

**Перечень теоретических и практических заданий к зачету
по СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной
деятельности
(3 курс, 6 семестр 2026-2027 уч. г.)**

Форма контроля: Контрольная работа (Опрос)

Описательная часть: По выбору выполнить 1 теоретическое задание и 1 практическое задание

Перечень теоретических заданий:

Задание №1

*Раскройте скобки, используйте в предложении **will** или **be going to**:*

- **will** — спонтанное решение, принятое в данный момент;
- **be going to** — запланированное действие в ближайшем будущем: намерение, план.

1. I'm ill. I _____ (call) the doctor.
2. — Tim has broken his leg and stays at home. — Sorry to hear that. I _____ (visit) him tomorrow.
3. It's Julia's birthday today. She's bought much food. She _____ (cook) a lot.
4. — My bags are terribly heavy today. — Really? I _____ (give) you a lift.
5. — Do you know Kate's phone number? — I've bad memory for phone numbers, but I _____ (look) for it in my notebook.
6. My uncle has bought bricks. He _____ (build) a house in the country.
7. — Has he decided how to spend the money? — Yes, he _____ (buy) a car.
8. — Haven't you taken my key? I can't find it. — Just a minute. I _____ (look) for it.
9. — Jack didn't pass his exam yesterday. — Oh, what _____ he _____ (do)?
10. — There is somebody at the door. — I _____ (open).

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно составлены 9-10 предложений
4	Верно составлены 7-8 предложений
3	Верно составлены 6-7 предложений

Задание №2

*Раскройте скобки, используйте в предложении **will** или **be going to**:*

- **will** — спонтанное решение, принятое в данный момент;

- **be going to** — запланированное действие в ближайшем будущем: намерение, план.

1. I'm ill. I _____ (call) the doctor.
2. — Tim has broken his leg and stays at home. — Sorry to hear that. I _____ (visit) him tomorrow.
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8. — Haven't you taken my key? I can't find it. — Just a minute. I _____ (look) for it.
9. — Jack didn't pass his exam yesterday. — Oh, what _____ he _____ (do)?
10. — There is somebody at the door. — I _____ (open).

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно составлены 9-10 предложений
4	Верно составлены 7-8 предложений
3	Верно составлены 6-7 предложений

Задание №3

Подготовьте пересказ текста.

The profession of a maintenance technician

Engineering is one of the most ancient occupations in history. Engineering is concerned with creating devices, structures and systems to satisfy some human requirements and designing is central to this activity. Without the skills included in the broad field of engineering our present-day civilization never could have evolved. I made up my mind to become a flight engineer that is why I decided to enter the Aircraft Faculty.

The flight engineers (aircraft maintenance mechanics) are members of flight crew. They prepare the aircraft for flight. They must know lots of specific characteristics of different types of aircraft. All mechanical and electrical devices aboard planes, must work properly. Their duties are: routine servicing, maintenance of aircraft, determination and repair of faults, maintaining or overhauling aircraft and components.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Текст пересказан точно.
4	Пересказ с 2-мя смысловыми ошибками.
3	В пересказе допущены лексические ошибки.

Задание №4

Переведите на английский язык:

- 1) Не ешь столько мороженого.
- 2) Не выходи на улицу без шапки.
- 3) Остайся посмотреть телепрограмму с нами.
- 4) Попроси Ника принести словарь.
- 5) Пригласи их в гости.
- 6) Переходите улицу только на перекрестке.
- 7) Проводи меня домой.
- 8) Не ссорься с родителями.
- 9) Не перебивай меня.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно переведены 9 предложений.
4	Верно переведены 6-8предложений.
3	Верно переведены 5 предложений.

Задание №5

Переведите на английский язык:

- 1) Не ешь столько мороженого.
- 2) Не выходи на улицу без шапки.
- 3) Остайся посмотреть телепрограмму с нами.
- 4) Попроси Ника принести словарь.
- 5) Пригласи их в гости.
- 6) Переходите улицу только на перекрестке.
- 7) Проводи меня домой.
- 8) Не ссорься с родителями.

9) Не перебивай меня.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно переведены 9 предложений.
4	Верно переведены 6-8 предложений.
3	Верно переведены 5 предложений.

Задание №6

Подготовьте пересказ текста.

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Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Текст пересказан точно.
4	Пересказ с 2-мя смысловыми ошибками.
3	В пересказе допущены лексические ошибки.

Задание №7

Выберите вопросительное слово для образования вопроса:

1. (What/How) do you say it in English?
2. (Where/What) are you from?
3. (What's/How's) your name?
4. (Where/What) do you work?

5. (Who's/What's) your favourite actor?
6. (Who's/What's) your favourite film?
7. (How much/How many) are these books?
8. (How much/How many) sisters have you got?

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Употреблены верно 8 вопросительных слов
4	Употреблены верно 6-7 вопросительных слов
3	Употреблены верно 5 вопросительных слов

Задание №8

Вставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в страдательном залоге

1. I ... always ... presents on my birthday (to give);
2. This poem by Pushkin (to write);
3. New blocks of flats every year (to build);
4. The telegram yesterday (to send);
5. The window before the lesson (to open);
6. New school next year (to build);
7. What at the market at this season of the year (to sell);
8. This exercise at the last lesson (to do);
9. The seaside by many people (to visit).

