

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью

Информация о владельце:

ФИО: Комарова Светлана Юриевна

Должность: Проректор по образовательной деятельности

Дата подписания: 11.09.2025 05:56:55

Уникальный программный ключ:

43ba42f5dea4116bbfcb9ac98e39108031227e81add207cbee4149f2098d7a

**Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Омский государственный аграрный университет
имени П.А. Столыпина»**

21.02.19 Землеустройство

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
по дисциплине
СГ 02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности**

Обеспечивающее преподавание дисциплины
подразделение

Отделение СПО

Разработчик:

Преподаватель

Л.А. Логинова

**Тара
2025**

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1. ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ
2. ОЖИДАЕМЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ
3. РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ТИПОВ
ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ПО ЭЛЕМЕНТАМ ЗНАНИЙ И УМЕНИЙ
4. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ ЗНАНИЙ, УМЕНИЙ,
НАВЫКОВ
5. ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ОЦЕНКИ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

1. ОБЩИЕ ПОЛОЖЕНИЯ

1. Фонд оценочных средств (далее – ФОС) предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу дисциплины СГ. 02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.
2. ФОС включает оценочные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме экзамена.
3. ФОС позволяет оценивать знания, умения, направленные на формирование компетенций.
4. ФОС разработан на основании положений основной образовательной программы по специальности 21.02.19 Землеустройство СГ. 02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.
5. ФОС является обязательным обособленным приложением к рабочей программе.

II. ОЖИДАЕМЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ИЗУЧЕНИЯ

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Показатели оценки образовательных результатов
<p>Говорение: вести разные виды диалога (диалог этикетного характера, диалог - побуждение к действию, диалог-расспрос, диалог - обмен мнениями; комбинированный диалог) в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с вербальными и/или зрительными опорами с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка (8 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника);</p>	<p>Обучающийся умеет вести разные виды диалога (диалог этикетного характера, диалог - побуждение к действию, диалог-расспрос-диалог - обмен мнениями; комбинированный диалог) в стандартных ситуациях неофициального и официального общения в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи с вербальными и/или зрительными опорами с соблюдением норм речевого этикета, принятых в стране/странах изучаемого языка (8 реплик со стороны каждого собеседника);</p>
<p>создание устных связных монологических высказываний (описание/характеристика, повествование/сообщение, рассуждение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументацией с вербальными и/или зрительными опорами или без опор в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи;</p>	<p>Обучающийся умеет создавать устные связные монологические высказывания (описание/характеристика, повествование/сообщение, рассуждение) с изложением своего мнения и краткой аргументацией с вербальными и/или зрительными опорами или без опор в рамках отобранного тематического содержания речи;</p>
<p>излагать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста с выражением своего отношения (объем монологического высказывания - до 14 фраз);</p>	<p>Обучающийся умеет излагать основное содержание прочитанного/прослушанного текста с выражением своего отношения (объем монологического высказывания - до 14 фраз);</p>
<p>устно излагать результаты выполненной проектной работы (объем - до 14 фраз);</p>	<p>Обучающийся умеет устно излагать результаты выполненной проектной работы (объем - до 14 фраз);</p>
<p>аудирование: воспринимать на слух и понимать аутентичные тексты, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, с разной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации (время звучания текста/текстов для аудирования - до 2,5 минут);</p>	<p>Обучающийся воспринимает на слух и понимает аутентичные тексты, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, с разной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации (время звучания текста/текстов для аудирования - до 2,5 минут);</p>
<p>смысловое чтение: читать про себя и</p>	<p>Обучающийся умеет читать про себя и</p>

<p>понимать несложные аутентичные тексты разного вида, жанра и стиля, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, с различной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием</p> <p>нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации, с полным пониманием прочитанного (объем текста/текстов для чтения - 500 - 700 слов); читать про себя и устанавливать причинно-следственную взаимосвязь изложенных в тексте фактов и событий;</p>	<p>понимать несложные аутентичные тексты разного вида, жанра и стиля, содержащие отдельные неизученные языковые явления, с различной глубиной проникновения в содержание текста: с пониманием основного содержания, с пониманием</p> <p>нужной/интересующей/запрашиваемой информации, с полным пониманием прочитанного (объем текста/текстов для чтения - 500 - 700 слов); читать про себя и устанавливать причинно-следственную взаимосвязь изложенных в тексте фактов и событий;</p>
<p>читать про себя несплошные тексты (таблицы, диаграммы, графики и так далее) и понимать представленную в них информацию;</p>	<p>Обучающийся умеет читать про себя несплошные тексты (таблицы, диаграммы, графики и так далее) и понимать представленную в них информацию;</p>
<p>письменная речь: заполнять анкеты и формуляры, сообщая о себе основные сведения, в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране/странах изучаемого языка; писать резюме с сообщением основных сведений о себе в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране/странах изучаемого языка;</p>	<p>письменная речь: Обучающийся умеет заполнять анкеты и формуляры, сообщая о себе основные сведения, в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране/странах изучаемого языка; писать резюме с сообщением основных сведений о себе в соответствии с нормами, принятыми в стране/странах изучаемого языка;</p>
<p>писать электронное сообщение личного характера, соблюдая речевой этикет, принятый в стране/странах изучаемого языка (объем сообщения - до 130 слов);</p>	<p>Обучающийся умеет писать электронное сообщение личного характера, соблюдая речевой этикет, принятый в стране/странах изучаемого языка (объем сообщения - до 130 слов);</p>
<p>создавать письменные высказывания на основе плана, иллюстрации, таблицы, диаграммы и/или прочитанного/прослушанного текста с использованием образца (объем высказывания - до 150 слов);</p>	<p>Обучающийся умеет создавать письменные высказывания на основе плана, иллюстрации, таблицы, диаграммы и/или прочитанного/прослушанного текста с использованием образца (объем высказывания - до 150 слов);</p>
<p>заполнять таблицу, кратко фиксируя содержание прочитанного/ прослушанного текста или дополняя информацию в таблице;</p>	<p>Обучающийся умеет заполнять таблицу, кратко фиксируя содержание прочитанного/ прослушанного текста или дополняя информацию в таблице;</p>
<p>сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления (лексические и</p>	<p>Обучающийся умеет сравнивать, классифицировать, систематизировать и обобщать по существенным признакам изученные языковые явления (лексические и</p>

грамматические);	и грамматические);
использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно-справочные системы в электронной форме;	Обучающийся умеет использовать иноязычные словари и справочники, в том числе информационно- справочные системы в электронной форме;
участвовать в учебно- исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на немецком языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий;	Обучающийся участвует в учебно-исследовательской, проектной деятельности предметного и межпредметного характера с использованием материалов на немецком языке и применением информационно-коммуникационных технологий;
соблюдать правила информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в Интернете.	Обучающийся соблюдает правила Информационной безопасности в ситуациях повседневной жизни и при работе в Интернете.

