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**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОГО
ТРАНСПОРТА**

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования

**«Петербургский государственный университет путей сообщения
Императора Александра I»
(ФГБОУ ВО ПГУПС)
Рязанский филиал ПГУПС**

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Заместитель директора по УМР
Рязанского филиала ПГУПС

О.А. Дедова

«__» _____ 2020г.

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ
ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

для специальности

13.02.07 Электроснабжение (по отраслям)

Квалификация – **техник**
вид подготовки - базовая

Форма обучения - очная

Рязань
2020 год

Рассмотрено на заседании ЦК Общих
гуманитарных и социально-
экономических дисциплин
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Председатель _____/И.М.Петрова/

Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования и рабочей программы учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.

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1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности обучающийся должен обладать следующими умениями, знаниями, общими и профессиональными компетенциями, предусмотренными ФГОС СПО по специальности 13.02.07 Электроснабжение (по отраслям) для базового вида подготовки специалистов среднего звена среднего профессионального образования.

Объектами контроля и оценки являются умения, знания, общие и профессиональные компетенции:

Объекты контроля и оценки	Объекты контроля и оценки
У1	Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы.
У2	Переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности.
У3	Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.
З1	Лексический (1200 -1400 лексических единиц) минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.
З2	Грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.
ОК 01.	Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам.
ОК 02.	Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.
ОК 04.	Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.
ОК 06.	Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей.
ОК 10.	Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

Формой промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине является *дифференцированный зачет/ экзамен.*

2. РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ, ПОДЛЕЖАЩИЕ ПРОВЕРКЕ

В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний, а также динамика формирования общих и профессиональных компетенций:

Результаты обучения: умения, знания, общие и профессиональные компетенции	Форма контроля и оценивания
Уметь:	
У1 Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы.	Оценка устного опроса, презентации, самостоятельной работы, тестирования.
У2 Переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;	Оценка устного опроса, самостоятельной и контрольной работы, презентации, сообщения.
У3 Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;	Оценка устного опроса, самостоятельной и контрольной работы, презентации.
Знать:	
31 Лексический (1200 -1400 лексических единиц) минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	Оценка устного опроса, самостоятельной работы, презентации.
32 Грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	Оценка устного опроса, самостоятельной работы, презентации
Общие компетенции:	
ОК 01 . Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес;	Оценка устного опроса, презентации, самостоятельной работы, тестирования.
ОК 02. Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.	Оценка устного опроса, самостоятельной работы, презентации, сообщения.
ОК 04. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.	Оценка устного опроса, самостоятельной работы, презентации.
ОК 06. Работать в коллективе и команде,	Оценка устного опроса,

эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.	самостоятельной и контрольной работы, презентации.
OK10. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках	Экспертное наблюдение и оценка на практических занятиях, устный опрос, самостоятельная работа.

3. ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Предметом оценки являются сформированные умения и знания, а также динамика освоения общих и профессиональных компетенций. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины предусматривает следующие формы промежуточной аттестации:

Семестры							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			<i>Дифференцированный зачет</i>	<i>Дифференцированный зачет</i>	<i>Дифференцированный зачет</i>	<i>Дифференцированный зачет</i>	<i>ЭКЗАМЕН</i>

ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННЫЙ ЗАЧЕТ

1. Условия аттестации: аттестация проводится в форме дифференцированного зачета/экзамена по завершении освоения учебного материала дисциплины и положительных результатах текущего контроля успеваемости.

2. Время аттестации: на проведение дифференцированного зачета отводится 2 астрономического часа, на проведение экзамена 6 часов на подготовку – 30 минут (45 мин.).

3. Общие условия оценивания

Оценка по промежуточной аттестации носит комплексный характер и включает в себя:

- результаты прохождения текущего контроля успеваемости;
- результаты выполнения аттестационных заданий.

4. Критерии оценки.

Оценка «5», «отлично» «отл.» исчерпывающий, точный ответ, демонстрирующий хорошее знание вопроса, умение использовать критические материалы для аргументации и самостоятельных выводов; свободное владение научной терминологией; умение излагать материал последовательно, делать обобщения и выводы.

Оценка «4», «хорошо», «хор.» ответ, обнаруживающий хорошее знание и понимание учебного материала, умение анализировать, приводя примеры; умение излагать материал последовательно и грамотно. В ответе может быть недостаточно полно развернута аргументация, возможны отдельные недостатки в формулировке выводов; допускаются отдельные погрешности в речи.

Оценка 3 «удовлетворительно», «удовл.» ответ, в котором материал раскрыт в основном правильно, но схематично или недостаточно полно, с отклонениями от последовательности изложения. Нет полноценных обобщений и выводов; допущены ошибки в речевом оформлении высказывания.

Оценка 2 «неудовлетворительно». «неуд.» ответ обнаруживает незнание материала и неумение его анализировать; в ответе отсутствуют примеры; нарушена логика в изложении материала, нет необходимых обобщений и выводов; недостаточно сформированы навыки устной речи.