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно вставлены глаголы в 9 предложениях
4	Верно вставлены глаголы в 7-8 предложениях
3	Верно вставлены глаголы в 5-6 предложениях

Задание №9

Выберите вопросительное слово для образования вопроса:

1. (What/How) do you say it in English?
2. (Where/What) are you from?
3. (What's/How's) your name?
4. (Where/What) do you work?
5. (Who's/What's) your favourite actor?
6. (Who's/What's) your favourite film?
7. (How much/How many) are these books?
8. (How much/How many) sisters have you got?

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Употреблены верно 8 вопросительных слов
4	Употреблены верно 6-7 вопросительных слов
3	Употреблены верно 5 вопросительных слов

Задание №10

Вставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в страдательном залоге

1. I ... always ... presents on my birthday (to give);
2. This poem by Pushkin (to write);
3. New blocks of flats every year (to build);
4. The telegram yesterday (to send);
5. The window before the lesson (to open);
6. New school next year (to build);
7. What at the market at this season of the year (to sell);
8. This exercise at the last lesson (to do);
9. The seaside by many people (to visit).

Оценка	Показатели оценки

5	Верно вставлены глаголы в 9 предложениях
4	Верно вставлены глаголы в 7-8 предложениях
3	Верно вставлены глаголы в 5-6 предложениях

Задание №11

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

“Steel”

Steel is an **alloy** of iron and **carbon**. It is strong and **stiff**, but corrodes easily through **rusting**. The amount of carbon in a steel **influences** its **properties** considerably. Steels are widely used in industry because of their properties. Steels of low carbon **content** (mild steels) are quite **ductile** and are used in the manufacture of sheet iron, wire, and pipes. Medium – carbon steels are used as structural steels. Both mild and medium – carbon steels are suitable for **forging** and **welding**. High – carbon steels are used in cutting tools, **surgical instruments**, razor blades and **springs**.

The inclusion of other elements affect the properties of the steel. Manganese gives **toughness**. Steel containing silicon is used for transformer cores or electromagnets. The addition of chromium gives corrosion resistance, so we can get rust-proof steels. Heating in the presence of carbon or nitrogen-rich materials is used to form a hard surface on steel.

2. Употребите подходящие по смыслу слова из предлагаемых в скобках вариантов:

1. It is strong and stiff, but (corrects | corrugates | corrodes) easily.
2. The amount of carbon in a steel influences its (prosperities | proportion | protectors | properties).
3. (High | hind) – carbon steels are suitable for forging.
4. Steel containing 4 per cent silicon is used for (translate | transmit | transport | transformer) cores or electromagnets.
5. Heating in the (presence | present | premise) of carbon is used to form a hard surface on steel.
6. The inclusion of other elements (affects | effects | elects) the properties of the steel.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно выполнены оба задания.

4	Допущены 2 ошибки во втором задании.
3	Выполнено только первое задание.

Задание №12

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

“Steel”

Steel is an **alloy** of iron and **carbon**. It is strong and **stiff**, but corrodes easily through **rusting**. The amount of carbon in a steel **influences** its **properties** considerably. Steels are widely used in industry because of their properties. Steels of low carbon **content** (mild steels) are quite **ductile** and are used in the manufacture of sheet iron, wire, and pipes. Medium – carbon steels are used as structural steels. Both mild and medium – carbon steels are suitable for **forging** and **welding**. High – carbon steels are used in cutting tools, **surgical instruments**, razor blades and **springs**.

The inclusion of other elements affect the properties of the steel. Manganese gives **toughness**. Steel containing silicon is used for transformer cores or electromagnets. The addition of chromium gives corrosion resistance, so we can get rust-proof steels. Heating in the presence of carbon or nitrogen-rich materials is used to form a hard surface on steel.

2. Употребите подходящие по смыслу слова из предлагаемых в скобках вариантов:

1. It is strong and stiff, but (corrects | corrugates | corrodes) easily.
2. The amount of carbon in a steel influences its (prosperities | proportion | protectors | properties).
3. (High | hind) – carbon steels are suitable for forging.
4. Steel containing 4 per cent silicon is used for (translate | transmit | transport | transformer) cores or electromagnets.
5. Heating in the (presence | present | premise) of carbon is used to form a hard surface on steel.
6. The inclusion of other elements (affects | effects | elects) the properties of the steel.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно выполнены оба задания.
4	Допущены 2 ошибки во втором задании.

3	Выполнено только первое задание.
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Задание №13

Подготовьте пересказ по теме Процессы обработки стали.

“Methods of steel heat treatment.”

Quenching is a heat treatment when metal at a high temperature is rapidly cooled by **immersion** in water or oil. Quenching makes steel harder and more brittle.

Tempering is a heat treatment **applied** to steel and certain alloys. Tempering temperatures depend on the composition of the steel but a frequently between 100 and 650°C. Higher temperatures usually give a softer product. The colour of the **oxide film** produced on the surface of the heated metal often serves as the indicator of its temperature.

Annealing is a heat treatment in which a material at high temperature is cooled slowly. After cooling the metal again becomes malleable and ductile.

All these methods of steel heat treatment are used to obtain steels with certain mechanical properties.

Vocabulary:

to immerse – погружать

to apply – применять

oxide film – оксидная пленка

annealing – отпуск, отжиг

tempering – нормализация, отпуск после закалки

quenching – закалка

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Пересказ полный
4	Допущены 2 лексические ошибки
3	Допущены 2 лексические ошибки, нарушен порядок слов в предложении

Задание №14

Подготовьте пересказ по теме Процессы обработки стали.