III. РАСПРЕДЕЛЕНИЕ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ И ТИПОВ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ МАТЕРИАЛОВ ПО ЭЛЕМЕНТАМ ЗАНИЙ И УМЕНИЙ

Содержание курса	Форма контроля	Знания	Умения
Текущий контроль			
Раздел 1. Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких. Межличностные отношения дома, в учебном заведении, на работе (Моя семья)	Устный ответ; решение ситуационных задач	Зо 02. 03 Зо 03.01 Зо 03.02 Зо 09.01 Зо 09.02 Зо 09.03	Уо 02.02 Уо 02.05 Уо 03.01 Уо 03.02 Уо 09.01 Уо 09.02 Уо 09.03 Уо 09.04
Раздел 2. Повседневная жизнь, учебный день, выходной день. Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни. Отдых, каникулы, отпуск. Туризм (Как мы проводим свободное время)	Лексический диктант; выполнение практических работ		
Раздел 3 Образование в России и зарубежном, среднее профессиональное образование. Общественная жизнь, профессиональные навыки умения (Различные виды образования)	Выполнение тестовых заданий		
Раздел 4. Научно-технический прогресс. Профессии, карьера. Государственное устройство, правовые институты (Наука и технология)	Выполнение практических работ		
Раздел 5. Новости, средства массовой информации. (Средства массовой информации)	Устный ответ; решение ситуационных задач		
Раздел 6 Искусство и развлечения. Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники. (Различные виды искусства)	Лексический диктант; выполнение практических работ		
Раздел 7 Природа и человек. Город, деревня, инфраструктура (климат, погода, экология). Проблемы нашей планеты	Выполнение тестовых заданий		
Раздел 8 Знаменитые люди	Устный ответ; решение ситуационных задач		

IV. МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ ЗНАНИЙ, УМЕНИЙ, НАВЫКОВ

4.1. Оценочные средства, применяемые для текущего контроля.

Раздел 1. Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких и т.д. Межличностные отношения дома, учебном заведении, на работе (Моя семья).

Test

1) Choose the proper words, and fill in the blanks
(Выберите необходимые слова и заполните пропуски):

1. *Our family is neither big ... small.*
A nor B or C and D but
2. *My mother is ... 38 years old.*
A nor B even C only D enough
3. *My father's firm is ... from our house.*
A the same B twice C near
D far 4. *It ... me half an hour to get to the college.*
- A goes B takes C looks D consists
5. *I go to my college ... bus.*
A at B by C on D in
6. *As to my ... / am slim.*
A mother B parents C appearance D father
7. *Everybody in our family is easy to get ... with.*
A each other B along C others D together
8. *We often go ... to the country.*
A away B down C off D up
9. *The carpet is of the ... colour*
A some B same C more D most
10. *There are a lot of books in the ...*
A shelves B bookcase C wardrobe D furniture

2) Choose the proper grammar form of the verb and fill in the gaps
(Выберите необходимую грамматическую форму глагола и заполните пропуски):

1. *My mother usually ... a lot of time at her job.*
A has spent B spends C is Spent D was spent
2. *As a rule, she ... sweaters for my brother.*

A knits B is knit C has knit
D had knit 3. *Last week we*
... our friends to our place.

A invited B have invited C invite D were invited

4. *All that morning my brother ...*
computer games. A is playing B was
playing C play D plays 5. We ... our
free time together tomorrow.

A spend B spent C will spend D is spent

6. *Yesterday we ... by our relatives.*

A visited B were visited C was visited D have visited

7. *They... down to the country in two days.*

A will go B go C have gone D went

8. *I... to music all the evening.*

A listen B was listening C has listening D is listening

9. *She ...the dinner not long ago.*

A has cooked B cook

C cooks D cooked

10. *She always... me with my homework.*

A helps B help C helping D shall help

3) The text contains different mistakes: 2 — In grammar. 4 — In spelling. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text. (Текст содержит разные ошибки: 2 — грамматические, 4 — в правописании. Исправьте ошибки и перепишите текст):

I always go to the swimming pool with my friends. We get there by bus, as a rule. Sometimes I take my brother with us. We usually spending two hours there. Everything is always alright, because everybody is easy to get along with.

4) Answer these multiple-choice questions about your friend (Ответьте на следующие вопросы множественного выбора о вашем друге).

1. *What is his father?*

A a worker B as a worker C a kind man

2. *Where does he study?*

A at the college B in the street C in one of the
houses 3. *How many people does his*
family consist of?

A four relatives B three members C two brothers

4. *What is his height?*

A 170 cm B 60 kg C

170 kg 5. *What is his weight?*

A 170 cm B 60 kg C 170 kg

6. *Where does he live?*

A in the firm B at the firm C in the flat

7. *Where does he spend his free time?*

A at the disco B at the college C at the school

Раздел 2. Повседневная жизнь, учебный день, выходной день. Здоровье, спорт, правила здорового образа жизни. Отдых, каникулы, отпуск. Туризм (Как мы проводим свободное время).

