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**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ «ГРОЗНЕНСКИЙ
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ НЕФТЯНОЙ ТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМЕНИ
АКАДЕМИКА М.Д.МИЛЛИОНЩИКОВА»**

УТВЕРЖДЕН

на заседании кафедры «ТСП»

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Заведующий кафедрой  Т.Б. Хабусиева
(подпись)

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

«Иностранный язык»

Направление подготовки

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Квалификация

инженер-строитель

Составитель  Х.А.Акаева

Грозный –2021

**ПАСПОРТ
ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
«Иностранный язык»**

Образцы заданий:

1 семестр

Прочитать и перевести текст

Schooling

School in England usually starts at the age of five, but some children go to nursery school before that. I went to one for three days, when I was three, but I got really bored there and told my mum that I didn't want to go, so before I went to a real school she taught me at home. Some people send their children to a creche, where they're looked after during the day while their parents are out at work, but she got some books and taught me how to read and write, so when I went to school at the age of five, I had quite an advantage over the other children.

Anyway, my schooling really started when I was five, and from the age of five until I was nine I went to a private school, which is quite unusual in England. It was an all-girls' school run by two old women, Miss and Ms McNamara. The standard was generally very high, and there were subjects like French, Maths and English Literature. I also took subjects like Ballet and Elocution, where we learnt how to speak correctly and we had to memorise and recite poems.

Then my parents moved and I went to a village school, in the countryside. This was a primary school which children usually go to from the ages of five to eleven. And then, at eleven we took an exam called the eleven plus. If we passed that we could go to grammar school, and if we failed we had to go to secondary school, which wasn't usually of such good quality. I think the system's changed a bit now. Fortunately, I passed my eleven plus. There were all kinds of general knowledge questions and things that, basically, you can work out if you've got any common sense

Then I went to a grammar school. This was an all-girls' school as well, and it was called "Bishop Foxes". There was also an equivalent, all-boys' grammar school on the other side of town. So they kept us apart. That was also quite a good school. It was good for languages. So from the age of eleven until say sixteen when we took our "O" levels, which were "Ordinary" level exams, we studied about, maybe, nine subjects. First of all we had English Language and English Literature, History, Geography, Biology, Physics, Chemistry, and Art, and then other subjects like Cooking (they called it Domestic Science) and Technology (just woodwork in fact) which wasn't very popular, it being an all-girls' school. There was also French, and then another language - I studied Russian. You could choose from Russian, Spanish, Latin, or German.

My favourite teacher was in fact my Russian teacher. She was a French teacher who was married to a very old Russian emigre. I was the only one studying Russian, so everyone used to call me "Vivien the communist", but it was good because it meant I had private classes. However, this made it more demanding because I always had to do my homework and there was no excuse.

I had some other very good teachers, but I've noticed that teachers are really different in Hungary. In England they're not nearly as tactile, or affectionate with the students. They're very formal and quite strict. When I was sixteen, we went on an exchange trip to the States for a month. We went to a high school in Massachusetts, and it was interesting. In fact, it was quite an eye-opener. It was quite amazing for me really, as there were signs all around saying things like "No guns" and "No drugs", and it was quite violent. Also, I noticed that the students didn't have any respect for the teachers and would just shout at them, and coming from a strict school that was quite a shock. They would shout back at the teachers, call them names and hurl abuse at them, and they rarely listened to anything the teacher said. They weren't very interested in learning.

2 семестр

Прочитать и перевести текст

PERSONALITY

I'm five foot eight. I'm not sure what that is on the metric scale - I think it's one metre seventy, or something like that. So I'm quite tall. I'm overweight I think, although people say I'm not. I don't know how much I weigh, 'cause I always find it too depressing to weigh myself. I don't feel I take as much exercise as I should. I used to go to a gym, but I found it really boring. My main exercise is walking - I walk everywhere - and swimming, which is fine for giving you good stamina and broad shoulders, and it's good for your heart and lungs. I have very short hair. I had it cut recently, because if you go swimming every day, which I try to, then it's much more convenient to have really short hair. It doesn't get in the way, you can dry it really quickly, and you don't have to take gel and all sorts of hair products to the swimming pool every time you go. It's light brown. It's much fairer in the summer, and in the winter it gets darker. I have blue eyes. I wear contact lenses - well I wear one, in one eye.

