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык, обращая внимание на согласование времен.

7. Он сказал, что завтра сделает все упражнения.

8. Мы видели, как студенты работают в лаборатории.

9. Нам говорят, что документы будут готовы на следующей неделе.

10. Их позовут, когда всё будет готово.

11. Они обещали, что доклад будет сделан по-английски.

12. Декларация должна быть заполнена, когда ввозятся разные транспортные средства.

10) Образуйте все формы Participle от следующих глаголов.

to stop, to cut, to forget, to begin, to study, to open, to play, to write, to give, to tie.

### **3–семестр**

#### **I – рубежная аттестация**

**Текст** (чтение, перевод, пересказ).

### **Computers**

Computer is an electronic device that can receive a set of instructions called program and then carry out them. The modern world of high technology could not be possible without computers. Different types and sizes of computers find uses throughout our society. They are used for the storage and handling of data, secret governmental files, information about banking transactions and so on.

Computers have opened up a new era in manufacturing and they have enhanced modern communication systems. They are essential tools in almost every field of research, from constructing models of the universe to producing

tomorrow's weather reports. Using of different databases and computer networks make available a great variety of information sources.

There are two main types of computers, analog and digital, although the term computer is often used to mean only the digital type, because this type of computer is widely used today. That is why I am going to tell you about digital computers.

Everything that a digital computer does is based on one operation: the ability to determine: on or off, high voltage or low voltage or — in the case of numbers — 0 or 1 or do-called binary code. The speed at which the computer performs this simple act is called computer speed. Computer speeds are measured in Hertz or cycles per second. A computer with a «clock speed» of 2000 MHz is a fairly representative microcomputer today. It is capable of executing 2000 million discrete operations per second. Nowadays microcomputers can perform from 800 to over 3000 million operations per second and supercomputers used in research and defense applications attain speeds of many billions of cycles per second.

Digital computer speed and calculating power are further enhanced by the amount of data handled during each cycle. Except two main types of computers, analog and digital there are eight generations of digital computers or processing units. The first generation was represented by processing unit Intel 8086.

The second generation central processing unit was represented by processing unit Intel 80286, used in IBM PC AT 286. The third generation is Intel 80386, used in IBM PC AT 386. The microprocessors of the fourth generation were used in computers IBM PC AT 486. There are also central processing units of the fifth generation, used in Intel Pentium 60 and Intel Pentium 66, central processing units of the sixth generation, used in computers Intel Pentium 75, 90,100 and 133. Few years ago appeared central processing units of seventh and eighth generations. They are much more powerful and can perform from 2000 to over 3000 million operations per second.

**Грамматика:** весь пройденный материал.

**Устные темы:** My Institute. Moscow. Russian Federation. London. Great Britain. My Native City. Seasons.

**Задания:**



Работа с текстом, включая чтение, перевод, пересказ.

Вопросы к тексту.

Комментирование грамматического материала (работа по карточкам): Present Indefinite, Present Continuous, Past Indefinite, Past Continuous, Future Indefinite, Future Continuous, Present Perfect, Modal verbs.

Сообщения по заданным устным темам.

## **II – рубежная аттестация**

Текст (чтение, перевод, пересказ).

### **Computer in the modern world**

Computers play a very important part in our life. They help people in their work and studies. They save us a lot of time. While I was at school I often made use of the Internet to collect information for my test papers and compositions.

Computers give access to a lot of information. It is possible to find data and descriptions, chapters from necessary books... to make a long story short, everything you need.

Computers have been around for about fifty years or so. ENIAC- the first great electronic computer, was built in the 1940-th; it was the size of a large house, was limited in power and was unreliable. But computers developed quickly. Today computers sit comfortably on our desks and have much more power than those original machines. In the last ten years or so, largest businesses have become completely dependent on computers for storing and looking at information, for writing and for calculating financial and mathematical information.

Computers within a single office or building may be connected, and they therefore form a network. Users of computers on a network can send messages to each other, utilizing the same collections of data or information. In many offices and organizations computer messages have replaced messages written on paper, and they are now called e-mail or electronic mail. E- mail is not only fast and easy

(if you understand how to use the computer), but it also saves paper and the work of moving paper from one place to another. Workers can send and receive e-mail without leaving their desks and their desktop computers.

### **Disadvantages**

There are some disadvantages of course. Computers can get viruses. Sometimes the wrong people can make use of the information available in the way. Computers become out-of-date very quickly, they need to be replaced.

**Грамматика:** весь пройденный материал.

**Устные темы:** My Future Specialty. Prominent People. Higher Education Abroad. Sports In Our Life. Our Environment. Why Do We Learn English Language? The Use of the Internet.