Test

1) Choose the proper words, and fill in the blanks:

1. *People do this kind of activity ... their leisure time.* A on B during C of
D among

2. *Four general categories of hobbies may ... each other.*

A like B enjoy C include D overlap

3. *Each art form has many ... for a hobby.*

A possibilities B hobbyists C items D games

4. *Hobbyists can collect... any thing.*

A always B especially C almost D increasingly

5. *Learning ... languages is his hobby.*

A Spanish B English C foreign D Russian

6. *... to me, I am fond of collecting rare books.* A if B

when C while D as

7. *I ... this hobby with my friends.*

A collect B attend C share D concentrate

8. *Hobbies are ... into different groups.*

A divided B concentrated C collected D attracted

9. *Some book collections are vast with thousands of».* A collectors B volumes
C hobbyists D people

10. *Some collections ... of several items.*

A consist B include C focus D concentrate

2) Choose the proper grammar form of the verb and fill in the gaps:

1. *My friend ... a hobby long ago.*

A chose	B have chosen	C has chosen	D had chosen
2. <i>A sports club usually ... different kinds of activities.</i>			
A has offered	B offers	C were offered	D offer
3. <i>Different kinds of hobbies ... into four categories.</i>			
A was divided	B are divided	C have divided	D divide
4. <i>We ... that opera recently.</i>			
A attended	B had attended	C have attended	D attend
5. <i>She ... a sweater all the evening yesterday.</i>			
A knit	B knits	C was knitting	D is knitting
6. <i>I... the foreign languages now.</i>			
A am learning	B was learning	C learnt	D are learning
7. <i>Handicrafts ... a lot of hobbyists.</i>			
A attract	B was attracted	C are attracted	D attracted
8. <i>Nowadays many hobbyists ... in sport competitions.</i>			
A takes part	B are taking part	C look part	D were taking part
9. <i>My brother... a model aeroplane on Sunday.</i>			
A has made	B had made	C made	D makes
10. <i>As a rule, subject collections ...on a particular subject.</i>			
A concentrates	B concentrating	C concentrate	D have concentrated

3) The text contains 4 mistakes: 3 — in grammar, 4 — in spelling. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

I have recently choose a hobby. Hobbies differs like tastes. I like to go in for sports. Now I am attending one of the sports clubs. We go there together with my friend twice a week. Not long ago we take part in the compition among diferent coleg-cs.

4) Answer these multiple-choice questions about hobbies.

- Why do people choose a hobby ?*
A They want to have a rest. B They want to be busy. C They don't want to relax.
- Why do people collect books?*
A They can work skilfully with their hands. B They are fond of reading. C They want to sell them.
- Where do hobbyists find books for their collection?*
A In the museums. B At jumble-sales. C In the libraries.
- What do subject collections usually consist of?*
A Books on a particular subject, B Different editions of a single book. C Books with different printing styles.
- Whom do often book collectors present their collections?*
A To the libraries. B To the jumble-sales. C To the computer centres.

Раздел 3. Образование в России и за рубежом, среднее профессиональное образование. Общественная жизнь, профессиональные навыки и умения (Различные виды образования).

T

est 1) Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks.

1. While discussing educational systems of different countries we use.... A skills B a scheme C the ways D types Z It is not difficult to use good... while eating.

A manners B children C schemes D speed

3. They want to take ... their education. A with B for C without D up

4. To transmit a common cultural heritage is ...of general education.

A made B received C the aim D the design

5. The children are taught skills they will use ... their life.

A above B throughout C though D thought

6. In most countries almost all young people ... their general education in secondary schools.

A take up B offer C include D specialize

7. The system of education in Britain is divided into three stages: ... secondary, and further education.

A vocational B general C primary D special

8. British universities are ... corporations, but they are mainly supported by public funds.

A independent B different C various D unique

9. Each state in the USA is in ... of organizing and regulating its own system of education.

A responsible B nation C charge D system

10. High schools, ... and senior, provide secondary education in the USA. A primary B elementary C junior D vocational

2) Choose the proper form of the Infinitive and fill in the blanks.

1. We didn 't expect you ... it.

A to do B to be done C do D to have been done

2. The teacher wishes them ... a composition about it.

A to be written B to have been written C to write D write

3. *He believes them ... this text well.*

A to translate B to be translated C translate D to have been translated

4. *They suppose this material... in the article.*

A to use B to be used C use D be used

5. *He didn't expect them ... here.*

A to study B to be studied C to have been studied D study

6. *The teacher made her... the lectures.*

A to attend B attend C to have attended D to be attended

7. *I saw him ... this magazine yesterday.*

A to read B to be reading C read D to have read

8. *She finds them*

A to have gone B to be gone C to go D go

9. *He thought you ... these questions.*

A to answer B to have been answered C answer D to be answered

10. *The teacher supposed the text about education... by the students,* A to read B read C to be read D to have read

3) The text contains different mistakes; 2 — in spelling, 5 — in grammar. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

In most western nations, advanced general education is often called liberal education which aim at broad mental development, and teach learners to study a problem from different sides. The branches of learning that help in this development are called liberal arts. This branches includes the humanities, mathematics, and the biological, physical, and social sciences.

4) Answer these multiple-choice questions about the education in the UK and USA.

1. *What stages is formal education in the USA divided into?*

A general and special education B elementary, special, adult education C elementary, secondary, higher education

2. *What stages is formal education in the UK divided into?*

A primary, secondary, and further education B secondary and vocational education C state and private schools

3. *At what age do pupils take GCSE examination in the UK?*

A between the ages of 5 and 16 B at the age of 15 or 16 C at the age of 11

Раздел 4. Научно-технический прогресс. Профессии, карьера.

Государственное устройство, правовые институты (Наука и технология).

Test

1) Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks

1. *The scientists solve a ... of complicated mathematical problems.* A origin B variety C universe D cell
2. *The researchers always try to... the facts.*

A refer B measure C satisfy D unify

3. *Different kinds of sciences ... each other.*

A search B overlap C attempt D appear

4. *... make our life and work easier.*

A principles B laws C tools D facts

People had to get food, clothes, and

A shelter B machines C cars D technologies

6. *Science is ... much to modern technology.*

A doing B making C contributing D explaining

7. *Digital computers ... with numbers.*

A deal B refer C solve D

measure
8. *Analog computers work with a physical... .*

A weight B size C quantity D temperature

9. *Computers help ...for clues to the origin of the universe.*

A search B solve C research D investigate

10. *Many tasks performed by people are now done...*

computers. A among B between C of D by

2) Fill in the blanks. The words in brackets will help you.

