


РАССМОТРЕНО
на заседании методической
комиссии Т и ЭД
Председатель  Е.А. Федотова
Протокол № 1 31.08 2023 г.

Утверждаю
Зам. директора по УР
« 31/» 08 2023 г.
 Иванешко И.В.

КОМПЛЕКТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ
(другая форма аттестации - контрольная работа 3,5 семестр)

ОГСЭ.03. Иностраный язык в профессиональной деятельности

по специальности 10.02.04 Обеспечение информационной безопасности телекоммуникационных систем

Контрольная работа является промежуточной формой контроля в 3,5 семестрах и подводит итог освоения ОГСЭ.03. Иностраный язык в профессиональной деятельности по специальности 10.02.04 Обеспечение информационной безопасности телекоммуникационных систем для проверки освоения общих компетенций (ОК):

- ОК 1. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности, применительно к различным контекстам.
- ОК 2. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.
- ОК 3. Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие
- ОК 4. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.
- ОК 5 Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста.
- ОК 6. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения.
- ОК 7 Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях.
- ОК 8. Использовать средства физической культуры для сохранения и укрепления здоровья в процессе профессиональной деятельности и поддержания необходимого уровня физической подготовленности.
- ОК 9. Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.
- ОК 10. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках

Результатом освоения ОГСЭ.03. Иностраный язык в профессиональной деятельности в 3,5 семестрах являются освоенные умения и усвоенные знания.

В результате освоения ОГСЭ.03. Иностраный язык в профессиональной деятельности студент должен **уметь:**

- У 1 - понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые),
- У 2 - понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы,
- У 3 - участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы,
- У 4 - строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности,
- У 5 - кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые),
- У 6 - писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы.

В результате освоения ОГСЭ.03. Иностраный язык в профессиональной деятельности студент должен **знать:**

- З 1 правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;
- З 2 основные общепотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика);
- З 3 лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;
- З 4 особенности произношения;
- З 5 правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности.

3 семестр

Формируемые

ОК1, ОК2, ОК3, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК7, ОК8, ОК9, ОК10

Контрольная работа № 1

Время выполнения работы – 45 минут

Вариант 1

1. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную форму.

1. He goes to the office every day.
2. They often read English books.
3. His marks are always good.
4. Her sister lives in Moscow.
5. He is having a dictation now.

1. Поставьте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.

1. My friends work at the Ministry of Foreign Trade.
2. I sometimes give Peter my exercise-books.
3. She writes a lot of sentences on the blackboard.
4. We usually have our English in the evening.
5. You are going to the blackboard.

2. Переведите на английский язык, используя активную лексику уроков

1. Вы любите получать письма?
2. Да. Наш новый инженер иногда переводит письма иностранных фирм.
3. Ей нравится этот фильм, а мне нет.
4. Этот ученик всегда делает домашнюю работу очень хорошо.
5. Вы повторяете грамматические правила дома или в колледже?
6. В следующем году я буду учить (tobegoingtolearn) два иностранных языка.
7. В колледже мы не учим новые слова, мы делаем это дома.
8. Как он переводит с русского на английский? – Я не знаю.
9. Вы часто получаете телеграммы?
10. Вам здесь нравится? – Мне здесь очень нравится.

4. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

How to Be a Good Interpreter.

Foreign languages are socially demanded especially at the present time when the progress in science and technology has led to an explosion of knowledge and has contributed to an overflow of information. Today more and more people are trying to learn at least one foreign language, but there are still a great number of people who have to appeal to an interpreter. Hence, interpreters play a very important role in modern life. They are people who make possible the communication between different nations. To be a good interpreter one must work hard. The work starts when you enter a university and it never ends because you are to improve your knowledge permanently. A lot of things depend on an interpreter and his abilities. It is important for him not only to be good at languages but he has to be intelligent and to be able to get out of a difficult situation when it is impossible to make a metaphor. Generally, he must be ready for out-of-order situations. So, we can see that the role of interpreter is really great especially in modern conditions when all countries are open to each other. And due to this fact labour-market is in need of qualified and competent interpreters.

1. Why do people learn foreign languages?
2. What do you need to be a good interpreter?
3. What is the role of an interpreter?

Вариант 2

1. Поставьте следующие предложения в отрицательную форму.

1. These students read a lot.
2. Sometimes we have dictations.
3. He is usually at his office in the morning.
4. His sisters always give me books to read.
5. Her friend does English exercises at home.

2. Поставьте вопросы к подчеркнутым словам.

1. Our teacher always speaks English in class.
2. We often have dictations in class.
3. They do a lot of exercises at home.
4. Ann goes abroad twice a year.