I think I'm quite easy-going. I get more stressed out than I used to, but I think it's just the pressure of work, as journalism can be quite stressful. As a journalist, you always have deadlines. You have to write something by a certain time and if you don't get it done, then the editor gets really mad. I think I'm quite shy, I never really used to like meeting people, and got quite shy and nervous and had nothing to say for myself, but now I feel much more comfortable. If you have a job or you have something you can tell people about, you can have self-confidence. I'm not particularly religious. My family isn't religious at all. We never went to church. The only times I've been to church recently were for weddings and funerals. I remember when I was little though, I used to really love singing. At the age of about seven, I wanted to go to church because I wanted to sing the hymns, as they have good tunes. So my attitude to life is not particularly religious, although I do believe in some kind of spiritual life. In the spiritual world. I find the Eastern religions much more appealing. So, when I wrote about Hungarian Buddhists, it was particularly interesting. I think reincarnation is a fascinating subject and I believe in it to some extent. I feel you always have to keep an open mind, be prepared to learn new things and meet new people, and always try to live in the best way that you can and not hurt other people. You learn through the experiences of all the things that happen to you. Whenever life is really bad, you have to think that well, you know, maybe you can learn something from it, so if you have hurt other people. You learn through the experiences of all the things that happen to you. Whenever life is really bad, you have to think that well, you know, maybe you can learn something from it, so if you have bad time or something really sad happens in your life you have to try to

find a positive side to it. All kinds of terrible things happen all through your life, there's death and violence and all the awful things you read about in the newspapers every day, and you just have to... I suppose... try not to get too depressed by everything and think about the positive side of things.

3 семестр

Прочитать и перевести текст.

HOLIDAYS

Our family is not really that traditional. We don't often go to church, only for weddings and funerals. We used to try to go to midnight mass on Christmas Eve, but when it got around to midnight on Christmas Eve, everyone was usually too drunk or had eaten too much or was too tired to walk a mile up to the church. So we went a couple of times, but we didn't usually manage it. I remember going once, after a party, when my cousin Sarah had hiccups through the whole service, which was quite embarrassing. At this time of the year, I would normally be at home but, unfortunately, because of problems at work, this year I couldn't go home, which I'm quite sad about really.

I went to stay with a Hungarian family for Christmas, with my flat-mate and her family, which was really nice, and they let me see a different side to it. We had a little party on Christmas Eve and ate fried fish. We didn't have fish soup because no-one in that family likes it particularly. We had a toast, and stood around and wished each other a Happy Christmas and chinked our glasses together. Then we gave presents and we put chocolates on the Christmas tree. They had two kinds of Christmas cake. One was a kind of poppy seed cake, the other much lighter, with walnuts and honey in a kind of twisted pastry. I can't remember what it was called, but anyway it was very nice. Christmas at my parent's house was quite a big event, I mean for the children especially, and I remember when I was very small it was so exciting. We would wake up at 6 o'clock or earlier on Christmas morning, and immediately look at the bottom of the bed, where there would be a pillow case, not a stocking (which was good because you can get more presents into a pillow case) at the bottom of the bed, which supposedly Father Christmas had brought. It was full of little presents and fruit and nuts and all kinds of little things. Mine was always very exciting, I think my mum had very original ideas. I don't remember when we stopped getting them, I suppose I was about fifteen or something, but in the years up until then we used to get them, in some form. However, towards the end they got smaller and smaller, so that in the end it was just a sock, maybe with an orange and a walnut in it. As I got older, the big parties used to be on Christmas Eve, on the 24th, when all my cousins would come around - actually, four cousins, a boy and three girls - and maybe some of their respective boyfriends and girlfriends, and my two brothers with their girlfriends. It would start at maybe 8 o'clock in the evening, and we'd make a big punch, which consisted of red wine, vodka, orange juice and fruit, and put it in the hall so people could dip in and have a drink if they wanted to. We'd also have a cold buffet with crisps, chicken, sausages and quiche, so it wasn't a sit-down meal but just snacks really. When everyone had had enough punch to drink, we started playing games, just silly party games that people play in England. For example, we used to play pass the orange, where you have two teams, and you all stand in a line and have to pass the orange under your chin to the next person, who would take it under their chin. It sounds really boring, but for some reason it gets really funny, 'cause it's quite difficult, as the orange tends to travel down your chest.