1. *They... to buy a digital computer (вероятно).* A is likely B are likely C are sure D is sure

2. *They ...to measure the temperature (обязательно),*

A are likely B is sure C are sure D is likely

3. *He ... to come today (маловероятно).*

A are likely B is likely C is unlikely D are likely

4. *He ... to meet her in the street (случайно).*

A happened B seemed C seems D proves

5. *She ... to do it (определенно).*

A are certain B is certain C certainly D is likely

6. *He ... to enter this university (вероятно).*

A are unlikely B is sure C are sure D is unlikely

7. *He... to solve this problem (оказывается).*

A seemed B seems C proved D happened

8. *They ... to forget about him (казалось).*
A seemed B proved C happened D seem

9. *The experiment... to be a success (оказалось).*
A prove B proves C proved D is proved

10. *Do you ... to know him? (случайно).*
A happened B happen C proved D prove

3) The text contains different mistakes: 2 — in spelling, 5 —in grammar. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

Computers has changed the way people work. Many tasks performing by a large number of people is done now by computers. They provide scitists with an understanding of nature. A computer produce new information so quikly that they are change people's views of the world.

4) Answer these multiple-choice questions about science and technology:

1. *When does a theory become a part of scientific knowledge?*
A after experiments B after tests C after it has been tested experimentally and proved to be true

2. *What do scientific theories consist of?*
A different technologies B observations and facts C general principles and laws

3. *Why have many new fields of science appeared?*
A because scientific knowledge has grown and become more complicated B because sciences influence our lives C because it proved to be true

4. *When did industrial technology begin?*
A with the development of the radio B with the development of the computer C with the development of the steam engine
5. *Where are IBMCs headquarters?* A in Washington B in Las Vegas C in New York

Раздел 5. Новости, средства массовой информации. (Средства массовой информации). Test 1) Choose the proper words and Till in the blanks:

1. *Millions of... watch sports events on TV.*
A listeners B viewers C readers D teachers

2. *News and current... programmes make up an important section of programming.*
A kinds B shows C sports D affairs

3. *Viewers pay ... for this service.*
A a fee B a profit C media D a stream

4. *TV station can ... advertising time.*
A run B sell C buy D subscribe

5. *TVhas some advantages and ...*

A tabloids B drawbacks C posters
 D means 6. ... ads can appear in
 the mailboxes.

A tabloid B editorial C subscribe D poster

7. *She didn't watch this film ...*

A either B media C too D also

8. *There is a weather ... every half an hour on this
 radio station.* A receiver B forecast C average D
 consumer

9. *The TV signals are ...from the satellite.*

A reached B run C delivered D subscribed

10. *The portability means the ... to be carried around
 easily.* A ability B radio C media D average

2) Fill in the blanks to complete complex sentences:

1. ... spoke was my favourite actor.

A What B Who C That D Which

2. *The fact was ... she didn't see that film.*

A what B that C whether D which

J. *A was the entertainment programme ... I liked best of all.*

A that B who C whose D what

4. *He was listening to the radio ... he was driving the car.*

A while B after C before D until

5. *She came home early ... she wanted to watch a film.*

A why B when C that D because

6. ... he didn't want to watch advertisements, he
 went out of the room.

A where B before C since D after

7. *I prefer to listen to the radio .. we have
 a TV set.*

A though B since C as D as soon as

8. *It was not so interesting... I thought.*

A as B though C because D that

9. *It is known ... satellite broadcasting is very expensive.*

A what B that C because D since

10. ... the fictional serial is too long, I can't watch it up
 to the end. A that B though C when D as

3) The test contains different mistakes: 3 - In
 spelling. 3 - in grammar. Correct the mistakes and rewrite
 the text.

Newspapers has certain advantages over mass media — television and radio. Newspapers can cover more news and in much greater detail than television and radio news bulletins can. Newspapers provides an excellent means of keeping well informed on current events.

4) Answer these multiple-choice questions about mass media: 1. *What is a tabloid?*

A a newspaper without editorials B a small newspaper C a newspaper about sports events

2. *What is a quiz show?*

A a set of entertainment programmes B a show in which different questions are asked C a variety show

3. *For what kind of television should viewers pay money.*

A for commercial TV stations B for cable TV C for public TV stations

4. *How do the commercial TV stations make profits?*

A they sell advertising time B they pay a fee C they subscribe to cable television

5. *Where can a poster ad appear?*

A on TV B in the mailbox C on the satellite

Раздел 6. Искусство и Развлечения. Культурные и национальные традиции, краеведение, обычаи и праздники. (Различные виды искусства).

Test

1) Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks.

1. *In a broad sense, theatre includes the script, the performing company,the audience.*

A drama B melodrama C comedy
D the stage 2. *Drama comprises serious drama, melodrama,..., comedy.*

A tragedy B performance C playwright D performers

3. *For all the performances, a playwright, performers, a director, a scene designer, ... are needed.*

A dancers B a costumier C a choreographer D a writer

4. *There are different kinds of theatres, such as drama theatres, puppet theatres, ... theatres.*

A ballet B musical C central D dancing

5. *Some theatres have a ... company.*

A regular B successful C enjoyable D
repertory 6. *Many ... people used music in religious ceremonies.*

A Chinese B ancient C Indian D Russian

7. *Classical music ... symphonies, operas, and ballets.* A refers
B takes C plays D includes

8. *Opera combines... and orchestral music with drama.*

A dancing B scenery C singing D lighting

9. *TV dramas use music to ... mood.*

A set B help C need D

play 10. *Singing in a ... can be very enjoyable.*

A art B choir C ballet D stage

2) Fill in the blanks with the proper form of the Subjunctive Mood.

