

Документ подписан простой электронной подписью

Информация о владельце:

ФИО: Богданова И.А.

Должность: и.о. директора ПИЖТ УрГУПС

Дата подписания: 31.05.2023 21:36:24

Уникальный программный ключ:  
e38deddd8235dccbc84f34fff0780154b7f487c4

**ПЕРМСКИЙ ИНСТИТУТ ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА**  
филиал федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного  
учреждения высшего образования  
«Уральский государственный университет путей сообщения» в г. Перми  
(ПИЖТ УрГУПС)

## **ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ**

по дисциплине *ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной  
деятельности»*

для специальности: *27.02.03 Автоматика и телемеханика на транспорте  
(железнодорожном транспорте).*

*Пермь 2022*

Рассмотрено  
Цикловой комиссией

Председатель *Черемных М.С.*

Составитель: *Курбатова Н. А.*

## СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

1 Область применения	стр №4
2 Результаты освоения дисциплины , подлежащие контролю	№4
3 Критерии выставления оценок	№5
4 Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний и умений	№7

## 1 Область применения

Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС), предназначен для проверки результатов освоения дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена (ППССЗ) по специальности **27.02.03 Автоматика и телемеханика на транспорте (железнодорожном транспорте)**. ФОС включает контрольные материалы для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета в рамках 4 семестра на базе основного общего образования.

ФОС позволяет оценивать уровень знаний и умений по дисциплине, определенных по ФГОС СПО по соответствующей ППССЗ.

## 2 Результаты освоения дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык» подлежащие контролю

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Показатели оценки результата	Формируемые компетенции
В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен <b>уметь:</b> -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 <b>должен знать:</b> лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со	- умение высказаться на профессиональные/повседневные темы в рамках определенной тематики - умение перевести текст(со словарем) и определить его тематику - умение рассказать, описать события/ факты на основе прослушанных/прочитанных текстов  знание необходимого объема лексических и грамматических единиц для чтения и перевода	<b>1.4. Формируемые компетенции:</b> ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития. ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности. ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями. ОК 7. Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий. ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и

словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	(со словарем) иностранных текстов.	личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации. ОК9. Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.
--	------------------------------------	--

### 3 Критерии выставления оценок

Устный ответ обучающегося оценивается на дифференцированном зачете после подготовки ответа и классифицируется в соответствии с таблицей:

Критерии выставления оценок	Оценка
Обучающийся: - Переводит текст в полном объеме. Дает точный перевод технических терминов. Диалог соответствует коммуникативной задаче. - Не допускает грамматических ошибок в речи -Использует в речи лексические единицы профессиональной направленности в полном объеме (не менее 10). - Верно решил более 85% заданий теста.	Отлично (зачтено)
Обучающийся: - Переводит более 70% текста. Переводит некоторые технических терминов. - Допускает несколько грамматических ошибок в речи. Диалог частично не соответствует коммуникативной задаче. Использует в речи лексические единицы профессиональной направленности (не менее 4). - Верно решил более 75% заданий теста.	Хорошо (зачтено)
Обучающийся: .- Переводит более 50% текста. - Допускает наличие грамматических ошибок в речи. Диалог частично соответствует коммуникативной задаче. Использует недостаточное количество лексических единиц профессиональной направленности (менее 4) -Верно решил более 50% заданий теста	Удовлетворительно (зачтено)
Обучающийся: .-Переводит менее 50% текста. - Не использует лексические единицы профессиональной направленности - Допускает много грамматических ошибок в речи. Диалог не составлен. -Верно решил менее 50% заданий теста	Неудовлетворительно (не зачтено)

### 4 Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний и умений

## 4.1 Вопросы для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачета

6

### семестр

#### **Перечень типовых тем для составления монологического высказывания**

1. Отдых, туризм
2. Искусство и развлечения
3. Профессии и профессиональные качества, профессиональный рост, карьера
4. Научно-технический прогресс

#### **Перечень типовых тем для составления диалогического высказывания**

1. Навыки общественной жизни (повседневное поведение, профессиональные навыки и умения)
2. Научно-технический прогресс
3. Государство и право, международные отношения

#### **Типовой текст для чтения, перевода и обсуждения (ответов на вопросы)**

Прочитайте текст, переведите текст на русский язык (со словарем), ответьте на вопросы:

1. When did the Digital Revolution start?
2. What are the advantages of the progress?
3. What are the disadvantages of the progress?

