

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«СУРАЖСКИЙ ПРОМЫШЛЕННО-АГРАРНЫЙ ТЕХНИКУМ»**

КОМПЛЕКТ

контрольно – оценочных средств

по оценке освоения итоговых образовательных результатов
общеобразовательной дисциплины

ОПД.03 Иностранный язык (английский) в профессиональной деятельности

основной профессиональной образовательной программы
по профессии СПО

Комплект контрольно – оценочных средств составлен в соответствии с требованиями федерального государственного общеобразовательного стандарта к минимуму содержания и уровню подготовки по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» по профессии 08.01.25 **Мастер отделочных строительных и декоративных работ**

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1. Паспорт комплекта контрольно- оценочных средств учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

1.1. Область применения контрольно- оценочных средств

Контрольно- оценочные средства (КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык»

КОС включают контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме тестовых работ.

КОС разработан на основании:

- основной профессиональной образовательной программы по профессии 08.01.25

Мастер отделочных строительных и декоративных работ

- программы учебной дисциплины ОПД.03 «Иностранный язык (английский) в профессиональной деятельности»

1.2. Форма аттестации

Формой аттестации по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык (английский) в профессиональной деятельности» является дифференцированный зачёт.

2. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен *уметь*:

- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
- самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен *знать*:

- лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

3. Контроль и оценка освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» по темам (разделам)

Формы контроля:

Практические задания

Устный опрос

Текущий контроль умения высказываться по предложенной теме

Контроль перевода текстов общенаучного и профильного характера.

Контроль упражнений на словообразование, словосложение, конверсии

Контроль высказываний по предложенной теме

Практические задания по аудированию

Аудирование с элементами языковой догадки

Просмотр учебных фильмов, беседа об увиденном и услышанном

Тестовый контроль рецептивных видов речевой деятельности (тесты на выбор правильного ответа, на восстановления логического порядка, на установление соответствий)

Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения на овладение лексическими единицами

Контрольно-тренировочные упражнения

Проверочная работа

Устный и письменный контроль перевода текстов

Тесты по чтению

Методы оценки результатов обучения:

- накопительная система баллов, на основе которой выставляется итоговая отметка.

- традиционная система отметок в баллах за каждую выполненную работу, на основе которых выставляется итоговая отметка;

– мониторинг роста творческой самостоятельности и навыков получения нового знания каждым обучающимся

– результаты текущего контроля формируют результат итоговой аттестации по дисциплине.

Процент результативности (правильности ответов)	Количество баллов	Отметка
90-100	32-38	5 (отлично)
80-89	25-31	4 (хорошо)
70-79	18-24	3 (удовлетворительно)
69 и менее	17 и менее	2 (неудовлетворительно)

Процент результативности (правильности ответов)	Количество баллов	Отметка
90-100	40-37	5 (отлично)
80-89	36-33	4 (хорошо)
70-79	32-28	3 (удовлетворительно)
69 и менее	28 и менее	2 (неудовлетворительно)

4. Задания для оценки освоения дисциплины

Тест 1 по теме «Технология штукатурных и декоративных работ».

1 Define the tense of the predicate (Определи грамматическое время)

1. He works with dogs on the border of our country.
a) Present Indefinite; b) Present Continuous; c) Present Perfect.
2. I didn't think that he was a worker.
a) Present Indefinite; b) Past Indefinite; c) Future Indefinite.
3. His mother wants him to be an engineer.
a) Present Indefinite; b) Past Indefinite; c) Past Perfect.
4. Simeon of Polotsk was a famous scientist of his time.
a) Past Indefinite; b) Past Continuous; c) Present Indefinite.
5. He will receive good knowledge in our educational establishment.
a) Future Indefinite; b) Future Continuous; c) Future Perfect.
6. At present he is looking for something unusual.
a) Past Continuous; b) Present Perfect; c) Present Continuous.
7. I knew the names of Belarusian famous scientists.
a) Present Indefinite; b) Past Indefinite; c) Past Perfect.
8. He discovered a new method in science.
a) Past Indefinite; b) Past Perfect; c) Past Continuous.
9. By the first of September, he will have been working at this University for 15 years.
a) Future Perfect; b) Future Continuous; c) Future Perfect Continuous.
10. The idea to do this has attracted attention of some our students.
a) Present Indefinite; b) Present Perfect; c) Past Perfect.