1. *It... interesting to see this performance.*

A would be B were C was D been

2. *I'll tell you some more information so that you ... better understand the plot.*

A should B might C would D could

3. *Without you, there ... no fun.*

A been B were C would be D have been

4. *It is necessary that we ... the script.*

A should read B have read C were reading D will read

5. *// is desirable that he ... this musical disc.*

A buys B buy C bought D have been bought

6. *We wish they ... here.*

A be B were C will be D was

7. */ wish you ... about it.*

A will know B know C knew D have known

8. *If you were there, you ... //.*

A could do B do C did D could have done

9. *If you had been there, you ... it.*

A could have done B could do C do D did

10. *If I... you, I should take part in this performance.*

A be B were C have been D are

3) The text contains different mistakes: 4 — in spelling, 5 — in grammar. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

Like drama and dance, music are a performing art. It differ from such arts as paintin and poetry, in which artists creates works and then displays or publishes them. Musikal komposers need musishians to interpret and perform their works, just as playwrights need actors to perform their plays.

4) Answer these multiple-choice questions about theatre and music:

1. *What is a scenery in the theatre?*

A a scene designer B painted backgrounds C exciting
experience 2 *What should a choreographer do in
the theatre?*

A should create dances B should make the scenery C should integrate all aspects of production

3. *What does a playwright do?*

A creates the scenery B writes songs C writes plays

4. *What does a director of a theatre do?*

A integrates all aspects of production B makes sound effects C makes costumes

5. *What is a script?*

A painted backgrounds B an article about the performance C a written form of a play

**Раздел 7. Природа и человек. Город, деревня, инфраструктура (климат,
погода, экология). Проблемы нашей планеты.**

T

est 1) Choose the proper words and fill in
the blanks.

1. *People ... their surroundings.*

A pollute B face C kill D operate 2.
Environmental pollution ... the ozone layer.

A poison B destruct C cause D produce

3. *Fertilizers are necessary for growing... .*

A fish B rubbish C crops D land

4. *Factories ... gases and smoke.*

A dirty B harm C provide D discharge

5. *We should ... radioactive wastes safely.*

A increase B study C eliminate D ban

6. *Many ... users turn to crime.*

A computer B drug C addiction D
habit 7. *There is a lot of advertising
against drugs ...*

A addiction B users C dependence D mind 8.
Environmental pollution causes ... processes.

A survival B disastrous C gradual D invisible

9. *Air, water, and soil are necessary to the... of all living things.*

A pollution B people C humanity D survival

10. *They scatter rubbish and ... everywhere.*

A pesticides B titter C fertilizer D weapons

2) Choose the proper grammar form of the verb and fill in the blanks.

1. *We hoped that they ... this problem.*

A will solve B solve C is solving D would solve

2. *They say that the ozone layer... gradually.*

A is destructing B was destructing C destruct D destruced

3. *They were sure that those pesticides ... the soil.*

A were ruined B ruined C ruin D are ruining

4. *They were afraid that those fertilizers ... the soil.*

A would damage B damage C are damaging D damages

5. *The scientists told them that the reproductive cells ...*

A had been destructed B will destruct C would destruct D are destructed

6. *He remembered that pollution of soil... the amount of available lands.*

A reduces B had reduced C reduce
D will reduce

7. *They knew that environmental pollution ... disastrous processes.*

A caused B cause C cause D will cause

8. *They were sorry that he ... unemployed*

A was B is C were D will be

9. *She said that her brother ...a drugs addict.*

A were B is C will be D was

10. *They say that environmental pollution ... global warming.*

A cause B causes C would cause D have caused

3) The text contains different mistakes: 2 - in grammar, 3 -in spelling. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

Summer is bright. Summer is as nice as spring. But when summer come, the weather become warmer and sometimes it is very hot. The sun shines brigthly in the ski. The days are longer then in spring, in summer students have holidays.

4) Answer these multiple-choice questions about environmental pollution:

1. *What does the term «environmental pollution» mean?*

A polluted air B all the ways of polluting surroundings C rubbish and litter

2. *Why is environmental pollution a serious problem?*

A because it can cause disastrous processes B because people dirty the air with gases and smoke

C because motor vehicles fill the air with the noise

3. *Why is environmental pollution a complicated problem?*

- A because people ruin naturally beautiful world
B because much pollution is caused by things that benefit people.
C because exhaust from cars causes a large percentage of all air pollution

4. *How can we reduce environmental pollution?*

- A Governments should enforce laws which ban the pollution of the environment
B we should work hard
C we should stop using many things that benefit us

Раздел 8. Знаменитые люди Test

1) Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks.

1. *When Elizabeth was born, her father was the ... of York.*

- A Duchess B Duke C Prince D heir

2. *When Elizabeth was a child, she was taught the ... duties.*

- A children B throne C royal D early

3. *Close ... of Queen Elizabeth make up the royal family.* A children B husband C sons D relatives

4. *A set of... is known as Royal Prerogative.*

- A rights B power C interests D ceremonies

5. *Elizabeth II... the Prime Minister.*

- A makes B announces C appoints D assumes

6. *When American Revolution began, G Washington was elected to be the ... of the army.* A commander-in-chief B president C head D general

7. *G. Washington was elected the president with the great number of...*

- A battles B votes C people D names

8. *W. Hogarth ...foreign influence andcreated English national school of painting.*

- A assumed B appointed C rejected D elected

9. *T. Gainsborough created the English school of... painting.*

- A landscape B countryside C satirical D national

10. *A. C. Doyle's collection detective stories is under the title "The ... of Sherlock Holmes".* A Detective Stories B Stories C Adventures D Novels

2) Choose the proper grammar form of the verb and fill in the blanks.

1. *They were sure that the girl... the money.*

- A loses B had lost C has lost D had been lost

2. *He told me that they ... in a day.*

- A would come B came C would have come D had come

3. *He knew they ...the book the following day.*
A read B would read C had read D have read

4. *He knew they ... the book by the first of June.*
A had read B would read C would have read D read

5. *He said that the novel...
very interesting. A was B is
C are D will be* 6. *He is known
... detective stories.*
A write B be writing C have written D to write

7. *She made him ...a letter.*
A write B have written C to write D had written

8. *He gave her money so that she... this painting.*
A would buy B might buy C bought D buys

9. *If I wasn't so tired, I ... to see them.*
A will go B went C go D
would go 10. *If I... you, I
should tell him everything.*
A will be B were C am D would be

3) The text contains different mistakes: 3 — in grammar, 5 - in spelling. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

Most people in the US knows important historikal facts about George Washington, such as that he was a millitary leader in the American Revolution, and that he become the first President of the US. He is often call «the Father of the County» and many turists visit Mount Vernon, the home where he and his wife Martha lived in Virginia. His birthday is celebrated every year on Febryry 22nd as a public holiday called President's Day.