5. They are having their lunch now.

3. Переведите на английский язык, используя активную лексику уроков:

1. Это очень хороший журнал. Я собираюсь почитать его сегодня вечером (tonight).
2. Мой сын всегда приходит на занятия во время.
3. Кто из ваших друзей обычно получает хорошие оценки?
4. Вы обычно ходите домой вместе?
5. Чья это книга? Она мне нравится.
6. Кто из вас живет в центре Москвы?
7. Завтра он получит две телеграммы: от меня и от наших друзей.
8. Как часто вы получаете плохие оценки?
9. Что вы делаете сегодня вечером?
10. Как мне доехать до вашего учреждения?

4. Прочитайте текст и ответьте на вопросы.

The Role of Foreign Languages in Education.

During the educational process we learn different subjects and get different skills. It will help us in our future life to get interesting well-paid job and we want. But as usual there is always a foreign language in every educational curriculum. So why do we need foreign languages for? The answer is rather simple. There are for about 6 billions of people on our planet and all of them speak a great number of languages. Most popular of them are very necessary for every person in modern life. The reason is simple – to understand people from others countries and make communication with them easier. It is very important because people don't live separately from each other. But it isn't enough to know only popular languages. People also need to study ancient languages. Why? Because they are maternal to modern languages and learning them help us to understand modern languages better.

1. Why do we need foreign languages for?
2. Why is it important to know foreign languages?
3. What is the role of ancient languages in learning modern ones?

5 семестр

Формируемые

ОК1, ОК2, ОК3, ОК4, ОК5, ОК6, ОК7, ОК8, ОК9, ОК10

Контрольная работа №2

Время выполнения работы – 90 минут

Вариант 1

1.Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Peter's mother was a very busy woman. She was out at work all day.
When she came home she had to cook dinner for Peter and his dad.
Peter always wanted a sweet alter his meal but he 1.....
one because his mother never had time to make one.
Sometimes she remembered 2 a cake home.
Other times she forgot. "You 3
just to do without," she told Peter then.
"Vernon's mum bakes cakes and biscuits every week,
"grumbled Peter. "I don't care!" replied his mother.
"Vernon's mum doesn't have to go out to work". When Peter
visited his friend Vernon one evening,
Vernon 4 homemade apple pie.

He gave Peter a slice. It was delicious. "My mum 5 always," complained Peter, "so she never makes us any sweets." The next evening, after school, Peter took Vernon to his home where a surprise was waiting for them. "What's that chocolate smell?" said Vernon as they entered the hall. A large chocolate cake 6..... and left on the kitchen table together with a note: "I7..... shopping. Back soon. Enjoy the cake! Mum". "Wow!" said Vernon, between mouthfuls, "This is even better than Mum's apple pie!"

2. Выберите правильный ответ

- While Tom_____a book, Marhta_____TV.
a) was reading, watched c) was reading, was watching
b) read, watched d) read, was watching
- We called our friends in London yesterday to tell them about the reunion that we_____.
a) will plan c) plan
b) were planning d) have planned
- I feel terrible. I think I_____to be sick.
a) will c) am going
b) go d) will be going

3. Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи.

- I said: "I was in London last year. My friends in London sometimes invite me to spend my holidays with them."
- Nick said: "I have never been to London. I think I shall go there next year."
- He said: "I shall not stay with my friends too long."
- He said to me: "They are staying at the 'Europe' hotel."
- The clerk said to them: "You can leave the key with the maid upstairs."

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

- Which is (large): the United States or Canada?
- What is the name of the (big) port in the United States?
- The London underground is the (old) in the world.
- There are a (great) number of cars and buses in the streets of Moscow than in any other city of Russia.
- St. Petersburg is one of the (beautiful) cities in the world.
- The rivers in America are much (big) than those in England.

5. Вставьте *some* или *any*.

- Are there ... pens on the desk? - - Yes, there are....
- Are there ... sweets in your bag? - - Yes, there are....
- Have you got ... English books at home? -- Yes, I have... .
- There are ... beautiful pictures in the magazine. Look at them.

6. Read the story and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

The History of Money

Can you imagine the world without money? It is quite impossible. Money - they say - makes the world go round. Why is that so? Well, think of all the situations in which you have to pay for the things you buy – like food, clothes, medicine, newspapers, or for the services you get, like a new hairstyle or car repairs. Think of the entertainment you have to pay for - tickets to concerts, sports matches, favourite books, CDs and holidays. You can have it all if you've got the money.

Money has played an important role in every civilisation.

It has taken various forms and has changed many times over the centuries. The first form of payment was the exchange of goods. People usually exchanged animal skins and meat, fruit and vegetables, cloth and precious stones. In ancient Egypt they used metal bars which were cut into smaller parts if necessary. In the seventh century BC the first coins appeared. They were usually made of silver or gold and their value depended on the amount of metal in each coin. With time, coins became very popular and many countries produced their own currency.