2. In what sequence is the preparation of brick surfaces carried out?

Arrange the correct sequence. (В какой последовательности проводят подготовку кирпичных поверхностей? Расставьте правильную последовательность).

___ Bulges of more than 10 mm are cut down with a plaster hammer, a scarpel or a chisel.

___ Drips of the hardened solution are knocked down with a scarpel and a hammer.

___ Vertical deviations of more than 10 mm are eliminated with a leveling layer of mortar without subsequent grout, having previously moistened the surface.

___ Before plastering, the surface is well wetted.

___ Clean the surface from dust and dirt with metal brushes.

___ The seams of the brickwork, which are not laid in a hollow, are knocked out with a chisel and a hammer to a depth of at least 10 mm, cleaned with metal brushes.

___ Concavities of more than 10 mm are covered with a solution, having previously moistened the surface.

___ The remaining dust is removed from the wall with brushes.

3. In what sequence is the preparation of concrete surfaces carried out? Arrange the correct sequence. (В какой последовательности проводят подготовку бетонных поверхностей? Расставьте правильную последовательность).

____ Identify and eliminate deviations

____ Give the surface a roughness

____ Clean the surface from dust, dirt and streaks of mortar with metal brushes, scrapers, etc.

Тест 2 по теме «Устройство каркасно-обшивных конструкций (КОК) из листовых и плитных материалов»

1. Choose the right variant of the verb forms given in the brackets (выбери правильный вариант грамматического времени).

1.– Where is Nick? – He (to go) to the Institute. His classes usually begin at 8

. a) has gone; b) goes; c) went;

2. Kate says she (not to go) for a walk until she does her homework.

a) didn't go; b) will not go; c) hasn't gone;

3. When the parents (to come) from the theatre yesterday evening, the children were sleeping.

a) will come; b) come; c) came;

4. Don't make so much noise. Father just (to fall asleep).

a) has just fallen asleep; b) just falls asleep; c) had just fallen asleep;

5. I have met my former schoolmate lately. I (not to see) her since we finished school. She hasn't changed at all.

a) haven't seen; b) didn't see; c) don't see;

6. You (to go out) last night, Tom? – Yes, I went to the cinema, but I did not enjoy the film.

a) do you go out; b) did you go out; c) will you go out.

2. Comprehensive check. Choose the best alternative according to the text:

1. If a person decides to build a house,

a) he or she must have enough money; b) he or she must first select some partners; c) he or she must first select a lot or piece of land.

2. ... , according to the buyer's ideas. a) The architect fulfils all the documents;

b) The architect designs the house; c) The lawyer chooses everything necessary.

3. The basis for the contract between the builder and the buyer are ...

. a) agreements for building the house; b) documents selected by the lawyer; c) specifications and blue prints.

4. The documents which are the basis for the contract provide information on

a) size, materials, and how the house is to be built; b) qualification of the workers who will build the house; c) money which is necessary to pay.

5. The frame is the skeleton

a) around which all the works are organized; b) around which the rest of the house is built; c) which is the main part of the house.

6. Workers bolt wooden sills or base plates to the foundation

a) after the footings and foundation have been formed; b) after they are asked to do this; c) before the footings and foundation have been formed.

7. Floor joists or support beams are attached to the sills about

a) 17 inches (41 centimeters) apart; b) 16 inches (42 centimeters) apart; c) 16 inches (41 centimeters) apart.

8. A joist runs from one sill and joins with another... .

a) joist from the nearest sill; b) plate from the opposite sill; c) joist from the opposite sill.

9. Floor boards or plywood ... make the bottom layer of the floor.

a) covered the top of the joists; b) nailed on top of the joists; c) nailed on the bottom of the joists.

10. ... separately before attaching it to the sill.

a) Carpenters assemble and nail together each wall frame; b) Carpenters select and paste together each wall frame; c) Builders assemble and nail together each wall frame.