### **Задания:**

Работа с текстом, включая чтение, перевод, пересказ.

Вопросы к тексту.

Комментирование грамматического материала (работа по карточкам): Past Perfect, Future Perfect, Present Perfect Continuous; Participle I, Participle II; Gerund; Complex object, Complex subject; Passive voice; Conditional sentences.

Сообщения по заданным устным темам.

## **7.3 Вопросы к зачету:**

### **1 семестр**

#### **1. Grammar**

1. Present Continuous Tense.
2. Present Indefinite Tense.
3. Past Indefinite Tense.
4. Past Continuous Tense.
5. Future Indefinite Tense.

6. Future Continuous Tense.
7. Present Perfect Tense.
8. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
- 9.оборот *there is / are*.
10. Modal verbs (*can, may, must, need, ought* и их эквиваленты).
11. Местоимения (личные, указательные, притяжательные).
12. Существительное (множественное число)
13. Числительное (количественное и порядковое; дроби)
14. Типы вопросов.
15. Предлоги.

## **2. Устные темы**

1. "My visit card".
2. "Talking about my family".
3. "Talking about my friend".
4. "Talking about my house".
5. "My working day".
6. "Moscow".

## **2 семестр**

### **1. Grammar**

2. Past Perfect Tense.
3. Future Perfect Tense.
4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
5. Past Perfect Continuous Tense.
6. Future Perfect Continuous Tense.
7. Passive voice (all verb tenses).
8. Infinitive. Gerund. Participle I. Participle II.
9. Direct and Indirect speech.
10. Sequence of tenses. Conditional sentences.
11. Types of subordinate clauses.

### **2. Тексты по специальности**

### **3. Устные темы**

1. "Sport in our life".
2. "Environment".
3. "Seasons".

4. "Famous people".
5. "Newspapers and magazines".

Билеты к зачету (образец)

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ**  
**ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ**  
**ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика**  
**М.Д.Миллионщикова**

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**БИЛЕТ № 1**

Дисциплина *Иностранный язык*

Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафедра»

1. Grammar: Simple Tenses

2. Text: My Family.

УТВЕРЖДЕНО:

/Зав. кафедрой \_\_\_\_\_ /Т.Д.Магомадова./

на заседании кафедры

протокол № 6 от 07.02.20г

## 3 семестр

### Вопросы к экзамену

#### I. Грамматика: (правила, упражнение)

1. Числительные,
2. Глаголы *to be, to have*.
3. Местоимения
4. Существительное.
5. Типы вопросов (общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный).
6. Структура *there is (are)*;
7. Прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
8. Модальные глаголы (*can, may, must, need, ought* и их эквиваленты).
- 9.оборот *to be going to*
10. Present Indefinite Tense
11. Past Indefinite Tense
12. Future Indefinite Tense
13. Present Continuous Tense
14. Past Continuous Tense
15. Future Continuous Tense
16. Present Perfect Tense
17. Past Perfect Tense
18. Future Perfect Tense
19. Present Perfect Continuous Tense
20. Past Perfect Continuous Tense
21. Future Perfect Continuous Tense
22. Passive voice (all verb tenses)
23. Infinitive. Gerund.
24. Participle I. Participle II.
25. Direct and indirect speech
26. Sequence of tenses
27. Conditional sentences.
28. Types of subordinate clauses

**II.Тексты по специальности:** читать, переводить и пересказывать

**III.Устные темы.**

**Билеты к экзамену (образец)**

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ**

**ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ  
ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика М.Д.  
Миллионщикова**

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**БИЛЕТ № 1**

Дисциплина Английский язык

ИЭ.

Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафедра»

Направление подготовки 38.03.01 Экономика

1. Text: read, translate and retell
2. Grammar: to be/to have /to have got
3. Topic: My visit card

УТВЕРЖДЕНО:

/Зав. кафедрой

на заседании кафедры/ \_\_\_\_\_

/Т.Д.Магомадова./

## 7.3 Вопросы к зачету:

### 1 семестр

#### 1. Grammar

16. Present Continuous Tense.
17. Present Indefinite Tense.
18. Past Indefinite Tense.
19. Past Continuous Tense.
20. Future Indefinite Tense.
21. Future Continuous Tense.
22. Present Perfect Tense.
23. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.
- 24.оборот *there is / are*.
25. Modal verbs (*can, may, must, need, ought* и их эквиваленты).
26. Местоимения (личные, указательные, притяжательные).
27. Существительное (множественное число)
28. Числительное (количественное и порядковое; дроби)
29. Типы вопросов.
30. Предлоги.

#### 2. Устные темы

1. "My visit card".
2. "Talking about my family".
3. "Talking about my friend".
4. "Talking about my house".
5. "My working day".
6. "Moscow".

