

Министерство науки и высшего образования РФ

Федеральное государственное автономное образовательное учреждение
высшего образования
«СИБИРСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Хакасский технический институт – филиал федерального государственного
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«СИБИРСКИЙ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по дисциплине ФТД. 01 Иностраный профессиональный язык

индекс и наименование дисциплины или практики в соответствии с ФГОС ВО и учебным планом

Направление подготовки 09.03.03 Прикладная информатика

код и наименование направления подготовки

Направленность (профиль) 09.03.03.04 Прикладная информатика в государственном и муниципальном управлении

код и наименование направленности

Абакан 2023

1. Цель и задачи промежуточного контроля и аттестации студентов по итогам освоения дисциплины «Иностранный профессиональный язык»

Цель промежуточного контроля – систематическая проверка степени освоения программы дисциплины «Иностранный профессиональный язык», уровня сформированности соответствующих знаний, умений, навыков, компетенций.

Задачи промежуточного контроля:

1. определение уровня усвоения учебного материала;
2. определение уровня сформированности элементов универсальных компетенций.

Основное содержание промежуточного контроля и аттестации студентов

В процессе освоения программы дисциплины «Иностранный профессиональный язык», у бакалавров должны сформироваться следующие компетенции:

УК-4

Способность осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)

1.1. Основное содержание промежуточного контроля и аттестации.

Курс	Семестр (формы контроля по учебному плану)	Код и содержание компетенции	Результаты обучения	Оценочные средства
4	8 семестр (зачет)	УК-4 Способность осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	Знать: - лексический минимум иностранного языка общего и профессионального характера; - грамматические основы, обеспечивающие коммуникацию общего и профессионального характера без искажения смысла при письменном и устном общении; Уметь: - общаться с зарубежными коллегами на иностранном языке. Владеть - навыками разговорной речи на иностранном языке и профессионально-ориентированного перевода текстов, относящихся к различным видам основной профессиональной деятельности; - навыками работы с научно-методической литературой, отбора и систематизации культурно-исторических фактов и событий; - навыками решения коммуникативных задач; - навыками основ публичной речи (делать сообщения, доклады с предварительной подготовкой).	1. Тестовые задания 2. Вопросы к зачету

2. Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки владений, умений, знаний, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы с описанием

шкал оценивания, эталоны верного ответа и методическими материалами, определяющими процедуру оценивания

2.1.Заданиям к практическим занятиям

Задания к практическим занятиям содержатся:
Танков, Е. В. Деловой иностранный (английский) язык: метод.указания для практических занятий /Е.В. Танков; ХТИ - филиал СФУ. - Абакан: Ред.-изд. сектор ХТИ - филиала СФУ, 2014.

2.2. Контролирующие материалы

ЛЕКСИКО-ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИЙ ТЕСТ

1. Last week Justin said 'I'll do it tomorrow'. He said he would do it
 - a) the next day
 - b) the previous day
 - c) tomorrow
 - d) yesterday
 - e) the day before yesterday

2. I don't know why Nancy didn't go to the meeting. She . . . definitely going.
 - a) be
 - b) was
 - c) is
 - d) would
 - e) will

3. The librarian asked us . . . so much noise.
 - a) don't make
 - b) not make
 - c) not making
 - d) not to make
 - e) didn't make

4. He has been living . . . ten years.
 - a) ago
 - b) since
 - c) for
 - d) during
 - e) by

5. The train . . . when we arrived at the station.
 - a) has left
 - b) left
 - c) is leaving
 - d) had left
 - e) was left

6. I have not looked through the documents
 - a) just
 - b) ever
 - c) already
 - d) yet
 - e) still

7. This time tomorrow I . . . an exam on History of Kazakstan.
 - a) will take
 - b) will be taking
 - c) would take
 - d) took
 - e) is taking

8. He . . . for three hours when I met him.
a) is walking
b) has walked
c) has been walking
d) had been walking
e) will walk
9. My house . . . at the moment.
a) is being repaired
b) is repaired
c) repaired
d) was repaired
e) is repairing
10. 'Don't write on this page'. He told me . . . write on it .
a) not
b) don't
c) not to
d) to not
e) didn't
11. The thief . . . by the time Mr and Mrs Smith returned from holiday.
a) was arrested
b) is arrested
c) had arrested
d) arrested
e) had been arrested
12. Do you like art? There is a nice art . . . near here.
a) café
b) library
c) gallery
d) department store
e) cinema
13. I need to buy a dictionary. Is there a good . . . around here?
a) theatre
b) museum
c) cinema
d) library
e) bookstore
14. Prices are very high in New York City. Everything is pretty . . . there.
a) cheap
b) expensive
c) huge
d) beautiful
e) crowded
15. Some parts of the city are fairly dangerous. They are not very . . . late at night.
a) safe
b) noisy
c) quiet
d) crowded
e) clean
16. In a restaurant, customers usually leave . . . for the waiter or waitress.
a) menu
b) order
c) service
d) tips
e) checks