4) Answer these multiple-choice questions:

1. *What are the names of Queen Elizabeth's children ?*
A Charles, Philip, Andrew, Anne B Charles, Edward, Andrew, Margaret
C Charles, Anne, Andrew, Edward

2. *What is the name of Queen Mother?* A Margaret B Anne
C Elizabeth

3. *What are the names of Windsor House Kings?*
A George V, George VI, Edward VIII
B William IV, George VI, Edward VIII
C George IV, George V, George VI

4. *Who was the president of the US after George Washington?*

A George Bush

B John Adams

C Abraham

Lincoln 5. *Whose monument in Washington, D. C. looks like a pencil?*

A Lincoln Monument

B Washington Monument

C Jefferson Monument

КРИТЕРИИ ОЦЕНКИ ответов на тестовые вопросы

- оценка «отлично» выставляется обучающемуся, если получено более 85% правильных ответов.
- оценка «хорошо» - получено от 70 до 85% правильных ответов.
- оценка «удовлетворительно» - получено от 60 до 70% правильных ответов.
- оценка «неудовлетворительно» - получено менее 60% правильных ответов.

РАБОТА С ДВУЯЗЫЧНЫМИ И ОДНОЯЗЫЧНЫМИ СЛОВАРЯМИ И ДРУГОЙ СПРАВОЧНОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРОЙ (ЭНЦИКЛОПЕДИИ, КАТАЛОГИ, СПРАВОЧНИКИ, БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ СПИСКИ)

В процессе самостоятельного изучения дисциплины «Иностранный язык (английский)», студент работает с двуязычными и одноязычными словарями и другой литературой, с целью освоения лексического минимума. Перевод осуществляется письменно в рабочей тетради. Уровень освоения лексического минимума, оценивается преподавателем в процессе изучения дисциплины, а именно, перевода студентом текстов, ведения диалогической речи и умением выразить свои мысли с применением рассматриваемых лексических единиц.

ЛЕКСИЧЕСКИЙ МИНИМУМ ДЛЯ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОГО ПЕРЕВОДА И ОСВОЕНИЯ
neither... nor... Our family is neither big nor small. *to consist of*. Our family consists of my

father, my mother, my brother, and me. *secondary, a secondary school*. My brother is a pupil of the secondary school. *foreign, a foreign language*. My mother teaches two foreign languages: English and German, *to cook*. My mother always cooks breakfast for us. *to sew (sewed, sewn/sewed)*. My mother has recently sewed a skirt for me. *to knit (knit, knit)*. My mother knit a sweater for my brother last month. *even*. She usually cooks, sews, knits, and even helps us with our homework. *far*. The college is far from our house. I need a bus to get there.

to take (took, taken). It takes me thirty minutes to get to my college (I need thirty minutes to get to my college).

favourite, favourite subjects. My favourite subjects are History and Mathematics. *appearance*. My mother's appearance is very nice, she is beautiful. *slim and slender*. My mother is pleasingly thin, she is slim and slender. *fair, fair hair*. Her hair is not dark, it is fair. *to look like*. He looks like his father. *to be fond of* I am fond of music.

North Caucasus. They live in the North Caucasus, not far from the Black Sea. *entire, entire South*. Rostov-on-Don is the biggest city in the entire South of Russia. *block*,

a block of houses. There are many shops in this block of houses.

to go shopping. We need some food, I'll go shopping. *to get along with*. He is a nice guy, he is easy to get along with.

to take care of. My grandmother is an old woman, and she is taken care of by her relatives. *each other*. They love each other. *to go down to the country*. On weekends, we don't like to be in the city, and we go down to the country. *a pity*. It's a pity that you can't come to our party. *the same, the same colour*. The

carpet is blue, and the curtains are of the same colour. *to share*. I share a room with my brother. *to invite*. I'd like to invite you to our party.

enough. I do not have enough time to do it, I am in *to go shopping*. We need some food, I'll go shopping.

to get along with. He is a nice guy, he is easy to get along with. *to take care of*. My grandmother is an old woman, and she is taken care of by her relatives. *each other*. They love each other. *to go down to the country*. On weekends, we don't like to be in the city, and we go down to the country. *the same, the same colour*. The carpet is blue, and the curtains are of the same colour. *to share*. I share a room with my brother. *to invite*. I'd like to invite you to our party. *activity, leisure activity*. Almost any kind of leisure activity can become a hobby. *to relax, relaxation*. A hobby offers a way to relax after hard work. *to be divided into*. Most hobbies are divided into four categories. *to overlap*. Different hobbies may overlap that is may cover each other partly. *an art*. There are different kinds of art: dancing, drama, music, etc. *to paint, painting, oil paints*. Painting is a kind of art. *to include*. Our flat includes three rooms, a kitchen, a bathroom, and a hall. *a possibility, possible*. You have all the possibilities to become a manager. *a record, a tape*. He is fond of music, he collects records and tapes.

to offer, to offer a choice, painting offers a wide choice of materials, such as oil paints and water colours.

widespread. Playing computer games is a widespread hobby now. *a stamp, a coin*. He is collecting stamps and coins. *a doll*. She is a little girl and she likes to play with her doll. *handicraft*. Handicrafts attract hobbyists who can work skilfully with their hands. *to attract*. Handicrafts attract many hobbyists. *to engage in*. Some women are engaged in knitting, sewing. *to crochet, crocheting*. Crocheting is a kind of handicrafts. *a kit*. Some use kits to make model aeroplanes. *a boat*. A boat is a means of transport. *jewellery*. She likes to wear rings and different kinds of jewellery. *a competition*. They usually take part in different sports competitions. *to climb, to climb the mountains*. In summer, they went to the Caucasus to climb the mountains. *to ski*. In winter, they usually ski in the mountains. *to increase, increasingly*. Nowadays, electronics-related hobbies are becoming increasingly popular.