The Digital Revolution is considered to be the Third Industrial Revolution that, according to scientists, started in the 1940s but was widely accepted only thirty years later in the 1970s. Nowadays, this Revolution has achieved great results and has affected our lifestyle, habits and even mentality. It goes without saying that the technological progress has also exerted a significant impact on interpersonal communication. However, it is not always clear whether the progress is a positive or a negative thing. On the one hand, there are many advantages of the progress which allow us to consider it as an opportunity. Firstly, it helps to develop human relations by means of the internet and electronic devices, such as PC, telephone, and tablet. We have become closer not only to those people who live nearby but to those who live in other countries as well. Secondly, the technological progress has an impact on interpersonal communication from a more global point of view. On the other hand, the Digital Revolution does not consist only of positive aspects. First of all, in some cases, the interpersonal communication becomes more primitive and people forget how to communicate with others personally. This leads to a more serious one that is about fear of in-person meetings. Finally, in the Digital Age, we rely more on technology and less on each other. As a result, we become more independent of other people and may feel more confident; however, it is only an illusion as we actually become helpless.

## Типовые тестовые задания по грамматике и лексике проверяют:

Умение применять на практике лексико-грамматические знания, полученные в ходе изучения дисциплины;

### Вариант 1

Выберите один из предложенных ответов

1. John ..... In London.  
a. live              b. lives                              c. are
2. London is .... capital of the UK.  
a. a                      b. an                              c. the
3. London is situated in the ..... of Great Britain.  
a. north                      b. south-west                      c. south-east
4. John \_\_\_\_\_ a teacher.  
a. am                      b. are                              c. is
5. He works .... School.  
a. in                      b. at                              c. on
6. John ..... London University two years ago.  
a. finished                      b. finish                              c. finishes
7. While he ..... at the university he made friends with Bet Green from the USA.  
a. studied                      b. was studying                      c. will study
8. The USA is .... than Great Britain.  
a. big                      b. biggest                              c. bigger
9. The capital of the USA is .....
10. Many people ..... to America every day.  
a. come                      b. are come                              c. comes
11. At the moment John ..... to San Francisco, Bet's native city.  
a. is flying                      b. will fly                              c. fly
12. He ..... by Bet to spend a holiday in California.  
a. invited                      b. are invited                              c. was invited
13. Tomorrow John ..... in the Pacific Ocean!  
a. will swim                      b. swim                              c. swimming
14. The USA ..... by two oceans: the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.  
a. wash                      b. washed                              c. is washed
15. The Pacific Ocean is ..... than the Atlantic Ocean.  
a. large                      b. larger                              c. largest
16. The Pacific Ocean is the ..... ocean in the world.  
a. large                      b. larger                              c. largest
17. In the USA ..... many rivers.  
a. there are                      b. there is                              c. there was
18. Rivers ..... into the oceans.  
a. flow                      b. flows                              c. is flown
19. John wants to travel ..... ship.  
a. on                      b. at                              c. by
20. In Hollywood he wants to see the ..... American actors .  
a. more famous                      b. most famous                              c. famousest
21. John thinks that American films are the ..... .  
a. better                      b. goodest                              c. best

22. John hopes that he ..... happy in the USA.  
 a. is    b. was    c. will be

Вариант 2

Выберите один из предложенных ответов

1. Bet ..... in Washington.  
 a. lives    b. live    c. are
2. Washington is .... capital of the USA.  
 a. the    b. an    c. a
3. Washington .....in the east of the USA..  
 a. situate    b. situated    c. is situated
4. Bet \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor.  
 a. am    b. is    c. are
5. He works .... hospital.  
 a. in    b. at    c. on
6. Bet ..... University two years ago.  
 a. finished    b. finish    c. finishes
7. While he ..... at the university he made friends with John Bright from the UK.  
 a. studied    b. was studying    c. study
8. The UK is .... than the USA.  
 a. small    b. smaller    c. smallest
9. The country ..... 4 parts.  
 a. have    b. is haved    c. has
10. England is the ..... part of the country.  
 a. big    b. biggest    c bigger
11. Many tourists ..... to Great Britain every day.  
 a. come    b. are come    c. comes
12. At the moment Bet ..... to Edinburg, John's native city.  
 a. is flying    b. will fly    c. fly
13. He ..... by John to spend a holiday in Scotland.  
 a. invited    b. are invited    c. was invited
14. Tomorrow Bet ..... in the North Sea!  
 a. will swim    b. swim    c. swimming
15. Great Britain ..... by two seas: the Irish Sea and the North Sea.  
 a. wash    b. washed    c. is washed
16. The North Sea is ..... than the Irish Sea.  
 a. larger    b. large    c. largest
17. In Great Britain ..... many rivers.  
 a. there are    b. there is    c there was
18. Rivers ..... into the seas.  
 a. flow    b. flows    c. is flown
19. Bet wants to travel .... ship.  
 a. on    b. at    c. by
20. Bet wants to visit the Museum of Robert Burns, the ..... Scottish poet. .  
 a. more famous    b. most famous    c. famousest
21. A lot of poems ..... by Robert Burns.  
 a. write    b. wrote    c. were written
22. John hopes that he ..... happy in Scotland.