17. Where . . . these photographs . . .? In London?
a) is taking
b) did take
c) were taken
d) are taken
e) was taken
18. Tim is away at the moment. He is . . . holiday.
a) on
b) at
c) in
d) for
e) by
19. 'How did you get there? . . . the bus?' – 'No, . . . car'.
a) on / on
b) ___ / ___
c) by / on
d) in / in
e) by / by
20. We went . . . the theatre last night. We had seats . . . front row.
a) to / in
b) in / to
c) at / at
d) ___ / ___
e) in / in
21. If you use pictures and slides your report will be much
a) interesting
b) more interesting
c) most interesting
d) the most interesting
e) the least interesting
22. We . . . by a loud noise during the night.
a) woke up
b) are woken up
c) were woken up
d) were waking up
e) are waking up
23. 'How long . . . English?' – 'For six months'
a) do you learn
b) are you learning
c) you are learning
d) have been learning
e) have you learned
24. Thank you for giving me the guide book. It was full . . . useful information.
a) of
b) in
c) on
d) by
e) for
25. Brian has been doing the same job . . . five years.
a) since
b) for
c) in
d) from
e) ___

26. I don't understand this sentence. What . . . ?
- a) does mean this word
 - b) does this word mean
 - c) means this word
 - d) this word means
 - e) this word does mean
27. Tom . . . his hand when he was cooking the dinner.
- a) burnt
 - b) was burning
 - c) were burning
 - d) burns
 - e) is burning
28. We are good friends. We . . . each other for a long time.
- a) know
 - b) knew
 - c) have known
 - d) has known
 - e) have been knowing
29. Sally . . . here for two months.
- a) works
 - b) is working
 - c) worked
 - d) have been working
 - e) has been working
30. We are late. The film . . . by the time we get to the cinema.
- a) will start
 - b) will be started
 - c) start
 - d) starting
 - e) will have been started
31. "How . . . ?" – "Nobody knows"
- a) happened the accident
 - b) did happen the accident
 - c) did the accident happened
 - d) the accident happened
 - e) was the accident happened
32. The police officer stopped us and asked where
- a) were we going
 - b) are we going
 - c) we are going
 - d) we going
 - e) we were going
33. I don't like stories . . . have unhappy ending.
- a) that
 - b) who
 - c) what
 - d) _____
 - e) it
34. This article deals with the problem of our country's economic
- a) politics
 - b) political
 - c) politician
 - d) policy
 - e) police

35. Is it still raining? No, it . . . already.

- a) was stopped
- b) has stopped
- c) is stopped
- d) have stopped
- e) has been stopped

36. We have business _____ with foreign countries.

- a) hour
- b) sale
- c) relations
- d) material
- e) travel

37. I suddenly remembered that I . . . my purse.

- a) have forgotten
- b) forget
- c) had forgotten
- d) forgot
- e) was forgotten

38. I don't take . . . with my coffee, I prefer it black.

- a) sugar
- b) milk
- c) tea
- d) bread
- e) water

39. The meeting is . . . held on the first of Monday of the month. It never changes.

- a) sometimes
- b) always
- c) often
- d) usually
- e) never

40. We must go now. Would you mind asking the waiter for . . . ?

- a) account
- b) price
- c) charge
- d) bill
- e) cost

Ответы к тестовым заданиям:

1	A	11	E	21.	B	31.	C
2	B	12	C	22.	C	32.	E
3	D	13	E	23.	D	33.	A
4	C	14	B	24.	A	34.	D
5	D	15	A	25.	B	35.	B
6	D	16	D	26.	B	36.	C
7	B	17	C	27.	A	37.	C
8	D	18	A	28.	C	38.	B
9	A	19	E	29.	E	39.	B
10	C	20	A	30.	A	40.	D

READING ACTIVITY

Task 1 Translate the Text

COMPUTERS IN EVERYDAY LIFE

Computers are part of our everyday lives. They have an effect on almost everything you do. When you buy groceries at a supermarket, a computer is used with laser and barcode technology to scan the price of each item and present a total. Barcoding items (clothes, food and books) require a computer to generate the barcode label and maintain the inventory. Most television advertisements and many films use graphics produced by a computer. In

hospitals, besides terminals connected to the hospital's main computer allow doctors to type in orders for blood test and to schedule operations. Banks use computers to look after their customers' money. In libraries and bookshops, computers can help you to find the book you want as quickly as possible.