Способ организации самостоятельной работы:

- Лексико-грамматические упражнения на проверку пройденного материала.
- Чтение текста по специальности на понимание (извлекая из него необходимую информацию); чтение текста по специальности с переводом, используя словарь; выписка ключевых слов и предложений, выражающих главную идею текста из каждого абзаца; пересказ текста, используя ключевые слова и предложения; вопросы к тексту и ответы на них;
Беседа на заданную тему; упражнения, обеспечивающие закрепление и активизацию трудных для усвоения слов и словосочетаний; составление словаря по темам; вопросы к теме; составление диалогов.

Учебно-методическое обеспечение для самостоятельной работы студентов

Глебовский А.С. Английский язык по строительству. Часть 2 [Электронный ресурс]: учебник/ Глебовский А.С., Процуто М.В. — Электрон. текстовые данные. — СПб.: Санкт-Петербургский государственный архитектурно-строительный университет, ЭБС АСВ, 2018. — 369 с. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/80739.html>. — ЭБС «IPRbooks»
Егорова, Н. Б. Build your future in construction [Электронный ресурс]: учебно-практическое пособие по английскому языку / Н. Б. Егорова, Е. Л. Кривошеина. — Электрон. текстовые данные. — М.: Московский государственный строительный университет, ЭБС АСВ, 2015. — 80 с. — 978-5-7264-1009-8. — Режим доступа: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/30426.html>

7. Оценочные средства

7.1. Вопросы к рубежным аттестациям

Рубежная аттестация по дисциплине принимается в письменной форме и устной форме – 5 заданий в письменной форме по грамматике, 5 заданий в устной форме по пройденным текстам (всего 10 заданий)

1 семестр:

1 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**, Past Ind., Past Cont.

Тема: «About myself»

Тема: «About family»

Тема: «My friend»

Аттестационный материал для 1-ой рубежной аттестации (1 курс)

Письменная часть

Задание № 1. Письменно переведите следующие предложения.

1. There are no modern conveniences in their house.

2. There is water in the bottle.

3. В этом здании 12 инженеров.

4. В этой науке три фактора.

Задание № 2. Выберите **прилагательное** в соответствующей степени сравнения и переведите предложения.

1. Sweden is the fifth (large, larger, largest) country in Europe.

2. In the past we needed (little, less, the least) mathematics than today.

3. You look much (good, better, the best) today.

4. Who is that boy in the (far, further, furthest) corner of the room?

Задание № 3. Выберите нужную форму глагола **to be**. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Her hair (is, are, were) long, black and beautiful.

2. We (are, were, will be) at the Zoo last Sunday.

3. They (is, are, were) busy now.

4. I think the audience (is, was, will be) good tomorrow.

Задание № 4. Поставить следующие предложения во множественное число.

1. A new house is in our street. 2. This story is very interesting. 3. There was a woman, a man, a boy and a girl in the room. 4. In the farm-yard we could see an ox, a sheep, a cow and a goose.

Задание № 5. Напишите транскрипции следующих слов: receive, submit,

lender, client, liability, appear, final.

Устная часть

Задание № 6. Прочитать и перевести абзац текста «The science of building»

(устно).

Задание № 7. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What is the cultural heritage?
2. Why is it important for us to know our cultural heritage?
3. What is the role of architecture in our life?

Задание № 8. Переведите следующие выражения (устно):

эстетический фасад здания, наука о строительстве, основные факторы в архитектуре, культурное наследие, социальные и экономические требования, в дополнение.

Задание № 9. Верны или неверны следующие утверждения:

- Various cultures have left their imprint on history.
- This classical approach was used to build the great stadiums.

Great architects and engineers followed an integrated process of conception, design, and construction.

Задание № 10. Расскажите устную тему «О себе».

II – рубежная аттестация

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

Тема: Устные темы: «My home», «Seasons and months» « My working day ».

Аттестационный материал для 2-ой рубежной аттестации (1 курс)

Задание № 1. Письменно переведите следующие предложения.

1. Могу я задать вам вопрос?
2. Я не мог позвонить ему до 9 часов.
3. Погода прекрасная. Тебе не нужно брать зонт.
4. Нам следует быть к нему внимательнее.

Задание № 2. Поставить глаголы в Pr. Ind., Pr. Cont., Past Ind.,

1. Boris (to write) a letter?
2. It (to be) raining .
3. The wind (to blow) from the west?
4. She (stand) in the middle of the street.