a. is

b. was

c. will be

## **8 семестр**

## **Перечень типовых**

### **тем для составления монологического высказывания**

1. Современная сигнализация на железной дороге
2. История сигнализации

### **Перечень типовых тем для составления диалогического высказывания**

1. Автоматический контроль

### **Текст для перевода и обсуждения (ответов на вопросы)**

- a. How many continents do railways cover?
- b. What do railways carry?
- c. What is the technical possibility of modern transport?
- d. Where are modern computerized systems used?

### **RAILWAYS TODAY AND TOMORROW**

The railways of today extend over 1,100,000 kilometers covering all five continents:

Europe, America, Asia, Africa and Australia. The goods traffic of the railways of all countries total 7,4 billion t/km. the railways carry billions of passengers a year. This is good proof to the importance of railways for the life of the world's community.

The technical possibility of this mode of transport is enormous indeed. Electric and diesel electric traction play a leading role in handling traffic. Specialized wagons and containers are used on an ever increasing scale. Heavy rails are widely used. Modern computerized systems have become an integral part of stations, shops and traffic control centres.

The modern community can hardly be imagined without railways although their role is different in various countries. In some of them railways are the main mode of transport while in others railway play a comparatively small role in the overall forwarding process. However there is a specific area of activity of the railways. The most typical is the handling of immense volumes of commuter traffic as well as long distances traffic while forwarding passengers overdistances of 1000 or 1500 km, carrying bulk goods such as coal, ore, timber, cement, grain, motor cars etc, and forwarding industrial products and food using containers to move them from door-to-door.

### **Типовые тестовые задания по грамматике и лексике проверяют:**

Умение применять на практике лексико-грамматические знания, полученные в ходе изучения дисциплины;

Вариант 1

Выберите один из предложенных ответов

## Transport in India

1. John Palmer \_\_\_\_ a railway worker in India.  
 a. am    b. is    c. are
2. Two years ago he \_\_\_\_\_ the Railway Academy.  
 a. finish                                        b. finishes                                  c. finished
3. He and his partners \_\_\_\_\_ in the Konkani Railway Corporation.  
 a. work    b. works                                    c. is worked
4. The company Konkani Railway \_\_\_\_ in 1990.  
 a. formed                                      b. is formed                                  c. was formed
5. The company provides \_\_\_\_\_ for a large number of people.  
 a. employment                                b. employ                                    c. employed
6. The Konkani Railway has the \_\_\_\_\_ railway tunnel in India.  
 a. long    b. longer                                     c. longest
7. The tunnel is \_\_\_\_\_ with sensors to monitor air contamination.  
 a. equipped                                      b. equipping                                   c. equipment
8. The ventilation system is activated \_\_\_\_\_ via the data from the sensors.  
 a. automation                                  b. automatical                                c. automatically
9. The position of the train within the tunnel \_\_\_\_ on a panel in the traffic control room at the tunnel entrance.  
 a. is indicated                                  b. are indicated                               c. indicated
10. John is a computer \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a. engine                                        b. engineer                                    c. engineering
11. John thinks that his job is very \_\_\_\_\_ .  
 a. import                                        b. important                                  c. importance
12. He usually starts his working day \_\_\_\_ 9 o'clock.  
 a. on    b. in    c. at
13. He usually goes to work \_\_\_\_ car.  
 a. by    b. in    c. on
14. John enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ a car.  
 a. drive    b. driving                                      c. to drive
15. Now John \_\_\_\_\_ with railway specialists from Russia.  
 a. meets    b. met    c. is meeting
16. It's good that John \_\_\_\_ speak Russian.  
 a. can    b. may    c. must
17. \_\_\_\_ Russian language is getting popular in India.  
 a. The    b. A    c. An
18. He hopes that their meeting \_\_\_\_\_ successful.  
 a. be    b. will be                                        c. was
19. John \_\_\_\_\_ work very hard to achieve success.  
 a. can    b. may    c. must

Вариант 2.

Выберите правильный ответ

## Transport in India

1. John Cramer \_\_\_\_ as a railway worker in India.  
 a. work    b. works                                      c. worked
2. Two years ago he \_\_\_\_\_ a student at the Railway Academy.