Glossary:

barcode – a sequence of vertical parallel lines used to give items a unique identification number

a barcode label – a label that is used to attach a barcode to an item

Task 2 Choose the computer uses mentioned in the text above

home	art
hospital	banking
engineering	libraries
shopping	film-making
television advertising	schools

Task 3. Match these words (1-8) to correct locations (a-d)

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. games | a. a factory |
| 2. machines | |
| 3. tickets | b. a supermarket |
| 4. wages | |
| 5. flight | |
| 6. letters | c. a travel agent |
| 7. barcode readers | |
| 8. tills | d. a home |

Task 4. Read the text. Identify which place is described in the text.

- We use a PC for writing letters, for playing games, to calculate our bills, and to connect with the Internet.
- We've got electronic checkout tills with barcode readers. They read a special barcode on almost everything we sell. They calculate the bill for the customer. at the same time they send information to a larger customer, so we always know exactly what we've got in the store.
- We make washing machines and refrigerators. The machines we use to make them are controlled by computers. We also use computers to calculate our wages, to keep the accounts, and to look after all materials and parts.
- Our terminal links to airlines offices. If you want to fly anywhere in the world, we can tell you at once if there's a seat on the flight you want. We can supply you with the tickets and we can reserve your hotel- all by computer.

READING AND SPEAKING ACTIVITY

Task 1 Read and translate the text:

WHAT IS A COMPUTER?

The term computer is used to describe a device made up of a combination of electronic and electromechanical (part electronic and part mechanical) components. Computer has no intelligence by itself and is referred to as hardware. A computer system is a combination of five elements:

- Hardware
- Software
- People
- Procedures
- Data/information

When one computer system is set up to communicate with another computer system, connectivity becomes the sixth system element. In other words, the manner in which the various individual systems are connected — for example, by phone lines, microwave transmission, or satellite — is an element of the total computer system.

Software is the term used to describe the instructions that tell the hardware how to perform a task. Without software instructions, the hardware doesn't know what to do. People, however, are the most important component of the computer system: they create the computer software instructions and respond to the procedures that those instructions present.

The basic job of the computer is the processing of information. Computers accept information in the form of instruction called a program and characters called data to perform mathematical and logical operations, and then give the results. The data is raw material while information is organized, processed, refined and useful for decision making. Computer is used to convert data into information. Computer is also used to store information in the digital form.

Glossary:

hardware-the physical components of computer system

software-the programs and data used in a computer

to process- to manipulate the data according to the program instructions

instruction- one line of a computer program

program- a set of instructions written in a computer language that control the behavior of a computer

data-the information processed by a computer

Task 2. General understanding:

- 1) What does the term computer describe?
- 2) Is computer intelligent?
- 3) What are five components of computer system?
- 4) What is connectivity?
- 5) What is software? What's the difference between hardware and software?
- 6) Why people are the most important component of a computer system?
- 7) In what way terms «data» and information differ?
- 8) How does computer convert data into information?

Task 3. Which of the listed above statements are true/false. Specify your answer using the text.

- 1) Computer is made of electronic components so it is referred to as electronic device.
- 2) Computer has no intelligence until software is loaded.
- 3) There are five elements of computer system: hardware, software, people, diskettes and data.
- 4) The manner in which computers are connected is the connectivity.
- 5) Without software instructions hardware doesn't know what to do.
- 6) The software is the most important component because it is made by people.
- 7) The user inputs data into computer to get information as an output.
- 8) Computer is used to help people in decision making process.

Task 4. Match the following:

- 1)... doesn't come to life until it is connected to other parts of a system.
- 2) ... is the term used to describe the instructions that tell the hardware how to perform a task.
- 3) ... create the computer software instructions and respond to the procedures that those instructions present
- 4) Information in the form of instruction is called a...
- 5) The manner in which the various individual systems are connected is...
- 6) ... is organized, processed and useful for decision making
- 7) The basic job of the computer is the...

- a) program
- b) information
- c) processing of information
- d) software
- e) connectivity
- f) computer
- g) people

Образец задания к зачету

1. Read and translate the following text with the dictionary

Text 1: **FOUR GENERATIONS OF COMPUTERS**

The first vacuum tubes computers are referred to as first-generation computers, and the approximate period of their use was from 1950 to 1959. UNIVAC 1 (UNIVersal Automatic Computer) is an example of these computers which could perform thousands of calculations per second. Those devices were not only bulky, they were also unreliable. The thousands of vacuum tubes emitted large amounts of heat and burned out frequently.