6.Перечень вопросов и заданий для проведения дифференцированного зачета

1. Числительные. Десятичные дроби. Простые дроби
2. Предлоги времени, места, наречия
3. Типы придаточных предложений
4. Условные предложения
5. Сослагательное наклонение
6. Прямая и косвенная речь
7. Глаголы, вводящие прямую и косвенную речь
8. Согласование времен
9. Вопросы в косвенной речи
10. Повелительное наклонение в косвенной речи
11. Модальные глаголы в косвенной речи
12. Герундий
13. Объектный инфинитивный оборот (сложное дополнение)
14. Субъектный инфинитивный оборот (сложное подлежащее)
15. Причастие 1
16. Сложные формы причастия 1
17. Независимый (абсолютный) причастный оборот
18. Другие обороты с причастием 1
19. Причастие 2
20. Каузативный оборот с причастием 2
21. Виды перевода
22. Что такое технический перевод
23. Требования к техническому переводу (и переводчику)
24. Грамматические проблемы перевода
25. Лексические проблемы перевода
26. Термины
27. Буквенные сокращения в специальной литературе

7. Варианты заданий для проведения дифференцированного зачета

Пример варианта задания для зачета (2 курс)

Выберете правильный вариант ответа.

1. Yesterday I _____ through the city when I saw someone famous.

walked was walking

have been walking

did walk

had been walking

2. What _____ for lunch yesterday?

eated you

had you eaten ate you

have you eaten did you eat

3. How many times _____ to Italy?

did you go

have you been going

went you

have you been

have you gone

4. What _____ yesterday evening?

did you do

had you done

did you have

you done

have you been doing

5. My friend and I _____ the zoo yesterday.

were visiting

have visited visited

had visited

did visit

6. You're late! I _____ for twenty minutes.

waited

have been waiting

am waiting

have waited

had been waiting

7. You're a teacher! How longa teacher?

are you

have you been

do you be

were you

had you been

8. How longeach other?

do we know

are we knowing

did we know

have we known

have we been knowing

9. Where for your last holiday?

did you go

have you been have you gone are you going went you

10. You live in Vienna! How long in Vienna?

do you live

had you lived

live you

are you living

have you lived

Пример варианта задания для зачета (3 курс)

Выберите правильный вариант ответа. Переведите предложения:

1. She enters, by her mother.

accompanying

being accompanying

accompanied

2. by the crash, he leapt to his feet.

Arousing

Have been aroused

Aroused

3. about the bandits, he left his valuables at home.

Warned

Having been warned

Warning

4. that they were trying to poison him, he refused to eat anything.

Convincing

Convinced

Convince

5. Tom, at what he had done, could at first say nothing.

horrified

having horrified

horrifying

6. by the blow, Peter fell heavily.

Stunning

Stunned

Stun

7. The new job to me lately seems to be very interesting.

offered

offering

has offered

8. The animals in the morning struggled furiously.

caught

caught

catching

9. The child alone in the large room began screaming.

leaving

left

leaves

10. , the postman refused to deliver our letters unless we chained our dog up.

Bitten twice

Biting twice

Having been bitten twice

11. The equipment in the shop is rather sophisticated.

had installing

installing

installed

12. She waned up the dinner that she the day before.

cooking

had cooked

has cooked

8. Рекомендуемая литература для разработки оценочных средств и подготовки обучающихся к экзамену:

Основная учебная литература:

1. Голубев А.П., Смирнова И.Б., Жук А.Д. Английский язык для всех специальностей: учебник / А.П. Голубев, И.Б. Смирнова, А.Д. Жук. — М.: КноРус, 2019. — 280 с.

Дополнительная учебная литература:

1. Кохан О.В. Английский язык для технических направлений.-М.: Юрайт, 2016. English for Colleges/Английский язык для колледжей : учебное пособие

ЭКЗАМЕН

1. Условия аттестации: аттестация проводится в форме экзамена по завершении освоения учебного материала дисциплины и положительных результатах текущего контроля успеваемости.

2. Время аттестации: на проведение экзамена отводится 6 академических часов.

3. План варианта (соотношение практических задач/вопросов с содержанием учебного материала в контексте характера действий аттестуемых).

4. Общие условия оценивания

Оценка по промежуточной аттестации носит *комплексный характер и может включать в себя:*

- результаты выполнения аттестационных заданий;
- оценку прочих достижений обучающегося;
- результаты прохождения текущего контроля успеваемости.

5. Критерии оценки.

Оценка «5», «отлично» «отл.» исчерпывающий, точный ответ, демонстрирующий хорошее знание вопроса, умение использовать критические материалы для аргументации и самостоятельных выводов; свободное владение научной терминологией; умение излагать материал последовательно, делать обобщения и выводы.