4. Air transport became the leader of travel between the two world wars.
5. In the 1990s railways carried more freight than motor transport.
6. Passengers prefer travelling by train to traveling by car.
7. There are more roads in the east than in the west.
8. There are more roads in the South than in the North.
9. The task of the National Interstate Highway System is to link states and cities.
10. In the 1990s there were less cars than lorries in the USA.

The development of transport facilities was very important in the growth of the United States. The first travel routes were natural waterways. No surfaced roads existed until the 1790s, when the first highways were built. Besides the overland roads, many canals were constructed between the late 18<sup>th</sup> century and 1850 to link navigable rivers and lakes in the eastern United States and in the Great Lakes region.

Steam railway began to appear in the East in the 1820s. The first transcontinental railway was constructed between 1862 and 1869 by the Union Pacific and Central Pacific companies, both of which received large subsidies from the federal government. Transcontinental railways were the chief means of transport used by European settlers who populated the West in the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The railways continued to expand until 1917, when their length reached a peak of about 407 000 km. Since then motor transport became a serious competitor to the railway both for passengers and freight.

Air transport began to compete with other modes of transport after World War I. Passenger service began to gain importance in 1920s, but not until the beginning of commercial jet craft after World War II did air transport become a leading mode of travel.

During the early 1990s railways annually handled about 37.5 per cent of the total freight traffic; trucks carried 26 per cent of the freight, and oil pipelines conveyed 20 per cent.

Private cars carry about 81 per cent of passengers. Airlines are the second leading mover of people, carrying more than 17 per cent of passengers. Buses are responsible for 1.1 per cent, and railways carry 0.6 per cent of passengers.

The transport network spreads into all sections of the country, but the web of railways and highways is much more dense in the eastern half of the United States.

In the early 1990s the United States had about 6.24 million km of streets, roads and highways. The National Interstate Highway System, 68 449 km in length in the early 1990s, connected the nation's principal cities and carried about one-fifth of all the road and street traffic.

More than 188 million motor vehicles were registered in the early 1990s. More than three quarters were cars – one for every two persons in the country. About one fifth of the vehicles were lorries. Amtrak (the National Railroad Passenger Corporation), a federally subsidized concern, operates almost all the inter-city passenger trains in the US. It carried more than 221 million passengers annually in the early 1990s.

2. Используйте в тексте слова, подходящие по смыслу и грамматике

#### Railway Transport

Railways are very important, because they carry \_\_\_1\_\_\_ and \_\_\_2\_\_\_ far and fast . The train consists of one or two \_\_\_3\_\_\_ and many \_\_\_4\_\_ . Trains move along the \_\_\_5\_\_\_ that consists of \_\_\_6\_\_\_ , \_\_\_7\_\_\_ and \_\_\_8\_\_\_ . Trains stop at the \_\_\_9\_\_\_ where \_\_\_10\_\_\_ can get on or get off the train. \_\_\_11\_\_\_ make the trip comfortable: they check tickets, sell drinks and food, clean the car. Modern \_\_\_12\_\_\_ are very fast and modern \_\_\_13\_\_\_ are very nice. They are made of different \_\_\_14\_\_\_ .

3. Задайте вопросы о железной дороге в Австралии. Найдите ответы в тексте

1. A line between Melbourne and Port Melbourne was built in .... . When?
2. It took ..... to build railways in Australia. How many years?
3. There are ..... rail gauges in Australia. How many gauges?
4. Most of the railways are controlled by ..... . Who?
5. Private lines carry ..... . What?
6. Freight lines carry goods to ... . Where?

### **Railways in Australia**

In Australia railways were constructed in all colonies between 1854, when a line was built between Melbourne and Port Melbourne, and 1871. Trivial disagreements among the self-protecting colonies blocked the creation of any master plan and saddled Australia with three different rail gauges: the standard gauge of 4 feet 8 1/2 inches (144 cm) in New South Wales, the broad gauge of 5 feet 3 inches (160 cm) in Victoria and South Australia, and the narrow gauge of 3 feet 6 inches (107 cm) in Queensland, Tasmania, Western I and the northern extremities of South Australia. It took until 1970 to standardize one continuous line between Perth and Brisbane, along which the India-Pacific train now travels. It crosses the Nullarbor Plain on the longest straight stretch of rail track in the world – 300 miles (480 km). State governments control most of the railways, including the profitable electrified commuter lines in the cities. The Commonwealth government controls the railways of Tasmania, the Northern Territory, and parts of the transcontinental line. Private freight lines convey iron ore, sugar, coal and other goods to the nearest ports.