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ФИО: Богданова И.А.

Должность: и.о. директора ПИЖТ УрГУПС

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учреждения высшего образования
«Уральский государственный университет путей сообщения» в г. Перми
(ПИЖТ УрГУПС)

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

**дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной
деятельности**

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

Пермь, 2023

**Лист согласования
фонда оценочных средств дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в
профессиональной деятельности**

Разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности СПО 27.02.03 Автоматика и телемеханика на транспорте (железнодорожном транспорте) от 28.02.2018 г. № 139 (в ред. Приказа Минпросвещения РФ от 01.09.2022 г. № 796), рабочей программы дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

СОГЛАСОВАНО:
Цикловой комиссией
Общегуманитарных и социально-
экономических дисциплин

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:
Заместитель директора
по У и НР:

Протокол № ____ от «____» _____ 2023 г.

_____ И.А. Богданова
« ____ » _____ 2023 г.

Председатель ЦК _____ М.С. Черемных

Разработчик: Курбатова Нина Анатольевна, преподаватель высшей квалификационной категории Пермского института железнодорожного транспорта – филиала федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Уральский государственный университет путей сообщения»

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(2) семестра на базе основного (среднего) 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
<p>В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен уметь:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые), понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;- участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы;- строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;- кратко обосновывать и объяснять свои действия (текущие и планируемые);- писать простые связные сообщения на профессиональные темы <p>знать:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;- основные	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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 <p>знание необходимого объема лексических и грамматических единиц для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов.</p>	<p>Формируемые компетенции:</p> <p>ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности;</p> <p>ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде;</p> <p>ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках</p>

<p>общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности; - особенности произношения; - правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности. 		
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3 Критерии выставления оценок

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

Критерии выставления оценок	Оценка
<p>Обучающийся:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Переводит текст в полном объеме. <p>Дает точный перевод технических терминов. Диалог соответствует коммуникативной задаче.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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)
<p>Обучающийся:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Переводит более 70% текста. Переводит некоторые технических терминов. - Допускает несколько грамматических ошибок в речи. <p>Диалог частично не соответствует коммуникативной задаче. Использует в речи лексические единицы профессиональной направленности (не менее 4).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Верно решил более 75% заданий теста. 	Хорошо (зачтено)
<p>Обучающийся:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .- Переводит более 50% текста. - Допускает наличие грамматических ошибок в речи. <p>Диалог частично соответствует коммуникативной задаче. Использует недостаточное количество лексических единиц профессиональной направленности (менее 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Верно решил более 50% заданий теста 	Удовлетворительно (зачтено)
<p>Обучающийся:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> .-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

4 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
a. New York b. Chicago c. Washington
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. Washingtonin 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

4 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 over distances 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

2. Two years ago he _____ a student at the Railway Academy.
 - a. was
 - b. is
 - c. will be
3. Now he _____ in the Konkani Railway Corporation.
 - a. work
 - b. works
 - c. is worked
4. The company Konkani Railway _____ in 1990.
 - a. found
 - b. is founded
 - c. was founded
5. The company has a large number of _____.
 - a. employees
 - b. employment
 - c. employers
6. The Konkani Railway has the _____ railway tunnel in India.
 - a. longest
 - b. longer
 - c. long
7. The _____ of the tunnel was brought from the UK.
 - 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. indicated
 - b. are indicated
 - c. is indicated
10. John's job _____ with computers .
 - a. is connected
 - b. were connected
 - c. are connected
11. John's job is very _____.
 - a. tire
 - b. tiring
 - c. tired
12. His working day begins _____ 10 o'clock.
 - a. on
 - b. in
 - c. at
13. He usually goes to work _____ bike.
 - a. by
 - b. in
 - c. on
14. John enjoys _____.
 - a. ride
 - b. riding
 - c. to ride
15. Now John and his partners _____ with railway specialists from Russia.
 - a. meets
 - b. is meeting
 - c. are meeting
16. John _____ speak Russian very well.
 - a. can
 - b. can't
 - c. must
17. He _____ learn Russian very hard.
 - a. must
 - b. mustn't
 - c. may
18. _____ Russian language is very difficult.
 - a. A
 - b. An
 - c. The
19. John is sure that their meeting _____ them success.
 - a. bring
 - b. will bring
 - c. brought

4.2 Иные материалы

1. Прочитайте текст. Определите правдивость фактов

TRANSPORT IN THE USA

1. Water transport in the USA developed later than road transport.
2. In 19th century the US government supported Railway companies.
3. Both motor transport and railways were popular in the 20th century in the USA.
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 18th 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 19th 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 principle 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 8½ 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.