Оценка «4», «хорошо», «хор.» ответ, обнаруживающий хорошее знание и понимание учебного материала, умение анализировать, приводя примеры; умение излагать материал последовательно и грамотно. В ответе может быть недостаточно полно развернута аргументация, возможны отдельные недостатки в формулировке выводов; допускаются отдельные погрешности в речи.

Оценка 3 «удовлетворительно», «удовл.» ответ, в котором материал раскрыт в основном правильно, но схематично или недостаточно полно, с отклонениями от последовательности изложения. Нет полноценных обобщений и выводов; допущены ошибки в речевом оформлении высказывания.

Оценка 2 «неудовлетворительно». «неуд.» ответ обнаруживает незнание материала и неумение его анализировать; в ответе отсутствуют примеры; нарушена логика в изложении материала, нет необходимых обобщений и выводов; недостаточно сформированы навыки устной речи.

6. Перечень вопросов и заданий для проведения экзамена

Вопросы для экзамена.

- Виды перевода
- Что такое технический перевод
- Требования к техническому переводу (и переводчику)
- Грамматические проблемы перевода
- Лексические проблемы перевода
- Термины
- Буквенные сокращения в специальной литературе

7. Варианты заданий для проведения экзамена БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

With the XX century the railroad reached a high level of development. Railroad building continued on an extensive scale in some parts of the world, notably in Canada, Russia, China and Africa. But in many other countries construction declined until the second half of the century. Then it was revived, first by the demand for new city transit railroads or the expansion of existing systems and from 1970, by the creation in Europe and Japan of new high-speed intercity passenger lines. The technological emphasis shifted to faster operations, more amenities for passengers, larger and more specialized freight cars, safer and more sophisticated signaling and traffic-control systems, and new types of motive power. Railroads in many advanced countries found themselves operating in intense competition with other forms of transport.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Герундий The gerund. Используйте герундий для глагола в скобках:

1. Your hair is very long. It needs (cut).
2. The house looks shabby. It wants (repair).
3. His answer is very good, he deserves (praise).
4. The fence looks dull. It needs (paint).
5. His remark is witty. It is worth (quote).

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

The first improved inter-city coaches designed to run at 200 km/h have entered service on German DB Railway. The coaches are different from those which were

in use for the period of twenty years. The cars, 26.4 m long, look like cars which are in use now in France and Great Britain. There are two open saloons with a glass partition and seats arranged two-and-two with a central gangway. There are fold-down tables and magazine pockets. There are luggage racks above the seats and a toilet is provided in each end vestibule. The windows are very wide, eight of them having special openings for emergency ventilation, and these windows can also be used as emergency exits. Car bodies are of lightweight steel construction. Two types of bodies are used with identical wheelbase. Both types of bodies are equipped with disc and magnetic track brakes. Air-conditioning is standard on all cars.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Страдательный залог: The Passive Voice. Поставьте предложения в страдательный залог:

1. They promised the children many new toys. 2. I have already sent a telegram to my mother. 3. He wrote many letters to his wife. 4. They will give her a part in a new play. 5. My sister taught me cooking and housekeeping.

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

The railroad is one of the most important means of transportation. Every day, thousands of trains speed along railroad tracks all over the world. Some trains carry passengers; others haul coal, grain lumber, machinery and other products on which people depend.

A freight train can haul thousands of tons of goods across a continent. The fastest passenger trains in regular service travel at speeds of up to 185 mph (296kmph). In test runs, these trains have reached speeds of more than 250 mph (400kmph).

Over the years, railroads have been facing ever-increasing competition from other types of transportation. Nevertheless, railroads have always been and still remain the most important and universal mode of transport.

Nowadays, all rails are made of high quality steel. Steel mills in the USA and Canada produce rails in 39-ft (12-m) or 78-ft (24-m) lengths. Russia has adopted a standard rail length of 25 m on its railroads.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Модальные глаголы: modal verbs: would and dare. Употребить нужный модальный глагол, аргументировать свой выбор:

1. How _____ he tell me what to do? 2. She _____ not to contradict me. 3. _____ you open a window, please? 4. I _____ you to say this in his presence. 5. _____ you like tea or coffee?

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

The railroad is one of the most important means of transportation. Every day, thousands of trains speed along railroad tracks all over the world. Some trains carry passengers; others haul coal, grain lumber, machinery and other products on which people depend.

A freight train can haul thousands of tons of goods across a continent. The fastest passenger trains in regular service travel at speeds of up to 185 mph (296kmph). In test runs, these trains have reached speeds of more than 250 mph (400kmph).

Over the years, railroads have been facing ever-increasing competition from other types of transportation. Nevertheless, railroads have always been and still remain the most important and universal mode of transport.

Nowadays, all rails are made of high quality steel. Steel mills in the USA and Canada produce rails in 39-ft (12-m) or 78-ft (24-m) lengths. Russia has adopted a standard rail length of 25 m on its railroads.