11. The sheathing or inner layer of the outside wall ... nailed to the studs.

a) may be wood, fiberboard, or plasterboard; b) may be cement, fiberboard, or plasterboard; c) is necessary to be wood, fiberboard, or plasterboard.

12. ... before adding the siding or outer layer.

a) Obligatory builders tack tar paper to the sheathing; b) Sometimes builders tack tar paper to the sheathing; c) Sometimes builders tack clay to the sheathing.

13. Siding may be aluminium, brick, stone, or wood placed ...

a) directly above the fiberboard or tar paper; b) directly over the sheathing or tar paper; c) at the sides of the walls.

14. The roof seals the top of the house, they may be

a) flat, but most are slanted; b) only slanted; c) slanted, but most are flat.

15. Slanted roofs are often formed by ...

a) pieces of plasterboard called sills; b) plates of tar paper called rafters; c) pieces of lumber called rafters.

16. Rafters support the weight of the roof just as

a) beams support the weight of the whole house; b) studs support the weight of the floor; c) joists support the weight of the floor. 60

17. After carpenters nail sheathing to the tops of the rafters,

a) they finish their work and declare about it to a master; b) they add heavy building paper or building felt to it; c) they add tar paper or shingle to it.

18. Flashings or trips of sheet metal, placed around the chimney and other roof openings,

a) prevent water from leaking into the house; b) prevent mud and clay from coming into the house; c) make the roof not dangerous for living.

Дифференцированный зачёт.

Вариант 1

1. Grammar test.

.Choose the right translation:

1. I asked them into the house.

а) Я пригласила их в дом. б) Я пригласила их в гости. с) Я попросила их побыть в доме.

2. The village was indeed beautiful

. а) Деревня была достаточно красивой. б) Деревня была фактически красивой. с) Деревня действительно была красивой.

3. He looked a bit shocked to see them.

а) Он был несколько шокирован, увидев их. б) Они были удивлены, увидев его. с) Он был слишком озабочен, чтобы видеть их.

4. It is the wrong house.

а) Это плохой дом. б) Это не тот дом. с) Это настоящий дом. 8

5. They were in fact expected at a house on the other side of the village.

а) Фактически они рассчитывали быть в доме на другом конце деревни. б) На самом деле они ожидали в доме на другом конце деревни. с) На самом деле их ждали в доме на другом конце деревни.

2. Read and translate the text “FROM THE HISTORY OF HUMAN DWELLINGS”

Most of the time of a modern man is spent within the walls of some buildings. Houses are built for dwelling. Large buildings are constructed for industrial purposes. Theatres, museums, public and scientific institutions are built for cultural activities of the people. The purpose of modern buildings differs widely but all of them originate from the efforts of primitive men to protect themselves from stormy weather, wild animals and human enemies.

Protection was looked for everywhere. In prehistoric times men looked for protection under the branches of trees. Some covered themselves with skins of animals to protect themselves from cold and rain but others settled in caves.

When the Ice Age had passed, Europe remained very cold, at least in winter, and so the people of the Old Stone Age had to find some warm and dry place to shelter from bad weather. They chose caves, dwelling places that storm and cold could not destroy. On the walls of their caves ancient people painted pictures. Such decorated caves are found in Europe, Asia and Africa.

When man began to build a home for himself, caves were imitated in stone structures. Trees were taken as a model for huts built of branches. Skins were raised on poles and formed tents.

Primitive stone structures, huts and tents are the earliest types of human dwellings. They were lost in the prehistoric past but serve as prototypes for structures of later historic times.

3. Сосавъте 5-10 въпросов по тексту.

Вариант 2

1. Grammar test.

. **Choose the correct answer:**

1. My mum ___ born in 1969.

1) will be 2) was 3) is 4) were

2. I ___ painting now.

1) was 2) are 3) am 4) were

3. We ___ students at the moment.

1) are 2) were 3) was 4) is

4. Who ___ singing now?

1) is 2) was 3) be 4) were

5. Look, there ___ my books on the desk.

1) is 2) was 3) were 4) are

6. Do you know these men? What ___ their names?

1) are 2) were 3) was 4) will be

7. What ___ your favourite color?

1) were 2) are 3) is 4) am

8. How old ___ you?

1) are 2) is 3) was 4) were

9. ___ there letters in the box?