to present, a present. She has got many presents on her birthday. *a research, to research*. Books may be used for study and research. *ancient*. Moscow is a very ancient city. It was founded in 1147.

single. He was a single child in the family, he has neither sisters nor brothers. *especially*. She likes different handicrafts, especially knitting. *to value*. Book collectors especially value the books with the autograph of the author.

a science, science fiction. He is fond of reading. He likes to read science fiction. *to print, printing style*. There are some books in the museum with a rare printing style. *a jumble-sale*. He bought this book at the jumble-sale. *to attend*. He attends an economic college. *education, educational institution*. A college is a kind of educational institution. *to add*. Learning foreign languages adds much to the knowledge of your own language.

study aids. They have all modern study aids: tape-recorders, voice recordings with booklets, videotapes.

to provide. Computers provide not only instruction and practice, but also self-instruction.

an application program. You may use different application programs. *to*

differ, different. Hobbies differ like tastes.

a science, a scientist, scientific. Science deals with facts and the relationship among these facts. Some scientists try to solve difficult mathematical problems. They use different scientific methods.

to search, a researcher. Some scientists search for clues to the origin of the universe. Researchers have examined this problem.

to investigate. Some researchers investigate why we act the way we do. *to unify.* Scientists develop theories that help them order and unify the facts. *to attempt.* Scientists attempt to solve mathematical problems. *to explain.* Scientists try to explain different problems.

to prove. A theory becomes a part of scientific knowledge if it has been tested experimentally and proved to be true.

complicated, a complicated problem. Some scientists attempt to solve complicated mathematical problems.

to appear. Many new fields of science have appeared. *a boundary.* The boundaries between scientific fields have become less and less clear. *closely interconnected.* All sciences are closely interconnected. *a tool.* Different kinds of tools and machines make our life easier.

a discovery, an invention. The discoveries and inventions of scientists also help shape our views about ourselves and our place in the universe.

to satisfy. Technology means the use of people's inventions and discoveries to satisfy their needs. *a shelter.* Since people have appeared on the earth, they have had to get food, clothes, and shelter.

a steam engine. Industrial technology began with the development of the steam engine, the growth of factories, and the mass production of goods.

to contribute. Science has contributed much to modern technology. *nuclear, nuclear power.* Some modern technologies, such as nuclear power production and space travel, depend heavily on science. *digital, a digital computer* Digital computers deal with numbers. *to refer.* The word "computer" almost always refers to a digital computer.

a quantity, a physical quantity. Analog computers work with a physical quantity, such as weight, speed, temperature.

to measure. The thermometers measure the temperature. *liquid.* They measure temperature in terms of the length of a thin line of liquid in a thermometer. *to process, to process the data.* The computers are able to process the data. *media, mass media.* TV is one of the most important mass media. *a viewer.* Millions of viewers around the world can watch sport events and other events of worldwide interest.

a stream, a steady stream. TV brings its viewers a steady stream of programmes.

to entertain, entertainment. Television provides more entertainment programmes than any other kind of mass media.

a quiz. The programmes include sports events, variety shows, quiz shows, etc.

a feature film, a cartoon, a fictional serial. We can watch on TV different kinds of films: feature films, cartoons, fictional serials.

an affair, current affairs. News and current affairs programmes make up an important section of programming.

to run. Commercial TV stations are run by private companies.

to advertise, advertising, advertisement, ad, advertiser. They sell advertising time to pay for their operating costs.

a profit, to make a profit. They sell advertising time to make a profit for the companies.

to subscribe. People can subscribe to cable TV system. 12) *a fee, to pay a fee.* Viewers pay a fee for this service. 13) *to deliver.* Cable TV signals are delivered to home TVsets of their customers by cables.

to broadcast. The BBC broadcasts to all parts of the world. *a satellite.* Satellite broadcasting is

another form of TV subscription. *to transmit.* The signals are transmitted to home TVsets from a direct broadcasting satellite in space. *to receive, a receiver.* The viewer must have a dish-receiver aerial to receive the programmes.

an advantage, a drawback. We may speak about advantages and drawbacks of TV, but almost every home has at least one TVset.

average, on average. On average, a TVset is in use about 7 hours each day. *means.* TV is one of the most effective means of communication. *to compete.* Radio stations compete with one another. *forecast.* There is a weather forecast every half an hour on this radio station. *an ability.* The portability means the ability to be carried around easily. *a tabloid.* I buy one of the weekly newspapers, usually a tabloid. *an editorial.* I don't read editorials. *either.* She doesn't read editorials either. *to reach.* Many kinds of advertising reach people almost everywhere. *to annoy, annoying.* Advertising is very annoying sometimes. *a consumer.* Advertising plays a part in the competition among businesses for the consumer's money. *astage, to stage.* Performances are staged at the theatre.

a script. Theatre includes everything that is involved in production, such as the script, the stage, the performing company, and the audience.

a playwright. The theatre specialists include a playwright, performers, a director, a scene designer, a costumier, a lighting designer, and various technicians. *makeup.* A director of the theatre integrates all aspects of production including scenery, costumes, makeup, lighting sound effects, music, and dancing. *a puppet, a puppet theatre.* There are different kinds of theatres, such as drama theatres, musical theatres, puppet theatres, opera and ballet houses. *as soon as.* People probably started singing as soon as language developed. *activities, social activities.* People use music in personal and social activities. *to create.* A famous playwright has created this play. *an awe, to awe.* People use music in religious services to create a sense of mystery and awe. *painting, to paint.* I enjoy painting for many reasons. *to arrange.* I like the way different artists arrange the paint on the surface. *fear, grief.* The artists express some human emotions, such as fear, grief, happiness, or love. *to reveal.* The pictures reveal different human emotions.

justice. It is interesting to know what the artists felt about important events, including death, love, religion, and social justice.

the plot. Do you remember the plot of this novel?

film. He tried to load the film into the camera. *an*

award. This film won several awards. *mood.*

Music helps set mood.