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БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

In the second half of the century, new technology resulted in a steady reduction in electrification's initial cost. Particularly influential was the successful French pioneering of electrification with a direct supply of high-voltage alternating

current at the industrial frequency. This stimulated large electrification programs in China, Japan, South Korea, Russia and India. Those railroads already electrified to a considerable extent either kept their existing systems or, with the perfection of locomotives able to work with up to 4 different types of traction voltage – both alternating and direct current – adopted the high-voltage system. Another stimulus for electrification came with the sharp rise in oil prices and the realization of the risks of dependence on imported oil as fuel that followed the 1973 Middle East crisis. By 1990, only a minority of Western European trunk routes were still using diesel traction.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Модальные глаголы: modal verbs: shall and to be to. Употребить нужный модальный глагол, аргументировать свой выбор:

1. It is too crowded here, _____ we go to the park? 2. Where is he _____ found? 3. _____ I help you? 4. The chief says I am _____ in charge of the programme. 5. You _____ be punished for the broken vase.

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

Currently, people use various types of transport, including trains, cars, ships, planes. A bicycle, a rocket, a submarine, are also vehicles. Transportation is also public, cargo, passenger and special.

Freight transport is designed for the transport of goods, people use public transport on a certain route within the city. This includes buses, trams, route taxis, electric trains. Metro is also a type of public transport. This is the name of the underground railway, which operates on electricity. Special transport is designed for special tasks. This includes fire trucks, ambulances, police cars.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Модальные глаголы: modal verbs: could and need. Употребить нужный модальный глагол, аргументировать свой выбор:

1. You _____ not buy mineral water, we have plenty. 2. _____ I get in touch with the press? 3. _____ I go with you, I am too tired. 4. _____ you do me a favor? 5. She _____ be reading

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

Transport plays a significant role in the daily life of a person. The most popular type is a car. Its characteristics - mobile, budget, suitable for any distance on the road. People like to travel by car. There are also sports cars. We live at a time when the presence of a personal car and its model, indicate the social status of a person.

Everyone agrees that transportation is a necessary, convenient and cool thing. The modern world will stop without transport. Its only drawback is that it pollutes the air with the exhaust gases of the burning fuel. But even here, people have achieved another breakthrough, since a new electric car has already been created, which operates a battery.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Модальные глаголы: modal verbs: may and should. Употребить нужный модальный глагол, аргументировать свой выбор:

1. _____ I ask you a question? 2. _____ I come in? 3. You _____ focus more on your family and less on work. 4. When you go to Berlin, you _____ visit the palaces. 5. Jack _____ be upset. I do not know if he is annoyed or tired.

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

The railroad as a consumer of the I category requires uninterrupted power supply of train traction, signaling, centralization and blocking (SCB) devices and other railway devices. A part of the economy of railway transport are numerous

electrification and energy devices. They provide uninterrupted supply of electricity to the contact network, SCB devices and other consumers of railways.

The power supply industry of all railways and industrial enterprises of railway transport is managed by the Department of Electrification and Power Supply of the Ministry of Railways of the Russian Federation. In the departments of railways with two or more distances of power supply, management is carried out by the departments of power supply.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Модальные глаголы: modal verbs: ought and might. Употребить нужный модальный глагол, аргументировать свой выбор:

1. Your purse ____ be in the living-room. 2. You ____ visit the botanical gardens during your visit if you want. 3. _____ I borrow your pen? 4. He is doing illegal things, we _____ to report to the police. 5. The newlyweds have just returned from their honeymoon trip they _____ to be full of impressions.

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

The power supply industry of all railways and industrial enterprises of railway transport is managed by the Department of Electrification and Power Supply of the Ministry of Railways of the Russian Federation. In the departments of railways with two or more distances of power supply, management is carried out by the departments of power supply. Power plants produce a three-phase current of 220-380 V, which then rises in terms of transmission over long distances. This electricity is transmitted through high-voltage transmission lines to the traction substations. It is subject to conversion and power supply. Electricity goes to the traction motors. In fig. Shows the general scheme of power supply of the electrified railway.

Electrical energy is generated in the form of a three-phase current. This current voltage of 6-10 kV from the generators of power plants goes along the cable to the rising transformer, and then to the consumers, to the traction substation located near the railway.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Модальные глаголы: modal verbs can and must. Употребить нужный модальный глагол, аргументировать свой выбор:

1. My brother ___ draw simple pictures with his left hand. 2. The girl ___ speak English very well. 3. People ___ take care of nature. 4. You ___ prepare the sales report. 5. He is very strong, he ___ run 1500 m in 5 minutes.