“Methods of steel heat treatment.”

Quenching is a heat treatment when metal at a high temperature is rapidly cooled by **immersion** in water or oil. Quenching makes steel harder and more brittle.

Tempering is a heat treatment **applied** to steel and certain alloys. Tempering temperatures depend on the composition of the steel but a frequently between 100 and 650°C. Higher temperatures usually give a softer product. The colour of the **oxide film** produced on the surface of the heated metal often serves as the indicator of its temperature.

Annealing is a heat treatment in which a material at high temperature is cooled slowly. After cooling the metal again becomes malleable and ductile.

All these methods of steel heat treatment are used to obtain steels with certain mechanical properties.

Vocabulary:

to immerse – погружать

to apply – применять

oxide film – оксидная пленка

annealing – отпуск, отжиг

tempering – нормализация, отпуск после закалки

quenching – закалка

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Пересказ полный
4	Допущены 2 лексические ошибки
3	Допущены 2 лексические ошибки, нарушен порядок слов в предложении

Задание №15

Прочитайте и переведите текст.

Airplanes are prepared for flight by ground personnel. These are the people who maintain aircraft. Every flight of a modern jet liner must be very thoroughly prepared by its ground crew. The ground crew of an aircraft are maintenance engineers, technicians, mechanics and other specialists who test, maintain and repair aircraft's major parts and systems. The maintenance engineer must know the whole of his aircraft very thoroughly. He tells his technicians and mechanics what and how to do in each case if trouble. Different aircraft parts and systems require different aviation specialists for their maintenance. The ground crew usually work at the aircraft parking place and do only minor repairs. Engine overhauls and major repairs of aircraft are done by specialists in the overhaul hangar.

Задание. Продолжите предложения, исходя из содержащейся в тексте информации:

1. В состав наземного экипажа входят...
2. Обязанностями наземного экипажа являются...
3. Инженер по эксплуатации должен...

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Понято содержание текста и верно выполнено задание
4	Задание выполнено не полностью
3	Содержание теста понято неточно, задание выполнено с ошибками

Задание №16

Вставьте глаголы, данные в скобках, в страдательном залоге

1. I ... always ... presents on my birthday (to give);
2. This poem ... by Pushkin (to write);
3. New blocks of flats ... every year (to build);
4. The telegram ... yesterday (to send);
5. The window ... before the lesson (to open);
6. New school ... next year (to build);

7. What ... at the market at this season of the year (to sell);

8. This exercise ... at the last lesson (to do);

9. The seaside ... by many people (to visit).

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно вставлены глаголы в 9 предложениях
4	Верно вставлены глаголы в 7-8 предложениях
3	Верно вставлены глаголы в 5-6 предложениях

Задание №17

Прочитайте диалог и выполните задание:

_Today I am going to show you how airplanes are prepared for flight and what ground personnel is doing.

_My brother is a civil aviation pilot. He sometimes tells us about accidents. Is it really dangerous to fly a modern jet liner?

_It is no more dangerous than walking in the street. But the airplane must be very thoroughly prepared by the ground crew.

_What are these people?

_They are aircraft maintenance technicians, mechanics and other aviation specialists who maintain the major parts, systems and controls of an aircraft.

_Does this personnel actually repair the plane?

_The ground crew usually do only minor repairs. Their main duty is to keep the plane trimmed and ready for flight.

_But who does major repairs?

_Major repairs and overhauls are done by technicians and engineers in the overhaul hangar.

Дополните предложения:

1. Airplanes are prepared for flight by....

2. Flying a modern jet liner is no more dangerous than...

3. Major repairs and overhauls are done by...

4. The main duty of the ground crew is to...
5. Minor repairs are done by...
6. The major parts and systems of an aircraft are maintained by...
7. The aircraft's powerplant and controls are kept trimmed and ready by.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Правильно дополнены все предложения
4	Правильно дополнены 5-6 предложений
3	Правильно дополнены 4 предложения

Задание №18

Употребите глаголы в нужном времени:

1. He (go) out when the weather (get) warmer.
2. I (wait) for you until you (come) back from school.
3. I am afraid the train (start) before we (come) to the station.
4. We (go) to the country tomorrow, if the weather (to be fine).
5. We (not pass) the exam next year if we (not work) hard.
6. If you (not drive) more carefully you (have) an accident.
7. You (be) late if you (not take) a taxi.
8. We (not to have) dinner until you (come).

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно выполнены все предложения
4	Верно выполнены 6-7 предложений
3	Верно выполнены 5 предложений

Задание №19

Образуйте предложения в повелительном наклонении, объединив две части:

1. Don't smoke near petrol tank! The petrol might explode!
 2. Don't use a metal ladder near electrical wire
 3. When you use a drilling machine, don't hold the workpiece with your hand
 4. Don't use a grinder without guard and goggles
 5. Don't strike a match in a dark room.
- a) It might be petrol or gas in the room.
 - b) The petrol might explode!
 - c) because you might get shock.
 - d) because a piece of metal might go in your eye!
 - e) because you might cut your hand.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно выполнены все предложения
4	Верно выполнены 4 предложения
3	Верно выполнены 3 предложения

Задание №20

Образуйте предложения в повелительном наклонении, объединив две части:

1. Don't smoke near petrol tank! The petrol might explode!
 2. Don't use a metal ladder near electrical wire
 3. When you use a drilling machine, don't hold the workpiece with your hand
 4. Don't use a grinder without guard and goggles
 5. Don't strike a match in a dark room.
- a) It might be petrol or gas in the room.
 - b) The petrol might explode!
 - c) because you might get shock.

d) because a piece of metal might go in your eye!

e) because you might cut your hand.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно выполнены 5 предложений
4	Верно выполнены 4 предложения
3	Верно выполнены 3 предложения

Задание №21

Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты для английских словосочетаний.