Задание № 3. Задать 4 типа вопроса.

1. I (like) to stay with my granny very much?
2. She (watch) her favourite program.
3. Why people (wear) raincoats and (carry) big umbrellas?
4. I (hope) (watch) a big fight now.

Задание № 4. Поставить предл. в вопросительную и отрицательные формы.

1. In summer many relatives (come) to visit us.
2. Now they (use) a chance to spend several weeks in beautiful Sochi.
3. Some months later I (finish) school № 5 in Sochi.
4. I did well in all the subjects but my favourite subjects at school were Physics and Computer Science.

Задание № 5. Напишите транскрипции следующих слов: science, license, regulation, official, detailed, specify.

Задание № 6. Прочитать и перевести абзац текста «».

(устно).

Задание № 7. Ответить на вопросы.

Задание № 8. Переведите следующие выражения (устно):

Задание № 9. Пересказ текста. «».

Задание № 10. Расскажите устную тему «Our flat»

II семестр:

I – рубежная аттестация

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

Past Perfect Continuous Tense, Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

Устные темы: «My University, Great Britain, London».

Аттестационный материал для 1-ой рубежной аттестации

Задание № 1. Написать транскрипцию слов. Thousands of miles of railway track form an intricate network of steel over the World.

Задание № 2. Переведите следующие выражения: тысяча миль железно -дорожных путей, сложная сеть, во всем мире, перевозить ежедневно, для различной промышленности, медь, алюминий.

Задание № 3. Поставить предложения в Passive Voice и в Active Voice.

1. Thousands of miles of railway track form an intricate network of steel over the
2. Workers help to carry daily billions of freight for different industries.
3. Copper, aluminium and some other metals are not referred to s non-ferrous metals.
4. All metals are divided into ferrous and non-ferrous metal

Задание № 4. Верны или неверны следующие утверждения.

- Thousands of miles of railway track form an intricate network of steel over the world, helping to carry daily billions of freight for different industries.
- Copper, aluminium and some other metals are not referred to s non-ferrous metals.
- All metals are divided into ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

Задание № 5. Задать четыре типа вопроса к данным предложениям.

1. He has got a beard.
2. We had only an egg and a cup of tea for breakfast.
3. It will cost three pounds.

Задание № 6. Ответить на вопросы .

1. What is the oldest and best known metal?
2. What are tim's characteristics?
3. What copper alloys do you know?

Задание № 7. Поставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, во времена групп **Perfect** или **Perfect Continuous**. Переведите предложения на русский язык.

1. Somebody (eat) all my porridge. The plate is empty.
2. Our mother (clean) the flat before we all returned.
3. I (live) here since childhood.
4. I (come) just from London.

Задание № 8. Перепишите и переведите предложения на русский язык. Выпишите из каждого глагол – сказуемое и определите его видовременную форму. Напишите форму инфинитива глагола.

1. She has been learning English since she was eight.
2. I haven't seen Ann for a long time.
3. When I arrived they were waiting for me.
4. Can you hear a child is crying?
5. I will be flying over the Atlantic Ocean at 12 o'clock tomorrow.
6. It rains a lot in autumn.

Задание № 9. Прочитать и перевести абзац текста «».

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Задание № 10. Рассказать устную тему London.

2 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.

Устные темы: «My University, Great Britain, London».

Аттестационный материал для 2-ой рубежной аттестации) (1 курс)

Вариант № 1

Задание № 1. Написать транскрипцию слов.

One of new synthetic materials used widely is plastic. Although the first plastic, celluloid was introduced 100 years ago. Some types of plastics are very tough, e.g., nylon.

Задание № 2. Переведите следующие выражения: молодые архитекторы с архитектурного факультета школы Дизайна, система основана на, позволяет создание любого размера и формы дом, стены будут огромные сэндвичи, с плотным пластиком как с внешней поверхности, огромные стеклянные площади.

Задание № 3. . Переведите на английский язык и затем переведите их в действительный залог.

1. Нас спросили, передают ли французский язык в нашей школе. 2. Когда будет отправлена эта контрольная работа. 3. В первый раз меня повели в театр, когда мне было пять лет. 4. После лекции было задано много вопросов. 5. Мне сказали, что вы завтра уезжаете.

Задание № 4. . Переведите из косвенной речи в прямую речь и переведите на русский язык.