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

Electricity services are included in the management of railways. They provide technical guidance at the expense of power supply distances. Their main tasks are the development of measures for the improvement and reconstruction of existing power supply devices, the introduction of more advanced technologies for the maintenance and repair of power supply devices with maximum safety for maintenance and repair personnel, drawing up plans for the reconstruction of power supply devices. The power supply service works in close contact with the power grid, which improves the solution of the main task: the uninterrupted supply of a sufficient amount of high-quality electricity for all consumers of electricity of the railway.

In addition, under the leadership of the power supply service, there is an energy dispatching group that provides operational management of the electrification and energy sector, as well as an electrical engineering laboratory, which includes a laboratory for checking the contact network. Laboratory staff performs work of increased complexity within the entire road.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Другие способы выражения будущего времени: Other ways of rendering future action. Выполнить перевод предложений, определить способ выражения:

1. I am going to do this exercise. 2. This train starts in a quarter of an hour. 3. The expedition is arriving in a week. 4. They are living in a few days. 5. She is about to cry.

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

On August 20, 1872, Dr. William Robinson issued U.S. Patent № 130,661 for the basic closed track circuit. With this invention, Dr. Robinson laid the foundation for modern railway track circuiting.

The d.c. conventional track circuit was the first and is still the most commonly used signalling device.

But the application of d.c. track circuits to d.c. electrified railroads was not very successful. The situation was improved in 1901 by the introduction of the polarized track relay. There were many innovations in railway signalling based on the use of track circuit.

With the invention of transistors, solid-state track circuits were introduced on railroads. Further development led to the introduction of cab signalling and fully automatic operation of trains.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Будущее совершенное и будущее совершенное длительное время: Future Perfect and Future Perfect Continuous. Употребить нужное время, аргументировать свой выбор:

1. She will have looked / will have been looking through all papers by the end of the week. 2. We shall have translated / shall have been translating the text by next Monday. 3. Next year we shall have studied / shall have been studying French for

three month.4.In half an hour they will have written/will have been writing a test for two hours.5.The students will have passed/will have been passing the exams by July.

БИЛЕТ

1.Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

The electric circuit ensures automatic diesel starting, the starting of the locomotive and effective utilization of diesel power. The operational experience with diesel devices has shown that locomotive electric circuit requires several protection devices. The traction generator and rectifier units are protected against short-circuit and when this protection operates, a light signal “Load drop” appears on the control panel. This signal also lights up when the power circuit protection operates for insulation failure. If any switch is set erroneously, the locomotive will not move because a special relay is provided for such cases in the circuit. If, when the locomotive runs, the door of the equipment chamber or rectifier unit is opened, the excitation of the traction generator will be stopped and power circuits broken. Thus, the personnel is protected against high-voltage hazards. In such cases the signal “Load drop” on the control panel is illuminated.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Простое будущее и будущее длительное время:Future Simple and Future Continuous. Употребить нужное время, аргументировать свой выбор:

1.This time tomorrow we will lie/will be lying on the beach. 2.I shall give/shall be giving you an aspirin.3. He will be working/will work on a new play during next summer.4.They will be still discussing/will still discuss the problem at 11 a.m. 5.I hope she will have/will be having a job in 2 years.

БИЛЕТ

1.Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

There are different types of diesel locomotives but we shall devote our attention to the diesel-electric locomotive for it is still one of the most widely used types of all present day diesel locomotives.

As we all know, the diesel locomotive takes its power from the diesel engine. But when did the diesel engine first appear? In 1882 great inventor Dr. Rudolf Diesel took his first patent for designing the internal combustion engine, namely: compression ignition engine, and his first successful engine started operation in 1895. Since that time the thoughts of railway engineers have been focused on that source of power and the possibility of its use in locomotives. And we are extremely proud that Russian inventors and engineers have made a great contribution to the development of the diesel locomotive.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Прошедшее совершенное и прошедшее совершенное длительное время: Past Perfect and Past Perfect Continuous. Употребить нужное время, аргументировать свой выбор:

1. I was tired, I had worked/had been working all day. 2. We had been studying/had studied foreign languages since we became a students. 3. When I phoned her, she had already gone/had been going. 4. They had been finishing/had finished the experiment by Sunday. 5. He had studied/had been studying the problem for a few years before he could solve it.

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

The first use of diesel railway traction in Russia goes back to the first years of the XX century when Russian engineers made an attempt to develop a number of designs for a diesel locomotive but because of the outbreak of World War I they were unable «to get their plans off the drawing board». And it was in 1922 that Russian designers started working on the design and construction of the first diesel-electric locomotive which was successfully built under personal direction of J.M.Hackel, professor of the Institute of Means of Communication in Petrograd. Numerous experiments with that type of locomotive showed great advantages of diesel locomotives over steam ones since they could work in waterless areas without rewatering and refueling. Therefore, it was on the lines of those regions that diesel traction was first introduced.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Простое прошедшее и прошедшее длительное время: Past Simple and Past Continuous. Употребить нужное время, аргументировать свой выбор:

1. The woman did not see that the girl was looking/looked at her. 2. She was putting on/put on a sweater while I was talking to the manager. 3. I broke/was breaking a plate last night. 4. Fred was not driving very fast when the accident happened/was happening. 5. Yesterday I did not see /was not seeing Julia.