1. an alloy of iron and carbon хирургические инструменты
2. sheet iron, wire and pipes прочный и жесткий
3. low carbon content легко корродирует
4. strong and stiff низкое содержание углерода
5. addition of silicon добавление кремния
6. corrodes easily твердый и хрупкий
7. suitable for forging and welding нержавеющая сталь
8. stainless пригодны дляковки и сварки
9. surgical instruments листовое железо, проволока, трубы

сплав железа и углерода

режущие инструменты

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Все термины переведены верно.
4	Допущена 1 ошибка.
3	Допущены 2 ошибки.

Задание №22

1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. The most important metal in industry is . . .

- a). Lead
- b). Iron
- c). Silicon

2. Steel is an alloy of . . .

- a). Iron and lead
- b). Iron and plastics
- c). Iron and carbon

3. . . . corrodes easily through rusting

- a). Stainless
- b). Steel
- c). Special steel

4. Medium-carbon steels contain from . . . percent carbon.

- a). 0.02 to 0.4
- b). 1.4 to 1.5
- c). 0.2 to 0.4

5. Both mild and medium-carbon steels are suitable for: . . .

- a). Forging and annealing
- b). Forging and drawing
- c). Forging and welding

6. Steels of low carbon content are . . .

- a). Ductile
- b). Hard
- c). Brittle

7. High-carbon steels are used . . .

- a). As structural steels
- b). In razor blades
- c). As sheet iron

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно выполнены 7 предложений
4	Верно выполнены 6 предложений
3	Верно выполнены 5 предложений

Задание №23

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. The most important metal in industry is . . .

- a). Lead
- b). Iron
- c). Silicon

2. Steel is an alloy of . . .

- a). Iron and lead
- b). Iron and plastics
- c). Iron and carbon

3. . . . corrodes easily through rusting

- a). Stainless
- b). Steel
- c). Special steel

4. Medium-carbon steels contain from . . . percent carbon.

- a). 0.02 to 0.4
- b). 1.4 to 1.5
- c). 0.2 to 0.4

5. Both mild and medium-carbon steels are suitable for: . . .

- a). Forging and annealing
- b). Forging and drawing
- c). Forging and welding

6. Steels of low carbon content are . . .

- a). Ductile
- b). Hard
- c). Brittle

7. High-carbon steels are used . . .

- a). As structural steels
- b). In razor blades
- c). As sheet iron

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно выполнены 7 предложений
4	Верно выполнены 6 предложений
3	Верно выполнены 5 предложений

Задание №24

Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты для английских словосочетаний.

1. an alloy of iron and carbon хирургические инструменты
2. sheet iron, wire and pipes прочный и жесткий
3. low carbon content легко коррозия
4. strong and stiff низкое содержание углерода
5. addition of silicon добавление кремния
6. corrodes easily твердый и хрупкий
7. suitable for forging and welding нержавеющая сталь
8. stainless пригодны дляковки и сварки
9. surgical instruments листовое железо, проволока, трубы
сплав железа и углерода

режущие инструменты

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно выбраны 9 терминов
4	Верно выбраны 7-8 терминов
3	Верно выбраны 5-6 терминов

Задание №25

Поставьте глагол в Present Perfect или Past Simple:

1. Tom (go) to the cinema yesterday
2. John is playing a game of tennis. He (play) for 2 hours.
3. I (book) the tickets two weeks ago for the concert of classical music.
4. The teacher (speak) English since the beginning of this lesson.
5. I (to have) my breakfast.
6. He (to have) his breakfast an hour ago.

7. The Smiths (to invite) us to dinner last Saturday.
8. They (to invite) many guests to their Christmas party.
9. We (to buy) a lot of things, put them into the fridge.
10. She (to be) to London a lot of times.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно выполнены 10 предложений
4	Верно выполнены 7-9 предложений
3	Верно выполнены 6 предложений

Перечень практических заданий:

Задание №1

Задание. Извлеките информацию из предложенной инструкции, запишите письменный перевод, обращая внимание на глаголы в повелительном наклонении.

TEXT How to drill a hole in a steel plate (инструкция)

1. Before you touch the drilling machine, check that the power is off.
2. Insert the key in the chuck.
3. Insert the bit between the jaws.
4. Before you use the drill, make sure that the bit is tight.
5. Mark the hole on the plate.
6. Put the plate into a vice.
7. Move the vice until the bit is over the mark.
8. Tighten the table and the vice.
9. Switch on the power.
10. Lower the bit and drill the hole carefully.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
--------	-------------------

5	Правильно переведены 9-10 предложений
4	Правильно переведены 7-8 предложений
3	Правильно переведены 6 предложений

Задание №2

Задание. Извлеките информацию из предложенной инструкции, запишите письменный перевод, обращая внимание на глаголы в повелительном наклонении.