1. I asked him whether he would go there. 2. She told him to come at five o'clock.
3. I asked her to bring me a glass of water. 4. She told him to close the door 5. She asked her whether she wanted to see the new film. 6. He asked me who will go to the cinema with him.

Задание № 5. Задать четыре типа вопроса к данным предложениям.

1. Thousands of miles of railway track form an intricate network of steel over the
2. Workers help to carry daily billions of freight for different industries.
3. Copper, aluminium and some other metals are not referred to as non-ferrous metals.
4. All metals are divided into ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

Задание № 6. Ответить на вопросы .

1. What is added to create a reinforced plastic?
2. What are foamed plastics?
3. What do you think about tomorrow's houses?
4. Can you imagine plastic houses?

Задание № 7. Выберите из скобок, требующуюся форму причастия и перевести на русский язык

1. The exercises (doing, done) by the pupils were easy
2. The house (surrounding, surrounded) by tall trees is very beautiful
3. The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best pupil
4. Everything (writing, written) here is quite right
5. Read the (translating, translated) sentences) once more

Задание № 8. Пересказ текста.

Задание № 9. Прочитать и перевести абзац текста

Задание № 10. Рассказать устную тему

3–семестр

1 рубежная аттестация:

Текст (чтение, перевод, пересказ).

Грамматика: повторение пройденного материала

Устные темы: Spare time, Sport, British science and scientists

Аттестационный материал для 1-ой рубежной аттестации

Вариант № 2

Письменная часть

Задание № 1. Написать транскрипцию слов.

Others may be relatively brittle, as polystyrene. Plastic is not as strong as iron or steel or concrete when it comes to supporting great weights. Plastics do not rust and therefore require no protective layer, such as paint, which can subsequently peel off.

Задание № 2. Переведите следующие выражения:

The huge glass areas will admit lots of light, and will also tend to add outdoor space to the indoors and increase the feeling of spaciousness,

Задание № 3. Переведите на английский язык и затем переведите эти предложения

в действительный залог.

1. Грибы собираются осенью.
2. Много домов сгорело во время великого пожара в Лондоне.
3. Эти орехи съели вчера.
4. Когда пошлют письмо.
5. Моей сестре часто помогали в школе в прошлом году.
6. Почему эти правила уже забыли?

Задание № 4. Переведите предложения из прямой речи в косвенную и затем переведите

“Go home” said the teacher to us. 2. Kate said to the teacher, “My sister knows two foreign languages.” 3. The teacher said to Mike, “Does your father work at a factory?”. 4. “We shall go to the theatre tomorrow” said Jane. 5. “Which of you can answer my question?” the teacher asked the pupils. 6. “Do you think that simple food is better for children?” she asked the doctor.

Задание № 5. Задать четыре типа вопроса к данным предложениям.

1. Copper, aluminium and some other metals are referred to as non-ferrous metals. 2. All metals are divided into ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

3. Metals have some characteristics.

4. Metals play the main role in the hard industry.

Устная часть

Задание № 6. Ответить на вопросы.

1. What makes the house blend with its surroundings?

2. What is the skeleton of the house of the second design made of?

3. What are the advantages of the spiral framework according to the designer of the house?

Задание № 7. Выберите из скобок, требующуюся форму причастия и перевести на русский язык.

1. Name some places (visiting, visited) by you last year. 2. I picked up the pencil (lying, lain) on the floor

3. She was reading the book (buying, bought) the day before. 4. Yesterday we were at a conference (organizing, organized) by the pupils of the 10th form. 5. (Taking, taken) the girl by the hand she led her across the street.

Задание № 8. Пересказ текста.

Задание № 9. Прочитать и перевести абзац текста

Задание № 10. Рассказать устную тему

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

Аттестационный материал для 2-ой рубежной аттестации

Текст (чтение, перевод, пересказ).

Грамматика: весь пройденный материал.

Устные темы: British education system, My future profession, Heroes, who gave their lives for our future

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.