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

Wagons are the largest part of the rolling stock on the Railways. Rules of technical operation impose certain requirements to this rolling stock, aimed at ensuring its trouble-free operation in operation. Cars and their elements on durability, stability and a technical condition shall provide safe and smooth movement of trains with the greatest speeds established by the Ministry of Railways. Newly constructed shelters should provide safe and smooth train traffic with the most promising structural velocities of the locomotives intended for service of the relevant train categories. For wagons intended for handling in passenger trains with a speed of more than 140 km/h or freight trains with a speed of more than 90 km/h, in addition to the requirements of PTE, the Ministry of Railways issues instructions for the maintenance, repair and operation of this rolling stock.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Настоящее совершенное и настоящее совершенное длительное время Present Perfect and Present Perfect Continuous. Употребить нужное время, аргументировать свой выбор:

1. They have planted/have been planting trees since morning. 2. The children have decorated/have been decorating a fir-tree, look, isn't it nice? 3. Mary is still in the kitchen, she has cleaned/has been cleaning it all morning. 4. Jane has been

writing/has written letters all day. 5. Bill has written/has been writing two poems today.

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

The main linear units, rolling stock and carriages are the train depot, which includes the points of preparation of cars to the transportation and maintenance service of wagons flushing and steaming station, passenger technical stations, wheel shops, auto-brake control points, the control points of the coupler, impregnation, regeneration workshops and other structures. Placement and technical equipment of car depots, points of preparation of cars for transportation, washing and steaming stations, points of maintenance of cars and other constructions and devices of carriage economy shall provide the established sizes of the movement of trains, high quality of maintenance and repair of cars, high productivity of work. In the car depot, which is usually located at major railway junctions, depot repair of passenger and freight cars or containers, brakes and refueling of books, as well as repair of spare parts and equipment.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Настоящее простое и настоящее длительное время: Present Simple and Present Continuous. Употребить нужное время, аргументировать свой выбор:

1. The river Nile flows/is flowing into the Mediterranean. 2. The boy does/is doing his homework now. 3. She seldom comes/is coming home so early.

4. Birds fly/are flying to warm countries in autumn. 5. Mary takes/is taking a shower in the morning.

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

The rolling stock consists of two main groups of cars — passenger and freight car. These cars are distinguished by the number of axes, capacity and fitness for transportation of certain types of goods. On the Railways of the USSR are four-, six - and eight-axle cars, as well as special multi-axle cars. Basically, the cargo fleet consists of four-axle cars. The construction of heavy-duty eight-axle gondola

cars and tanks is expanding. Depending on the type of goods transported, wagons are divided into covered, gondola cars, platforms, tanks, isothermal and special purpose. Covered wagons are designed for transportation of valuable goods and cargoes requiring protection from atmospheric influences. They carry grain, container and piece loads and a number of others. In the covered all-metal car side walls of the body are equipped with hatches. In a metal roof is made with four charging port with an automatically lockable crumbs.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Герундий The gerund. Используйте герундий для глагола в скобках:

1. Your hair is very long. It needs(cut). 2. The house looks shabby. It wants (repair).

3. His answer is very good, he deserves(praise). 4. The fence looks dull. It needs (paint). 5. His remark is witty. It is worth(quote).

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

The problem of safety in railway transportation becomes especially important on account of ever-increasing speeds. Safety on railways depends on many factors. One of them is signalling. A signal is a mechanical or electrical device showing train drivers the state of the line ahead. It indicates the train's stop or start running and its speed. Railway signalling is a safety system used on railways to prevent trains from colliding.

Railway signals can be classified into audible and visible signals. Audible signals such as detonators and fog signals are used in cloudy and foggy weather when hand or fixed signals are not visible. Their sound can immediately attract the attention of drivers. Detonators contain explosive material and are fixed to the rail by means of clips. In thick foggy weather, detonators are kept about 90 m ahead of a signal to indicate the presence of the signal to the drivers.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Страдательный залог: The Passive Voice. Поставьте предложения в страдательный залог:

1. They promised the children many new toys. 2. I have already sent a telegram to my mother. 3. He wrote many letters to his wife. 4. They will give her a part in a new play. 5. My sister taught me cooking and housekeeping.

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

Two trains cannot be running on the same section at the same time and then they cannot collide. This notion forms the basis of most signalling systems. The rail network is divided into sections, known as blocks. Two trains are not allowed to be in the same block at the same time. A train cannot enter a block until it is permitted, generally by a signal indicating that the block ahead is empty.