TEXT How to drill a hole in a steel plate (инструкция)

1. Before you touch the drilling machine, check that the power is off.
2. Insert the key in the chuck.
3. Insert the bit between the jaws.
4. Before you use the drill, make sure that the bit is tight.
5. Mark the hole on the plate.
6. Put the plate into a vice.
7. Move the vice until the bit is over the mark.
8. Tighten the table and the vice.
9. Switch on the power.
10. Lower the bit and drill the hole carefully.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Правильно переведены 9-10 предложений
4	Правильно переведены 7-8 предложений
3	Правильно переведены 6 предложений

Задание №3

Вставьте местоимения some, any, no:

1. There is _____ milk in the cup, but it is very cold.
2. There is _____ bread on the table. I can't make sandwiches.
3. Are there _____ oranges in the bag?

4. There isn't _____ cheese in the fridge.
5. There are _____ flowers in the vase. They are red.
6. There are _____ carrots in the fridge. I can't make soup.
7. There is _____ coffee in the cup, but it is very hot.
8. Is there _____ cheese in the fridge?
9. There isn't _____ juice in the glass.
10. There are _____ grapes on the plate. They are green.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно вставили все местоимения
4	Верно вставили 7-9 местоимений
3	Верно вставили 5-6 местоимений

Задание №4

Сопоставьте названия инструментов и станков.

- 1.Токарный станок; a) drilling tool;
- 2.Буровой инструмент; b) lathe;
- 3.Фрезерный станок; c) cutting machine;
- 4.Шлифовальная машина; d) grinding machine;
- 5.Отрезной станок; e) milling tool.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно сопоставлены 5 терминов
4	Верно сопоставлены 4 термина
3	Верно сопоставлены 3 термина

Задание №5

Сопоставьте названия инструментов и станков.

- 1.Токарный станок; a) drilling tool;
- 2.Буровой инструмент; b) lathe;
- 3.Фрезерный станок; c) cutting machine;
- 4.Шлифовальная машина; d) grinding machine;

5.Отрезной станок; e) milling tool.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно сопоставлены 5 терминов
4	Верно сопоставлены 4 термина
3	Верно сопоставлены 3 термина

Задание №6

Вставьте местоимения some, any, no:

1. There is _____ milk in the cup, but it is very cold.
2. There is _____ bread on the table. I can't make sandwiches.
3. Are there _____ oranges in the bag?
4. There isn't _____ cheese in the fridge.
5. There are _____ flowers in the vase. They are red.
6. There are _____ carrots in the fridge. I can't make soup.
7. There is _____ coffee in the cup, but it is very hot.
8. Is there _____ cheese in the fridge?
9. There isn't _____ juice in the glass.
10. There are _____ grapes on the plate. They are green.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно вставили все местоимения
4	Верно вставили 7-9 местоимений
3	Верно вставили 5-6 местоимений

Задание №7

Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующим словам:

половинный разрез, полное сечение, соединительные сечения, плоскость резки, чертеж.

Geometric Construction

Drawing consists of construction of primitive geometric forms viz. points, lines and planes that serve the building blocks for more complicated geometric shapes and defining the position of object in space.

The shapes of objects are formed from primitive geometric forms. These are point, line, plane, solid, doubly curved surface and object, warped surface. The basic 2-D geometric primitives, from which other more complex geometric forms are derived: points, lines, circles, and arcs.

A section view is a view used on a drawing to show an area or hidden part of an object by cutting away or removing some of that object. The cut line is called a "cutting plane", and can be done in several ways.

Here show the several methods or types of “section views”: Visualizing the Cutting Plane, Full Section...It is very important to Visualize what the part will look like after it is cut open. In a full section, the cutting plane line passes fully through the part. Half Section is used to the exterior and interior of the part in the same view. Revolved Sections is used to show a small portion of a drawing. Assembly Sections show how parts fit together.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно указаны 5 соответствий.
4	Верно указаны 4 соответствия.
3	Верно указаны 3 соответствия.

Задание №8

Прочитайте диалог "На практике":

_Today I am going to show you how airplanes are prepared for flight and what ground personnel is doing.

_My brother is a civil aviation pilot. He sometimes tells us about accidents.Is it really dangerous to fly a modern jet liner?

_It is no more dangerous than walking in the street.But the airplane must be very thoroughly prepared by the ground crew.

_What are these people?

_They are aircraft maintenance technicians,mechanics and other aviation specialists who maintain the major parts, systems and controls of an aircraft.

_Does this personnel actually repair the plane?

_The ground crew usually do only minor repairs.Their main duty is to keep the plane trimmed and ready for flight.

_But who does major repairs?

_Major repairs and overhauls are done by technicians and engineers in the overhaul hangar.

Дополните предложения:

1. Airplanes are prepared for flight by....
2. Flying a modern jet liner is no more dangerous than...
3. Major repairs and overhauls are done by...

4. The main duty of the ground crew is to...
5. Minor repairs are done by...
6. The major parts and systems of an aircraft are maintained by...
7. The aircraft's powerplant and controls are kept trimmed and ready by.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Правильно дополнены 7 предложений
4	Правильно дополнены 5-6 предложений
3	Правильно дополнены 4 предложения

Задание №9

Откройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму (условные предложения I типа):

1. He (go) out when the weather (get) warmer.
2. I (wait) for you until you (come) back from school.
3. I am afraid the train (start) before we (come) to the station.
4. We (go) to the country tomorrow, if the weather (to be fine).
5. We (not pass) the exam next year if we (not work) hard.
6. If you (not drive) more carefully you (have) an accident.
7. You (be) late if you (not take) a taxi.
8. We (not to have) dinner until you (come).