### 3 семестр

#### 12. Grammar

13. Past Perfect Tense.
14. Future Perfect Tense.
15. Present Perfect Continuous Tense.
16. Past Perfect Continuous Tense.
17. Future Perfect Continuous Tense.
18. Passive voice (all verb tenses).

19. Infinitive. Gerund. Participle I. Participle II.

20. Direct and Indirect speech.

21. Sequence of tenses. Conditional sentences.

22. Types of subordinate clauses.

## **2. Тексты по специальности**

### **3. Устные темы**

1. "Sport in our life".

2. "Environment".

3. "Seasons".

4. "Famous people".

5. "Newspapers and magazines".



Билеты к зачету (образец)

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ

ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ  
ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика

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1. Grammar: Simple Tenses

2. Text: My Family.

УТВЕРЖДЕНО:

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на заседании кафедры

протокол № 6 от 07.02.20г

**3 семестр**

**Вопросы к экзамену**

**I. Грамматика: (правила, упражнение)**

29. Числительные,

30. Глаголы *to be, to have*.

31. Местоимения

32. Существительное.

33. Типы вопросов (общий, альтернативный, специальный и разделительный).

34. Структура *there is (are)*;

35. Прилагательное. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

36. Модальные глаголы (*can, may, must, need, ought* и их эквиваленты).
37. оборот *to be going to*
38. Present Indefinite Tense
39. Past Indefinite Tense
40. Future Indefinite Tense
41. Present Continuous Tense
42. Past Continuous Tense
43. Future Continuous Tense
44. Present Perfect Tense
45. Past Perfect Tense
46. Future Perfect Tense
47. Present Perfect Continuous Tense
48. Past Perfect Continuous Tense
49. Future Perfect Continuous Tense
50. Passive voice (all verb tenses)
51. Infinitive. Gerund.
52. Participle I. Participle II.
53. Direct and indirect speech
54. Sequence of tenses
55. Conditional sentences.
56. Types of subordinate clauses

**II. Тексты по специальности:** читать, переводить и пересказывать

**III. Устные темы.**

Билеты к экзамену (образец)

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ

ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ  
ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ имени академика М.Д.  
Миллионщикова

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**БИЛЕТ № 1**

Дисциплина Английский язык

ИЭ.

Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафедра»

Направление подготовки 38.03.01 Экономика

1. Text: read, translate and retell
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3. Topic: My visit card

УТВЕРЖДЕНО:

/Зав. кафедрой

на заседании кафедры/ \_\_\_\_\_

/Т.Д.Магомадова./

### 7.3.Текущий контроль

**Текущий контроль** представляет собой регулярно осуществляемую проверку усвоения учебного материала с требованием постоянного и непрерывного мониторинга качества обучения, а также необходимость балльной оценки успеваемости студента:

**1.Контрольная работа** по дисциплине принимается в письменной форме-10 заданий (время работы – 60 мин.) Цель - оценить уровень освоения студентами дисциплины в целом, либо её отдельных тем, а также знаний и умений, предусмотренных компетенциями.

**1.2. Тестирование** проводится для студентов всех форм обучения в письменной либо компьютерной форме.

**Образцы заданий:**

**Грамматика:**

2) Перефразируйте следующие словосочетания и предложения, употребляя притяжательный падеж.

1.A test of Ann.

2.A copy-book of my friend.

3.The pages of the book.

4The tests of the students are on the shelf.

5These are the bags of Ted.

4 Вставьте вместо пропусков модальные глаголы или их эквиваленты в соответствующей форме.

1... I shut the door? – Yes, you ....

2.She ... translate this article without a dictionary.

3.He ... to send a telegram because it was too late to send a letter.

4.You ... not get up so early tomorrow.

5. Your diction is not very good. You ... read aloud.

6. You ... take a taxi if you want to catch that train.

**5** Вставьте вместо пропусков *much, many, little, few*:

1. ... people want to see this play.

2. How ... sheets of paper do you want?

3. There are ... rulers on the table.

4. He has ... English books.

5. There is ... water in the bottle.

6. She has got ... bad marks.

**6** Вставьте вместо пропусков одно из местоимений *somebody, anybody, someone, something, anything*:

1. Is there ... new?

2. There is ... in the next room who wants to speak to you.

3. It is late. There isn't ... in the street.

4. I haven't got any more money with me, so I cannot buy ... else.

5. Have you got ... to read?

6. We haven't got ... for supper.

**Текст:**

## **Climate of Great Britain**

The climate in Great Britain is generally mild and temperate due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. The south-western winds carry the warmth and moisture into Britain. The climate in Britain is usually described as cool, temperate and humid.

British people say: "Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather."