Before allowing a train to enter a block, a signalman must be certain that it is not already occupied. When a train leaves a block, he must inform the signalman controlling entry to the block. Even if the signalman receives advice that the previous train has left a block, he is usually required to seek permission from the next signal box to admit the next train. When a train arrives at the end of a block section, before the signalman sends the message that the train has arrived, he must be able to see the end-of-train marker on the back of the last vehicle. This ensures that no part of the train has become detached and remains within the section.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Модальные глаголы: modal verbs: would and dare. Употребить нужный модальный глагол, аргументировать свой выбор:

1. How _____ he tell me what to do? 2. She _____ not to contradict me. 3. _____ you open a window, please? 4. I _____ you to say this in his presence. 5. _____ you like tea or coffee?

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

The various types of signals with reference to their location on a station are discussed in detail below.

Outer signal. This is the first stop signal at a station, which indicates the entry of a train from a block section into the station limits. This signal is provided at an adequate distance beyond the station limits so that the line is not obstructed once the permission to approach has been given. It is provided at a distance of about 580 m from the home signal. The signal has one arm but has a warning signal nearly 2 m below on the same post.

Home signal. After the outer signal, the next stop signal towards the station side is a home signal. It is provided right at the entrance of the station for the protection of the station limits. The signal is provided about 190 m short of the points and crossings. The arms provided on a home signal are generally as many as the number of reception lines in the station yard.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Модальные глаголы: modal verbs: shall and to be to. Употребить нужный модальный глагол, аргументировать свой выбор:

1. It is too crowded here, _____ we go to the park? 2. Where is he _____ found? 3. _____ I help you? 4. The chief says I am _____ in charge of the programme. 5. You _____ be punished for the broken vase.

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

The operation of all the points and signals of the various stations of a section is centralized at one place in such a system. Thus all the points and signals are controlled by a single official called the centralized train control (CTC) operator. A CTC operator virtually takes over the work of the station masters of several individual stations and operates all the points and signals at a station through remote control.

The CTC panel is normally provided at a central location and controls various stations up to a distance of about 120 km on either side. There is a separate panel provided for the operator, which depicts the entire section, including the points, crossings, signals, etc. The signals, routes, points, etc., are operated from the panel by means of separate knobs. This panel also depicts whether the various tracks are occupied or otherwise.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Модальные глаголы: modal verbs: could and need. Употребить нужный модальный глагол, аргументировать свой выбор:

1. You _____ not buy mineral water, we have plenty. 2. _____ I get in touch with the press? 3. _____ I go with you, I am too tired. 4. _____ you do me a favor? 5. She _____ be reading

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

Freight traffic predominates on the railways. The acceleration of freight transportation depends on a considerable extent on the organization of freight and classification yard operation.

Classification yards and freight stations are provided with information centres that receive and process all the necessary information delivered by teletype. Freight stations are stations the main purpose of which is the mass loading and unloading of cars. These stations process both local freights sent from this point or arriving in it and transit freights transmitted from the railway to other means of transport.

Freight stations are divided into public and non-public stations. Freight stations that serve the population and plants and do not have access roads are called public stations.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Модальные глаголы: modal verbs: may and should. Употребить нужный модальный глагол, аргументировать свой выбор:

1. _____ I ask you a question? 2. _____ I come in? 3. You _____ focus more on your family and less on work. 4. When you go to Berlin, you _____ visit the palaces. 5. Jack _____ be upset. I do not know if he is annoyed or tired.

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

The design of passenger station depends on the kinds of passenger business it serves. If there are many "commuters", i.e. those who live in the suburbs and work in the city using the railway it is necessary for passenger station to have spacious waiting-rooms.

Different amenities are at the traveler's disposal. At the modern passenger station there are luggage offices, refreshment-rooms, restaurants, inquiry offices (information desks), a post-office, a booking office, etc.

The traveler may deposit his luggage at the depository or may use coin-operated left-luggage lockers. These lockers eliminate queuing, economize manpower and are available day and night.

Most stations have loud speaker systems to communicate to all parts of station the information about arriving and departing trains. Information devices also include printed notices, written notices and even television train departure-arrival indicators.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Модальные глаголы: modal verbs: ought and might. Употребить нужный модальный глагол, аргументировать свой выбор:

1. Your purse _____ be in the living-room. 2. You _____ visit the botanical gardens during your visit if you want. 3. _____ I borrow your pen? 4. He is doing illegal

things, we _____ to report to the police.5.The newlyweds have just returned from their honeymoon trip they _____ to be full of impressions.

БИЛЕТ

1.Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

The arrangement and operation of freight trains have little in common with those of passenger trains. As to the passenger train working the most important factors are constant. There are no constant factors in freight train operation.

Cars are loaded at thousands of different points for thousands of different destinations. They can reach their destinations only in the form of trains with other cars which share part of their journey. Marshalling yards are the means by which cars are assembled into trains. It is here that freight cars are formed into trains. Freight trains may pass from one yard to another in two forms: the cars may be assembled without regard to destination; the cars are marshalled in sections according to the ultimate destination.