The transistor, a smaller and more reliable successor to the vacuum tube, was invented in 1948. So-called second-generation computers, which used large numbers of transistors were able to reduce computational time from milliseconds to microseconds, or millionths of seconds. Second-generation computers were smaller, faster, and more reliable than first-generation computers. Advances in electronics technology continued, and microelectronics made it possible to reduce the size of transistors and integrate large numbers of circuit elements into very small chips of silicon. The computers that were designed to use integrated circuit technology were called third-generation computers, and the approximate time span of these machines was from 1960 to 1979. They could perform many data processing operations in nanoseconds, which are billionths of seconds. Fourth-generation computers have now arrived, and the integrated circuits that are being developed have been greatly reduced in size. This is due to microminiaturization, which means that the circuits are much smaller than before; as many as 100 tiny circuits are placed now on a single chip. A chip is a square or rectangular piece of silicon, usually from 1/10 to 1/4 inch, upon which several layers of an integrated circuit are etched or imprinted, after which the circuit is encapsulated in plastic or metal.

2. Speak on the topic: «First Computers»

Темы для зачета:

1. First Computers
2. Beginning of Microsoft Company
3. Computer Architecture
4. Computer Applications
5. Operating Systems
6. Networks

3. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций

Оценка текущей успеваемости и аттестации студентов по итогам освоения дисциплины «Иностранный профессиональный язык» производится при помощи следующих оценочных средств: контрольные работы, вопросы к зачету.

Оценка планируемой иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции, которую требуется сформировать в рамках дисциплины «Иностранный профессиональный язык», осуществляется по следующим результатам (формам контроля):

1. Текущий контроль определяет знание языкового материала, степень сформированности речевых умений за определенный период времени в рамках рабочей программы.

Текущий контроль реализуется на каждом занятии и включает в себя: письменные домашние задания, устные опросы и др. Текущий контроль призван обеспечить своевременную обратную связь, способствовать повышению качества образовательного процесса, выявить отклонения от рабочей программы в ходе учебного процесса и, при необходимости, своевременно внести коррективы. Текущий контроль по дисциплине «Иностранный профессиональный язык» проводится преподавателями ИЯ по учебно-методическим материалам, используемым в образовательном процессе.

2. Промежуточный контроль в форме зачета проверяет уровень сформированности коммуникативных умений по видам речевой деятельности, а также навыки владения языковым материалом в рамках изученных тем за определенный отрезок времени по окончании 8 учебного семестра. Промежуточный контроль по дисциплине «Иностранный профессиональный язык» проводится преподавателями ИЯ по материалам, разработанным преподавателями данной кафедры.

Требования к зачёту:

1. К зачету допускаются студенты, выполнившие предусмотренное программой количество работ и сдавшие тексты для домашнего перевода.

2. Для получения зачета необходимо:

а) перевести текст по профессиональной тематике;

б) высказаться по одной из тем, изученной в течение семестра.

Оценка освоения материала проводится в рамках комплексного уровня сложности в соответствии с универсальной шкалой, которая используется в вузе:

84 - 100 баллов – 5 «отлично»

67 - 83 балла – 4 «хорошо»

50 - 66 баллов – 3 «удовлетворительно»

0 – 49 баллов – 2 «неудовлетворительно».

Оценочные средства для инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья выбираются с учетом их индивидуальных психофизических возможностей

Категории студентов	Виды оценочных средств	Форма контроля и оценки результатов обучения
С нарушением слуха	Тесты	Преимущественно письменная проверка
	Вопросы к зачету	
С нарушением зрения	Вопросы к зачету	Преимущественно устная проверка (индивидуально)

С нарушением опорно-двигательного аппарата	Тесты	Преимущественно письменная проверка
	Вопросы к зачету	

Проведение текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации студентов-инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья при необходимости организуется с учетом особенностей психофизического развития, индивидуальных возможностей и состояния здоровья. Форма проведения промежуточной аттестации для студентов с ограниченными возможностями здоровья устанавливается индивидуально (устно, письменно на бумаге, письменно на компьютере, в форме тестирования и т.п.). При необходимости студенту с ограниченными возможностями здоровья предоставляется дополнительное время для подготовки ответа на зачете.

Для осуществления процедур текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся разработанный фонд оценочных средств может быть адаптирован для лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, что позволит оценить достижение ими запланированных в основной образовательной программе результатов обучения и уровень сформированности всех компетенций, заявленных в образовательной программе.

Разработчик _____
подпись

инициалы, фамилия