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	8 предложений выполнены верно
4	6-7 предложений выполнены верно
3	5 предложений выполнены верно

Задание №10

Подберите соответствующий перевод к словам, обозначающим инструменты и материалы для черчения.

1. protractor; а) чертежная линейка, наугольник;

2. compass; b) треугольник;

3. t-square; с) циркуль;

4. triangles; d) измеритель;

5. dividers; e) лекало;

6. pencil sharpener; f) транспортир;

7. eraser; g) технический карандаш;

8. french curve; h) масштабная линейка;

9. drawing scale; i) ластик;

10. technical pencil. j) точилка.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Количество правильных ответов 10
4	Количество правильных ответов 8-9.
3	Количество правильных ответов 7

Задание №11

Выберите глагол в нужном залоге (действительном или страдательном) из предложенных:

1. The lesson . . . by these boys yesterday.

a) was missed;

b) missed.

2. Cotton dresses . . . by girls now.

a) do not wear;

b) are not worn.

3. My father usually . . . newspapers in the evening.

a) reads;

b) is read.

4. Tomorrow we . . . of our results at the exam.

a) shall inform;

b) shall be informed.

5. We . . . our friends to evening party.

a) invited;

b) were invited.

6. Pupils . . . to rest after classes.

a) are allowed;

b) allow.

7. The dinner . . . in an hour.

a) will cook;

b) will be cooked.

8. She . . . the dialogue by heart.

a) was learnt;

b) learnt.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Вставлен верный глагол в 8 предложениях.
4	Вставлен верный глагол в 6-7 предложениях
3	Вставлен верный глагол в 5 предложениях

Задание №12

Выберите глагол в нужном залоге (действительном или страдательном) из предложенных:

1. The lesson . . . by these boys yesterday.
 - a) was missed;
 - b) missed.
2. Cotton dresses . . . by girls now.
 - a) do not wear;
 - b) are not worn.
3. My father usually . . . newspapers in the evening.
 - a) reads;
 - b) is read.
4. Tomorrow we . . . of our results at the exam.
 - a) shall inform;
 - b) shall be informed.
5. We . . . our friends to evening party.
 - a) invited;
 - b) were invited.
6. Pupils . . . to rest after classes.
 - a) are allowed;
 - b) allow.
7. The dinner . . . in an hour.
 - a) will cook;
 - b) will be cooked.
8. She . . . the dialogue by heart.
 - a) was learnt;
 - b) learnt.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
--------	-------------------

5	Вставлен верный глагол в 8 предложениях.
4	Вставлен верный глагол в 6-7 предложениях
3	Вставлен верный глагол в 5 предложениях

Задание №13

Откройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму (условные предложения I типа):

1. He (go) out when the weather (get) warmer.
2. I (wait) for you until you (come) back from school.
3. I am afraid the train (start) before we (come) to the station.
4. We (go) to the country tomorrow, if the weather (to be fine).
5. We (not pass) the exam next year if we (not work) hard.
6. If you (not drive) more carefully you (have) an accident.
7. You (be) late if you (not take) a taxi.
8. We (not to have) dinner until you (come).

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	8 предложений выполнены верно
4	6-7 предложений выполнены верно
3	5 предложений выполнены верно

Задание №14

Подберите соответствующий перевод к словам, обозначающим инструменты и материалы для черчения.

1. protractor; а) чертежная линейка, наугольник;
2. compass; б) треугольник;
3. t-square; с) циркуль;
4. triangles; d) измеритель;

5. dividers; e) лекало;
6. pencil sharpener; f) транспортир;
7. eraser; g) технический карандаш;
8. french curve; h) масштабная линейка;
9. drawing scale; i) ластик;
10. technical pencil. j) точилка.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Количество правильных ответов 10
4	Количество правильных ответов 8-9.
3	Количество правильных ответов 7

Задание №15

Прочитайте текст и выполните задание.

Text

Metals are materials most widely used in industry because of their properties. The study of the production and properties of metals is known as metallurgy. Metals vary greatly in their properties. For example, lead is soft and can be bent by hand, while iron can be worked only by hammering at red heat. The ways of metalworking depend on its properties. All metals can be formed by drawing, rolling, hammering and extrusion. Metals can be worked using machine-tools, such as lathe, milling machine, shaper and grinder. Many metals can be melted and cast in moulds, but special conditions are required for metals reacted with air. Metals are important in industry because they can be easily deformed into useful shapes.