It is obvious that the efficiency of work can be obtained if freight trains are run at higher speeds for long distances.

2. Перескажите текст.

3 Модальные глаголы: modal verbs can and must. Употребить нужный модальный глагол, аргументировать свой выбор:

1.My brother _____ draw simple pictures with his left hand.2. The girl _____ speak English very well.3. People _____ take care of nature. 4.You _____ prepare the sales report.5. He is very strong, he _____ run 1500 m in 5 minutes.

БИЛЕТ

1.Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

Every country has its own customs regulations which stipulate what articles are liable to duty and what are duty-free. Some articles liable to duty are allowed in duty-free if the traveller does not exceed a certain fixed quota.

There are listed in a duty-free quota list. Customs restrictions also include a prohibited articles list. This is a list of items which may not be brought into a

country or taken out of it. If a passenger has any item which comes under customs restrictions he is asked to declare it. He is asked to name the item, stating its value and other particulars. The declaration is made either orally or in writing on a special form. The practice seems to vary in different countries. Upon payment of duty the traveler is given a receipt. As a rule personal effects are duty-free. Passing through the customs is obligatory.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Другие способы выражения будущего времени: Other ways of rendering future action. Выполнить перевод предложений, определить способ выражения:

1. I am going to do this exercise. 2. This train starts in a quarter of an hour. 3. The expedition is arriving in a week. 4. They are living in a few days. 5. She is about to cry.

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

All railroads are divided into divisions in order to simplify the problem of running trains. A division may be of different length.

Each railway has two kinds of trains: regular trains and extra trains. A regular train is a «scheduled» train, a train listed on the railroad timetable. Regular trains have definite times for arrival and departure. All regular trains may be both freight and passenger ones. Passenger trains are subdivided into fast expresses which have long runs and make few stops and local trains which stop at all stations. Freight trains are used for carrying goods. Some freight trains make few stops during their runs and some freight trains stop at small stations to load and unload freight.

«Extra» trains are not scheduled in the railroad timetable.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Будущее совершенное и будущее совершенное длительное время::Future Perfect and Future Perfect Continuous. Употребить нужное время, аргументировать свой выбор:

1. She will have looked /will have been looking through all papers by the end of the week. 2. We shall have translated /shall have been translating the text by next Monday. 3. Next year we shall have studied/shall have been studying French for three months. 4. In half an hour they will have written/will have been writing a test for two hours. 5. The students will have passed/will have been passing the exams by July.

БИЛЕТ

1. Текст задания: Прочитайте и переведите текст письменно.

One of the main passenger train problems is to run time-table trains to meet the public requirements. There are some basic principles on which passenger trains have to work.

The branch trains tend to be late on their return journey to the main line. This results in delays to expresses. Therefore, close supervision over the running of trains is essential. Close supervision is necessary at every station at which a passenger train stops.

Suburban services involve special considerations, the chief of which are the development of the possible line capacity.

In winter most special trains are run in connection with sports. In spring and summer the railway devotes much attention to excursion business.

In addition to the constant watch on punctuality there must be a watch on the loading of trains.

The examination and collection of tickets are to be done in the train while it is on its way.

2. Перескажите текст.

3. Простое будущее и будущее длительное время: Future Simple and Future Continuous. Употребить нужное время, аргументировать свой выбор:

1. This time tomorrow we will lie/will be lying on the beach. 2. I shall give/shall be giving you an aspirin. 3. He will be working/will work on a new play during next summer. 4. They will be still discussing/will still discuss the problem at 11 a.m. 5. I hope she will have/will be having a job in 2 years.

ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ АГЕНТСТВО ЖЕЛЕЗНОДОРОЖНОГО ТРАНСПОРТА
Филиал федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения
высшего образования
«Петербургский государственный университет путей сообщения Императора
Александра I» в г.Рязани

Рассмотрено цикловой комиссией Общих гуманитарных и социально- экономических дисциплин _____ Председатель Петрова И.М. « » _____ 20__ г.	ЭКЗАМЕНАЦИОННЫЙ БИЛЕТ № 1 специальность 13.02.07 группа ЭС-XXX Экзамен по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности 2021 – 2022 учебный год	Утверждаю Заместитель директора по учебно-методической работе _____ О.А.Дедова « » _____ 20__ г.
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- 1.
- 2.

Преподаватель

8. Рекомендуемая литература для разработки оценочных средств и подготовки обучающихся к экзамену:

Основная учебная литература:

1. Голубев А.П., Смирнова И.Б., Жук А.Д. Английский язык для всех специальностей: учебник / А.П. Голубев, И.Б. Смирнова, А.Д. Жук. — М.: КноРус, 2019. — 280 с.

Дополнительная учебная литература:

1. Кохан О.В. Английский язык для технических направлений.-М.: Юрайт, 2016. English for Colleges=Английский язык для колледжей : учебное пособие.