7.2. Вопросы

к зачету по дисциплине «Английский язык»

для студентов 1-го курса (ОФО, ЗФО)

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; «About myself, My family, Our Flat»**

Текст по специальности

Methods Walls of Constructing for Buildings

A very important part of any structure is a wall. Walls may be constructed in different forms. The walls include windows and doors, heads and sills, stanchion casings and inner lining panels. The doors and windows provide for controlled passage of environmental factors and people through the wall line. The aluminum heads, sills and windows are fixed from inside the building. After this, the 900 mm and 1.800 mm wide exterior doors are installed. These doors are aluminum framed and pre-glazed or hardwood framed and glazing is done on site. All walls are also designed to provide resistance to passage of fire for some defined period of time, such as a one-hour wall. The function of resisting fire fulfills stanchions. The stanchions are enclosed in casings. That's why any engineer must know all methods of constructing walls for buildings. Of course walls are made of various materials to serve several functions. The walls are divided into interior and exterior walls. The exterior walls protect the building interior from external environmental effects such as heat and cold, sunlight, ultraviolet radiation, rain, sound, while containing desirable interior environmental conditions. The exterior walls are made up of brick cladding, wall planks. The wall planks are designed to be weatherproof and to support the outer cladding. The wall planks and floor units are fixed only while the steel frame is being erected. The concrete floor units are capable of carrying a load of up to 5 kN/sq m. Finally, the internal sills and lining panels are installed. The lining panels are capable of being removed to give access to the services. The lining panels and the internal sills are cavity for heating and electrical services.

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

Masonry

We have mentioned about some methods of constructing walls for buildings. All walls are made of different materials. For example, walls are made of brick. The brick walls are laid up with a space between separate vertical parallel walls and connected with occasional cross bricks or metal ties. This method provides «cavity walls».

In areas of possible earthquake damage the «cavity» in brick work and the open cells in concrete units is reinforced with standard reinforcing rods and fully grouted with a soupy mixture of concrete. Normal spacing for vertical reinforcement is #4 at 24" with #4 at 48" horizontal fully, encased in grout up to 10" high. Reinforcement requirements should be shown on the drawings for other situations.

But it is a special part of building called masonry. Masonry is installed with cement mortar at bed and end joints, usually 3/8" or 1/2" thick. The masonry includes a stone or brick work and concrete units. The concrete units are laid in a similar manner, but obviously there is no open space between inner and outer shells. Each unit has an open core. The concrete units are used primarily as foundations, exterior or fire-separation walls. The brick and concrete units are manufactured in standard sizes. Though, a stone may be any size, thickness, quality or color.

3. Устные темы

1. "My University"
2. "Great Britain".
3. "London".
4. "Russia".
5. "Moscow".
6. "My Native City".

Билеты к зачету (образец)

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ

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

БИЛЕТ № 1

Дисциплина *Иностранный язык*

Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафедра»

1. Grammar: Present Simple

2. Text: Geodesy

3. Topic : My family

УТВЕРЖДЕНО:

/Зав. кафедрой _____/Хабусиева Т.Б./

на заседании кафедры

протокол № 6 от 07.02.20г

3 семестр

Вопросы к экзамену по дисциплине «Английский язык»

для студентов 2-го курса (ОФО,ЗФО)

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

The techniques

The techniques used to establish the positions of reference points within an area to be mapped are similar to those used in navigation. In surveying, however, greater accuracy is required, and this is attainable because the observer and the instrument are stationary on the ground instead of in a ship or aircraft that is not only moving but also subject to accelerations, which make it impossible to use a spirit level for accurate measurements of star elevations. The technique of locating oneself by observations of celestial objects is rapidly going out of date. In practicing it, the surveyor uses a theodolite with a spirit level to measure accurately the elevations of the Sun at different times of the day or of several known stars in different directions. Each observation defines a line on the Earth's surface on which the observer must be located; several such lines give a fix, the accuracy of which is indicated by how closely these lines meet in a point. For longitude it is necessary also to record the Greenwich Mean Time of each observation. This has been obtained since 1884 by using an accurate chronometer that is checked at least once a day against time signals transmitted telegraphically over land lines and submarine cables or broadcast by radio.

III. Устные темы. Spare time. Sport. Prominent people. British education system. My future profession.

Билеты к экзамену (образец)

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ РФ

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

БИЛЕТ № 1

Дисциплина *Иностранный*

Кафедра «Межфакультетская языковая кафедра»

1. Read, translate and retell the text
2. Grammar:Passive Voice

3. Topic: Spare time.

УТВЕРЖДЕНО:

/Зав. кафедрой _____ /Хабусиева Т.Б./

на заседании кафедры

протокол № 6 от 07.02.20г

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.

2.Тестирование проводится для студентов всех форм обучения в письменной, либо компьютерной форме.).