to pollute, environmental pollution. Environmental pollution is a term that refers to all the ways by which people pollute their surroundings.

smoke. People dirty the air with gasses and smoke. *to poison.* People poison the water with chemicals and other substances. *to damage.* People damage the soil. *fertilizer, pesticide.* People damage the soil with too many fertilizers and pesticides.

to scatter rubbish and Utter. People ruin natural beauty by scattering rubbish and litter on the land and in the water.

a vehicle, a motor vehicle. They operate motor vehicles.

noise. Motor vehicles fill the air with the noise. *to cause.* It causes global warming. *disastrous.* It causes global warming, destruction of the ozone layer, and other disastrous processes. *the survival.* Air, water, and soil are necessary to the survival of all living things. *an illness.* Badly polluted air can cause illness, and even death. *to reduce.* Pollution of soil reduces the amount of land available for growing crops. *ugliness.* Environmental pollution also brings ugliness to our naturally beautiful world.

to benefit. The pollution problem is complicated because much pollution is caused by things that benefit people.

exhaust. Exhaust from cars pollutes the air. *a percentage.* Exhaust from cars

causes a large percentage of all air pollution. *to discharge.* Factories discharge much of the material that pollutes air and water. *a crop.* Fertilizers are important aids for the growing of crops. *immediately.* People can't reduce the pollution immediately. *gradually.* People can gradually reduce the pollution. *to lessen.* Scientists and engineers should work to find the ways to lessen the amount of pollution.

to enforce. Governments should enforce laws that require enterprises and individuals to stop or to reduce certain polluting activities.

invisible. Radiation is an invisible pollutant.

waste. Nuclear radiation comes from nuclear power plants, including waste from nuclear weapons testing.

weapons, nuclear weapons. Nuclear radiation comes from nuclear weapons testing.

X-ray machines. Small amounts of electromagnetic radiation are produced by a variety of electronic devices, including computers, lasers, microwave ovens, TVsets, and X-ray machines.

to eliminate. Scientists are studying the ways to eliminate the amount of radioactive waste. *to*

devote. This text is devoted to the environmental problems.

drugs, drugs addiction. The TV programme was devoted to drugs addiction of the people, how it can ruin the lives of the people.

except. The need for a drug may become so great that nothing matters except getting more drugs.

perception. Drugs only change the brain's perception of difficulties and problems. *crime.* Many drug users turn to crime to support their habit.

abuse. Drugs abuse is one of the problems of the humanity nowadays. *unemployment.* There is a problem of unemployment.*the Commonwealth.*

Elizabeth II is the head of the Commonwealth of Nations. *to christen.*

Elizabeth II was christened Elizabeth Alexandra Mary.

a heir, a heiress. Elizabeth became the heiress to the throne. Prince Charles became the heir to the throne.

royal Elizabeth was trained for the royal duties from early childhood.

to assume. Elizabeth will assume the royal duties some day. *to marry.* Elizabeth married Philip in 1947.

a descendant. Queen Elizabeth announced that her descendants would have the name MountbattenWindsor.

annually This ceremony is performed annually.

to elect, an election. This ceremony is performed after a general election. G. Washington was elected to the Congress.

to prepare a speech. The queen reads a speech prepared for her by the Prime Minister. *a battle.* The opening battles of American Revolution had already been fought in Massachusetts. *to link.* People linked G. Washington's name directly to the new Constitution.*a vote.* G. Washington was elected the president with the largest possible number of votes. *to inaugurate.* G. Washington was inaugurated in New York City. *a trip.* He made trips to watch construction of the new city of Washington. D. C.

an adventure. A collection of detective stories is under the title «The Adventures of Sherlock Homes». *to be tired.* Conan Doyle was tired of writing detective stories. *to reject.* William Hogarth rejected foreign influence and created English national school of painting.

landscape. Thomas Gainsborough was the first to create the English school of landscape painting.

Шкала и критерии оценивания

- оценка «зачтено» выставляется обучающемуся, если получено более 61% правильных ответов.

- оценка «не зачтено» - получено менее 61% правильных ответов.

4.2. Оценочные средства, применяемые для промежуточной аттестации по итогам изучения дисциплины

Дифференцированный зачет проводится по завершении изучения дисциплины на последнем аудиторном занятии.

Промежуточная аттестация по дисциплине в форме зачета осуществляется по результатам текущего контроля успеваемости при выполнении всех видов текущего контроля, предусмотренных рабочей программой дисциплины.

Обучающиеся, не выполнившие виды работ, предусмотренные рабочей программой дисциплины; пропустившие более 50% аудиторных занятий без уважительной причины, не допускаются к зачету.

Промежуточная аттестация таких лиц проводится только после прохождения ими всех видов текущего контроля.

V. ПОКАЗАТЕЛИ ОЦЕНКИ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Уровень сформированности компетенций	Оценка	Критерии оценивания по видам работ	
		тестирование (процент правильных ответов)	прочие виды работ по дисциплине
Высокий	Отлично	90-100%	Обучающийся глубоко и прочно усвоил теоретический и освоил практический материал. Дает логичные и грамотные ответы. Демонстрирует знание не только основного, но и дополнительного материала, быстро ориентируется, отвечая на дополнительные вопросы. Свободно справляется с поставленными задачами, аргументировано и верно обосновывает принятые решения.
Повышенный	Хорошо	70-89%	Обучающийся твердо знает программный материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его. Не допускает существенных неточностей при ответах на вопросы, правильно применяет теоретические положения при решении практических задач, владеет навыками и приемами их выполнения.
Базовый	Удовлетворительно	50-69%	Обучающийся демонстрирует знания только основного материала, но не усвоил его детали, испытывает затруднения при решении практических задач. В ответах на поставленные вопросы допускает неточности. Дает определения понятий, искажающие их смысл. Нарушает последовательность изложения программного материала.
Не сформирована	Неудовлетворительно	0-49%	Обучающийся не знает, не выполняет или неправильно выполняет большую часть учебного материала. Допускает ошибки в формулировке определений, искажающие их смысл, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал. Ответы на дополнительные вопросы отсутствуют. Не выполняет задания.