The introduction of paper money - banknotes - in the seventeenth century was the beginning of banking systems in many European countries. Since then, banks have offered a wide range of services like loans, bank accounts, etc. Today, people pay for things in different ways: they pay in cash, by cheque or by credit card. The last one, it seems, is the most convenient form of payment. Many people believe that one day money in the form of coins, banknotes, cheques and magnetic cards will totally disappear and that all buying and selling will be done via the

Internet.

1. _____ The exchange of goods was the first form of payment.
2. _____ Metal bars were first used as a form of payment in ancient Egypt.
3. _____ The first coins appeared in the sixth century BC.
4. _____ The value of the first coins did not depend on the metal content.
5. _____ The banknotes were introduced in the eighteenth century.
6. _____ It is possible that in the future people will buy goods only via computers.
7. **Напишите сочинение на тему "Space exploration is very important for the future of our planet».**

1 вариант

1. Прочитайте приведённый ниже текст. Преобразуйте слова, напечатанные заглавными буквами в конце строк так, чтобы они грамматически соответствовали содержанию текста. Заполните пропуски полученными словами.

Albert Schweitzer is known throughout the world for his
Missionary work in Africa. He was born on January 14
1875 in Alsace, which was part of Germany and _____
part of France after World War I.

He was a talented person. By the age of thirty, he known
as an author, a lecturer, and _____.

It was at this time that he learned of the great need of
medical doctors in Africa. He decided to become a
doctor of medicine. In 1913, Doctor Schweitzer and his
wife _____ for Africa.

The morning after the Schweitzers arrived, they started
to treat their patients in an old farmhouse. However, a new
hospital _____ was built with the help and the trust of
the African people.

Their work was interrupted by World War I. Only in 1924,
Dr. Schweitzer was finally able to return to Lambarene to
rebuild the hospital. When Mrs. Schweitzer came back to
Africa in 1929, the hospital was much _____.

In 1953 Dr. Schweitzer _____ the Nobel Prize.

He was grateful, but said, "No man has the right to
pretend that he worked enough for the cause of peace
or declare _____ satisfied."

2. Раскройте скобки, ставя глагол в правильное время

1. I (watch) Frank de la Selva on TV last night.

a) watch b) was watching c) watched d) will watch

2. She (visit) the Prado Museum.

a) visit b) have visited c) has visited

2 I (met) my best friend when I was 6.

a) was meeting b) met c) meets

3. Передайте следующие повествовательные предложения в косвенной речи.

1. Masha said: "I usually spend my holidays in the south." 2. She said: "I spent my holidays in the Crimea last year." 3. Boris said: "I will go to the south next year." 4. He said: "I am going to a rest-home tomorrow." 5. She said to us: "They arrived in St. Petersburg yesterday."

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя требующуюся форму прилагательного.

1. The island of Great Britain is (small) than Greenland. 2. What is the name of the (high) mountain in Asia? 3. The English Channel is (wide) than the straits of Gibraltar. 4. Russia is a very (large) country .5. Moscow is the (large) city in Russia. 6. The Bolshoi Theatre is one of the (famous) theatres in the world.

5. Вставъте *some* или *any*.

1. There are ... pictures in the book. 2. Are there ... new students in your group? 3. There are ... old houses in our street. 4. Are there ... English textbooks on the desks? - - Yes, there are... . 5. Are there ... maps on the walls? — No, there aren't... .

6. Read the story and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

The Beatles are Back?

At the start of the year 1994, the world received a shocking piece of news: 'The Beatles are to record again for the first time in 24 years.' The band's three remaining members at that time, Paul McCartney, George Harrison and Ringo Starr (without John Lennon who was murdered in 1980) announced plans to record together.

The three musicians did not want to record only new versions of their old songs. They were also interested in recording new music. They were going to make a ten hour special video-biography to be shown on British television later that year. The new project would include a lot of unpublished documentaries, interviews and materials from The Beatles' private collections. At the same time a new book about the group was going to appear in the bookshops. The fans would also have the chance to buy recordings of their live concerts on five CDs in the music shops.

Fans of the famous four were hoping that this comeback would not run into any difficulties. In the earlier years, The Beatles had a long history of arguments over money and copyright. This was one of the reasons why the band decided to stop working together ten years before Lennon's death.

Now that they were returning to the stage, The Beatles' old and new fans expected a new kind of fascination and excitement. They were hoping that their idols would remind them of the good old days of rock and roll. Actually, many of them never thought that one day they would get yet another chance to watch their idols perform again.

1. _____ The Beatles recorded together until 1970.
2. _____ The three Beatles wanted to record only their old hits.
3. _____ In 1994 the programme about The Beatles was going to be shown on TV.
4. _____ The new book was going to appear in bookshops.
5. _____ Only their old fans were interested in the special TV programme.
6. _____ Not many people expected to see The Beatles in concert again.

7. Напишете сочинение на тему“ Science is the first thing to be financed in the modern world”.