The weather in Britain changes very quickly. One day may be fine and the next day may be wet. The morning may be warm and the evening may be cool. Therefore, it is natural for the people to use the comparison "as changeable as the weather" of a person who often changes his mood or opinion about something. The weather is the favorite topic of conversation in Britain. When two Englishmen are introduced to each other, if they can't think of anything else to talk about, they talk about weather. When two people meet in the street they will often say something about weather as they pass, just to show their friendliness.

Every daily paper publishes a weather forecast. Both the radio and television give the weather forecast several times each day.

The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long. Sometimes it rains so heavily that they say "It's raining cats and dogs".

Rainfall is more or less even throughout the year. In the mountains there is heavier rainfall than in the plains of the south and east. The driest period is from March to June and the wettest months are from October to January. The average range of temperature (from winter to summer) is from 15 to 23 degrees above zero. During a normal summer the temperature sometimes rises above 30 degrees in the south. Winter temperatures below 10 degrees are rare. It seldom snows heavily in winter; the frost is rare. January and February are usually the coldest months, July and August the warmest. Still the wind may bring winter cold in spring or summer days. Sometimes it brings the whirlwinds or hurricanes. Droughts are rare.

So, we may say that the British climate has three main features: it is mild, humid and changeable. That means that it is never too hot or too cold. Winters are extremely mild. Snow may come but it melts quickly. In winter the cold is humid cold, not the dry one.

This humid and mild climate is good for plants. The trees and flowers begin to blossom early in spring.

In the British homes there has been no central heating up till recently. The fireplaces are often used, but the coal is not used as it's very expensive. Britain has no good coal now and imports it itself. Many schools and universities have no central heating either, and the floors there are made of stone. The British bedroom is especially cold, sometimes electric blankets or hot water bottles are used.

***Vocabulary:***

to complain — жаловаться

to come to a standstill — останавливаться

to rise — подниматься

spell — короткие промежутки времени

frequent — частый

snowfall — снегопад

to compare — сравнивать

mystery — тайна

to cause — вызывать

***Questions:***

2. What are common ideas about the weather in Britain?
2. What is the climate of Britain like?
3. Why are summers starting drier and hotter?
4. What does hot weather cause?
5. What are winters like?
6. Why do people enjoy discussing the snow?
7. Does it rain all the time?
8. What are the wettest months?

**Рубежная аттестация** по дисциплине принимается в письменной форме – индивидуальные карточки с вариантами (5 вопросов по данному тексту и 5 теоретических вопроса).

**Критерии оценки:** за каждое правильно выполненное задание ставится по 2 балла. При оценке работы студента на аттестации учитываются: правильность и полнота ответа на вопрос; логика изложения материала вопроса; точность использования терминологии дисциплины; правильность выполнения практических заданий.

Деятельности студента за промежуточную рубежную аттестацию -20 баллов.

#### **4.ИТОГОВАЯ ОТЧЕТНОСТЬ**

**Итоговая аттестация** – зачет в устной форме.

**Итоговая отчетность** (зачет) студентов по дисциплине принимается по вопросам пройденного материала с предоставлением времени на подготовку (20-25 мин.) и последующим устным ответом преподавателю - 2 теоретических вопроса.

<i><b>Итоговый рейтинг (в баллах)</b></i>	<i><b>Итоговая оценка за зачет</b></i>
от 40 и выше	зачтено
менее 40 баллов	Не зачтено

Студент имеет право участвовать в сдаче отчетности в период зачетно-экзаменационной сессии на общих основаниях и получить в пределах 20 баллов.

**При оценке ответа студента на зачете учитываются:**

- правильность ответа на вопрос;
- логика изложения материала вопроса;
- правильность ответа на дополнительные вопросы;
- умение увязывать теоретические и практические аспекты вопроса;
- культура устной речи студента.

**Итоговая отчетность (зачет)** студентов по дисциплине принимается по вопросам пройденного материала с предоставлением времени на подготовку (20-25 мин.) и последующим устным ответом преподавателю. Состав билета (всего-20) - 2 теоретических вопроса (практическая часть - задание по выбору).

**Критерии оценки:**

К зачету допускаются студенты, выполнившие все требования учебной программы (выполнившие с положительными оценками все виды контроля, предусмотренные графиком учебных заданий).

Баллы, полученные студентом в течение семестра, суммируются, и при наборе нижеперечисленного количества баллов, студент получает итоговую оценку – «зачтено».

«Незачтено» **выставляется** при незнании основных вопросов билета или наличии грубых ошибок в ответах на них, неумении на основе теоретических знаний делать практические выводы.

Оценка объявляется студенту сразу же по окончании им ответа и заносится в экзаменационную ведомость, журналы контроля посещения занятий и успеваемости и зачетную книжку.