Задание. Выберите правильный перевод словосочетаний из текста:

most widely used

1. расстояние между атомами
2. правильное расположение
3. широко используемый

4. ширина детали

hammering

1. заготовка
2. ковка
3. обработка
4. закалка

drawing

1. волочение
2. удлинение
3. рисование
4. прокатка

properties of metals

1. усталость металла
2. ползучесть металла
3. свойства металлов
4. обработка металлов

can be formed

1. могут деформироваться
2. носить форму
3. изменять форму
4. могут обрабатываться

rolling

1. пробежка
2. закалка
3. прокатка
4. ползучесть

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Выбраны 6 лексических значений словосочетаний в соответствии с содержанием текста
4	Выбраны 5 лексических значений словосочетаний в соответствии с содержанием текста
3	Выбраны 4 лексических значения словосочетаний в соответствии с содержанием текста

Задание №16

Откройте скобки и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму (условные предложения I типа):

1. He (go) out when the weather (get) warmer.
2. I (wait) for you until you (come) back from school.
3. I am afraid the train (start) before we (come) to the station.
4. We (go) to the country tomorrow, if the weather (to be fine).
5. We (not pass) the exam next year if we (not work) hard.
6. If you (not drive) more carefully you (have) an accident.
7. You (be) late if you (not take) a taxi.
8. We (not to have) dinner until you (come).

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	8 предложений выполнены верно
4	6-7 предложений выполнены верно
3	5 предложений выполнены верно

Задание №17

Прочитайте текст и выполните задание.

Text

Metals are materials most widely used in industry because of their properties. The study of the production and properties of metals is known as metallurgy. Metals vary greatly in their properties. For example, lead is soft and can be bent by hand, while iron can be worked only by hammering at red heat. The ways of metalworking depend on its properties. All metals can be formed by drawing, rolling, hammering and extrusion. Metals can be worked using machine-tools, such as lathe, milling machine, shaper and grinder. Many metals can be melted and cast in moulds, but special conditions are required for metals reacted with air. Metals are important in industry because they can be easily deformed into useful shapes.

Задание. Выберите правильный перевод словосочетаний из текста:

most widely used

1. расстояние между атомами
2. правильное расположение
3. широко используемый
4. ширина детали

hammering

1. заготовка
2. ковка
3. обработка
4. закалка

drawing

1. волочение
2. удлинение

3. рисование
4. прокатка

properties of metals

1. усталость металла
2. ползучесть металла
3. свойства металлов
4. обработка металлов

can be formed

1. могут деформироваться
2. носить форму
3. изменять форму
4. могут обрабатываться

rolling

1. пробежка
2. закалка
3. прокатка
4. ползучесть

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Выбраны 6 лексических значений словосочетаний в соответствии с содержанием текста
4	Выбраны 5 лексических значений словосочетаний в соответствии с содержанием текста
3	Выбраны 4 лексических значения словосочетаний в соответствии с содержанием текста

Задание №18

Переведите предложения, обращая внимание на разницу между Participle I и Participle II:

1. That man reading a book is the most capable specialist in our laboratory.
2. The book read by the teacher was about the heroes of our country.
3. The man showing the diagrams is our teacher.
4. The diagram shown above is very interesting.
5. Translating the text we learn a lot of new words.
6. The text translated by the student contained many new words.
7. I studied the book on physics written by our teacher.
8. Writing an exercise I understood how to use the Present Progressive Tense.

Показатели

1. Показатель №1 (**Оценка: 5**)

Верно переведены 8 предложений

2. Показатель №2 (**Оценка: 4**)

Верно переведены 6-7 предложений

3. Показатель №3 (**Оценка: 3**)

Верно переведены 5 предложений

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно переведены 8 предложений
4	Верно переведены 6-7 предложений
3	Верно переведены 5 предложений

Задание №19

Найдите в тексте эквиваленты следующим словам:

половинный разрез, полное сечение, соединительные сечения, плоскость резки, чертеж.

Geometric Construction

Drawing consists of construction of primitive geometric forms viz. points, lines and planes that serve the

building blocks for more complicated geometric shapes and defining the position of object in space.

The shapes of objects are formed from primitive geometric forms. These are point, line, plane, solid, doubly curved surface and object, warped surface. The basic 2-D geometric primitives, from which other more complex geometric forms are derived: points, lines, circles, and arcs.

A section view is a view used on a drawing to show an area or hidden part of an object by cutting away or removing some of that object. The cut line is called a “cutting plane”, and can be done in several ways. Here show the several methods or types of “section views”: Visualizing the Cutting Plane, Full Section...It is very important to Visualize what the part will look like after it is cut open. In a full section, the cutting plane line passes fully through the part. Half Section is used to the exterior and interior of the part in the same view. Revolved Sections is used to show a small portion of a drawing. Assembly Sections show how parts fit together.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно указаны 5 соответствий.
4	Верно указаны 4 соответствия.
3	Верно указаны 3 соответствия.

Задание №20

Прочитайте диалог "На практике":

_Today I am going to show you how airplanes are prepared for flight and what ground personnel is doing.

_My brother is a civil aviation pilot. He sometimes tells us about accidents.Is it really dangerous to fly a modern jet liner?

_It is no more dangerous than walking in the street.But the airplane must be very thoroughly prepared by the ground crew.

_What are these people?

_They are aircraft maintenance technicians,mechanics and other aviation specialists who maintain the major parts, systems and controls of an aircraft.

_Does this personnel actually repair the plane?

_The ground crew usually do only minor repairs.Their main duty is to keep the plane trimmed and ready for flight.

_But who does major repairs?

_Major repairs and overhauls are done by technicians and engineers in the overhaul hangar.