1) Are 2) Is 3) Was 4) Will be

10. There ___ many birds on the roof.

1) are 2) is 3) was 4) be

11. Many years ago there ___ many dinosaurs on the Earth.

1) are 2) is 3) was 4) were

12. There ___ some lessons in English next week.

1) are 2) is 3) will be 4) were

13. ___ there any lessons yesterday?

1) Are 2) Is 3) Were 4) Was

14. There ___ much snow this winter.

1) are 2) is 3) was 4) were

15. There ___ some interesting news today.

- 1) are 2) is 3) was 4) were

2. Read and translate the text “RESIDENTIAL AND INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS”

Present-day design for residential construction envisages all modern amenities for a dwelling. They advocate larger, better built and better equipped flats and houses. Steel was gradually substituted for iron and permitted wider rooms and larger windows. Windows can be enlarged to the extent that they constitute a large fraction of the wall area. There is a marked improvement in the heating and ventilating systems as well as in hot-water supply, kitchen and sanitary fittings. Many tenants now can afford better furnishings, refrigerators, washing machines, etc. A house 39 which is a physical environment where a family develops is acquiring a new and modern look.

Industrial buildings comprise another significant type of construction. This type of construction involves factories, laboratories, food processing plants, mines, office buildings, stores, garages, hangars and other storage facilities, exhibition halls, etc. Modern industrial buildings have demonstrated the advantages of reinforced concrete arches, metal frames, glass walls and prefabricated standardized mass produced parts.

3. Сосавъте 5-10 въпросов по тексту.

Вариант 3

1. Grammar test.

Choose the correct answer:

1. She usually ___ the bus to school.

- 1) catches 2) catch 3) is catching 4) was catching

2. My brother ___ tennis every Saturday.

- 1) play 2) plays 3) is playing 4) was playing

3. What is the noise? Jane ___ in the next room.

- 1) sing 2) sings 3) is singing 4) are singing

4. Linda ___ in Los Angeles all her life.

- 1) live 2) lives 3) is living 4) are living

5. My granny is in the kitchen. She ___ cakes.

- 1) cook 2) cooks 3) is cooking 4) are cooking

6. Fred ___ English well.

1) speak 2) speaks 3) is speaking 4) are speaking

7. Look! Douglas ___ baseball for his University team.

1) play 2) plays 3) is playing 4) are playing

8. John and Jack ___ test now.

1) write 2) is writing 3) are writing 4) is writing

9. ___ he drive to work every day?

1) Does 2) Is driving 3) Are 4) Do

10. I usually ___ tea for breakfast.

1) drink 2) drinks 3) am drinking 4) is drinking

2. Read and translate the text “TYPES OF BUILDINGS”

Types of buildings depend upon social functions and may be classified according to the role in the Community.

The types of buildings may be domestic, educational, office, industrial, recreational, etc. The common and necessary conditions are:

a) its suitability to use by human beings in general and its adaptability to particular human activities;

b) the stability and permanence of its construction.

Speaking of residential construction we must say that the apartment houses are mostly built to suit urban conditions. Group housing provides home for many families and is at once public and private. The techniques of construction or the methods by which structures are formed from particular materials are influenced not only by the availability and character of materials but also by the total technological development of society.

The evolution of techniques is conditioned by two factors:

1) one is economic – the search for a maximum of stability and durability in building with a minimum of materials, labour and time;

2) the other is expressive – the desire to produce meaningful form.

Large housing programmes have tended to stimulate technological change in the building industry. Modular design (i.e. design in which the elements are dimensioned in combinations of a fixed unit) has led to standardization of elements, interchangeability of parts and increased possibilities for mass production, with resultant economies. Entire apartment assemblages are available and are being used to an increasing extent. These techniques aim at a higher output of better structures at lower cost. The high degree of mechanization and standardization is successfully achieved by reinforced concrete blocks and units. Reinforced concrete homes are produced by a variety of construction methods. Various methods of constructing reinforced concrete houses involve extensive use of large sections manufactured in heavily mechanized factories and erected at the site

3. Сосавъте 5-10 въпросов по тексту.