Дополните предложения:

1. Airplanes are prepared for flight by....
2. Flying a modern jet liner is no more dangerous than...
3. Major repairs and overhauls are done by...
4. The main duty of the ground crew is to...
5. Minor repairs are done by...
6. The major parts and systems of an aircraft are maintained by...
7. The aircraft's powerplant and controls are kept trimmed and ready by.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Правильно дополнены 7 предложений
4	Правильно дополнены 5-6 предложений
3	Правильно дополнены 4 предложения

Задание №21

Выберите глагол в Present Perfect :

1. Two years ago he (buy) this car 1. bought 2. has bought
2. ... you (ever/be) to Italy? 1. were 2. have been
3. My mother not yet (make) a cake 1. made 2. has made
4. My friend (visit) me yesterday 1. visited 2. has visited
5. I (see) him yesterday 1. have seen 2. saw
6. We just (see) a good film 1. have seen 2. saw
7. He ... never (fly) in a plane 1. flew 2. has flown
8. They (go) to a cafe last Sunday 1. went 2. have gone

Оценка	Показатели оценки

5	Верно выполнены 8 предложений.
4	Верно выполнены 6-7 предложений.
3	Верно выполнены 5 предложений.

Задание №22

Образуйте страдательный залог:

1. I ... always ... presents on my birthday (to give);
2. This poem by Pushkin (to write);
3. New blocks of flats every year (to build);
4. The telegram yesterday (to send);
5. The window before the lesson (to open);
6. New school next year (to build);
7. What at the market at this season of the year (to sell);
8. This exercise at the last lesson (to do);
9. The seaside by many people (to visit).

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно выполнены 9 предложений
4	Верно выполнены 7-8 предложений
3	Верно выполнены 6 предложений

Задание №23

Образуйте страдательный залог:

1. I ... always ... presents on my birthday (to give);
2. This poem by Pushkin (to write);
3. New blocks of flats every year (to build);
4. The telegram yesterday (to send);

5. The window before the lesson (to open);
6. New school next year (to build);
7. What at the market at this season of the year (to sell);
8. This exercise at the last lesson (to do);
9. The seaside by many people (to visit).

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно образован страдательный залог в 9 предложениях
4	Верно образован страдательный залог в 7-8 предложениях
3	Верно образован страдательный залог в 5-6 предложениях

Задание №24

Выберите глагол в Present Perfect :

1. Two years ago he (buy) this car 1. bought 2. has bought
2. ... you (ever/be) to Italy? 1. were 2. have been
3. My mother not yet (make) a cake 1. made 2. has made
4. My friend (visit) me yesterday 1. visited 2. has visited
5. I (see) him yesterday 1. have seen 2. saw
6. We just (see) a good film 1. have seen 2. saw
7. He ... never (fly) in a plane 1. flew 2. has flown
8. They (go) to a cafe last Sunday 1. went 2. have gone

Параметры

На оценку 5

Верно выполнены 8 предложений.

На оценку 4

Верно выполнены 6-7 предложений.

На оценку 3

Верно выполнены 5 предложений.

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Верно выполнены 8 предложений.
4	Верно выполнены 6-7 предложений.
3	Верно выполнены 5 предложений.

Задание №25

Metals and their use

It is known that metals are very important in our life. Metals have the greatest importance for industry. All machines and other engineering construction have metal parts; some of them consist only of metal parts.

There are large groups of metals:

- 1) Simple metals- more or less pure chemical elements.
- 2) Alloys are materials consisting of a simple metal combined with other elements.

About two thirds of all elements found in the earth are metal, but not all metals may be used in industry. Those metals, which are used in industry, are called engineering metals. The most important engineering metal is iron (Fe) which, in the form of alloys with carbon (C) and other elements, finds greater use than any other metal. Metal consisting of iron combined with some other elements are known as ferrous metal; all the other metals are called nonferrous metals. The most important nonferrous metals are copper (Cu), aluminum (Al), lead (Pb), zinc (Zn), tin (Sn), but all these metals are used much less, than ferrous metals, because the ferrous metals are much cheaper.

Engineering metals are used in industry in the form of alloys because the properties of alloys are much better than the properties of pure metals. Only aluminum may be largely used in the form of a simple metal.

People began to use metals after wood and stone, but now metals are more important for our industry than these two old materials. Metals have such a great importance because of their useful properties. Metals are much stronger and harder than wood and that is why some engineering constructions and machines were impossible when people did not know how to produce and how to use metals. Metal is not so brittle as stone, which was the first, engineering material for people. Strength, hardness, and plasticity of metals are the properties, which made metals so useful for industry. It is possible to find some very plastic wood, but it will be much softer than many metals; stone may be very hard, but it is not plastic at all. Only metals have a combination of there three most useful engineering properties.

But it is much more difficult to get the metals from the earth in which they are found than to find some stone or wood, than is why people began to use metals after stone and wood. The first metal, which was produced by the people, was copper; iron was produced much later.

Different metals are produced in different ways, but almost all the metals are found in the form of metal

ore (iron ore copper ore, etc.)

The ore is a mineral consisting of a metal combined with some impurities. In order to produce a metal from some metal ore, we must separate these impurities from the metal; that is done by metallurgy.

Answer the questions:

1. Which metal is the most important for industry?
2. What is an alloy?
3. How do we call alloys consisting of iron combined with carbon?
4. Why are ferrous metals used more largely than nonferrous?
5. What properties of metals make them so useful for engineering?

Оценка	Показатели оценки
5	Даны правильные развернутые ответы на 5 вопросов
4	Даны правильные развернутые ответы на 4 вопроса.
3	Даны ответы на 3 вопроса с допущением некоторых неточностей.