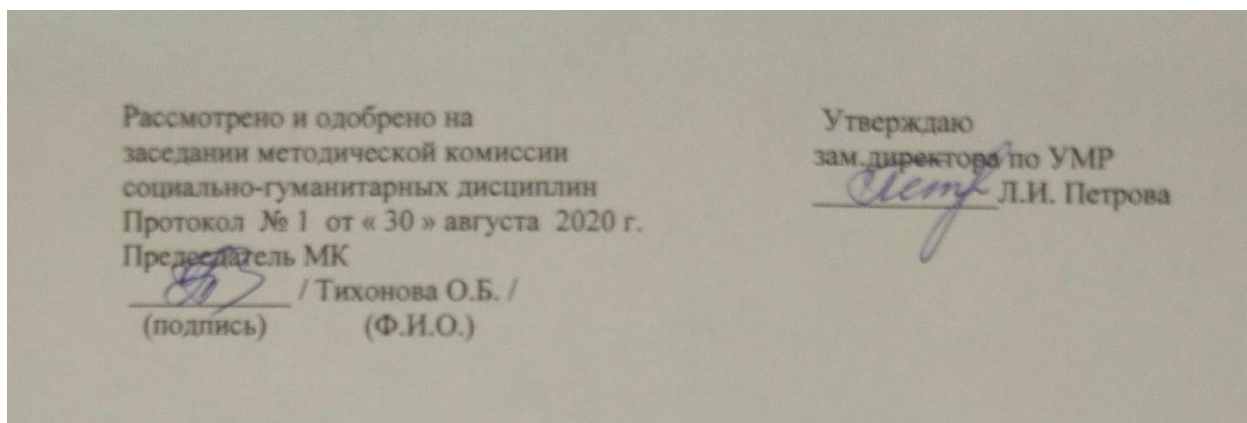


Государственное бюджетное
профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Кунгурский сельскохозяйственный колледж»



Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств
по учебной дисциплине
ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык
по специальности 35.02.07 Механизация сельского хозяйства
базовой подготовки

2020 г.



Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств учебной дисциплины **ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык** разработан в соответствии с требованиями федерального государственного образовательного стандарта (далее – ФГОС) среднего общего образования, федерального государственного стандарта среднего профессионального образования (далее – СПО) по специальности: **35.02.07 Механизация сельского хозяйства**, базовой подготовки программы учебной дисциплины **ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык**.

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языка

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1. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

1.1. Область применения

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств предназначен для проверки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык Программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена (ППССЗ) по специальности 35.02.07. «Механизация сельского хозяйства» базовой подготовки.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС по специальности следующими умениями, знаниями:

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык обучающийся должен **уметь**:

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.

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен **знать**:

З1 - лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности, которые готовят к освоению *общих компетенций*:

ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 3. Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.

ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и в команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.

ОК 7. Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), за результат выполнения заданий.

ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

ОК 9. Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.

1.2. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

Комплекс контрольно-оценочных средств позволяет оценивать освоение умений и усвоение знаний:

Освоенные умения, усвоенные знания	Форма контроля и оценивания
У1	Текущий контроль в форме устного ответа (монологическое сообщение, диалог-расспрос; диалог-интервью, ролевая игра); Текущий контроль в форме выполнения индивидуальных письменных заданий, мини – проектов.
У2	Промежуточный контроль в форме дифференцированного зачета (перевод текстов профессиональной направленности)
У3	Текущий контроль в форме тестов, лексико-грамматических упражнений;
З1	Текущий контроль в форме индивидуальных лексико-грамматических заданий (контрольных работ) диктантов, тестов.

	Промежуточный контроль в форме дифференцированного зачета

Формой аттестации по учебной дисциплине является *дифференцированный зачет*.

2. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

2.1. В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих результатов по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык.

Таблица 1.1

Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Показатели оценки результатов	Форма контроля и оценивания
Умения:		
У1 общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы	Свободно ведет диалог в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, с использованием аргументации, эмоционально-оценочных средств	Диалог устный опрос, подготовка и защита рефератов подготовка и защита слайд-презентаций
У2 переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности	бегло читает и переводит аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), с использованием основных видов чтения в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи	Работа с текстами, Лексико-грамматические упражнения индивидуальный устный контроль

У3 самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;	- свободно описывает явления, событий; - излагает факты в письме личного и делового характера; - заполняет различные виды анкет, сообщает сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка.	индивидуальный устный контроль, тестирование работа над проектом
Знания:		
З1 лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности	- знает новые лексические единицы, связанные с тематикой данного этапа и с соответствующими ситуациями общения; - использует новые значения изученных глагольных форм (видовременных, неличных), средства и способы выражения модальности, условия, предположения, причины, следствия, побуждения к действию; - владеет лингвострановедческой, страноведческой и социокультурной информацией, расширенной за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения; - составляет тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения, в том числе инструкции и нормативные документы по	Лексические тесты Лексико-грамматические упражнения Контрольные работы устный опрос, тестирование Страноведческие тесты Викторины Работа с текстом Сочинения (эссе)

	специальностям СПО.	
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3. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины:

Текущий контроль успеваемости и промежуточная аттестация по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык проводится с целью определения степени соответствия уровню освоения образовательных результатов требованиям Программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена (ППССЗ), Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта (далее – ФГОС) по специальности 35.02.07 Механизация сельского хозяйства, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки РФ от 28 июля 2014 г. № 833, предъявляемых к выпускнику по данной специальности.

Текущий контроль успеваемости обучающихся – это систематическая проверка усвоения образовательных результатов, проводимая преподавателем на текущих занятиях согласно расписанию учебных занятий в соответствии специальности.

Промежуточная аттестация обучающихся – процедура, проводимая с целью оценки качества освоения обучающимися содержания части учебной дисциплины в рамках проведения зачета в форме письменной контрольной работы или теста.

Комплект материалов промежуточной аттестации представлен в виде контрольных работ, тестов и заданий для дифференцированного зачета и комплекта преподавателя (комплект модельных ответов).

3.1. Формы и методы оценивания

Предметом оценки служат результаты освоения, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык.

3.2. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины

3.2.1. Типовые задания для текущего контроля.

Контрольная работа № 1

1. Прочитайте утверждения 1—6 и следующий за ними текст. Установите соответствие между утверждениями и содержанием текста. Запишите в таблицу цифру, если утверждение верное, цифру 0, если утверждение неверное.

1. Students generally are required to attend lectures at Oxford.
2. At some colleges students must change clothes to dinner.
3. In a short stroll one can pass the house where Christopher Wren discovered his comet.
4. Tolkien wrote notes for the Hobbit trilogy in one of Oxford's pubs.
5. Mathematician Charles Lutwidge Dodgson wrote a children's book called *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* in Oxford.
6. Margaret Thatcher and John Kennedy studied at Oxford.

For 800 years the University of Oxford has been polishing minds and confusing outsiders in roughly equal measure. It is a place where students generally aren't required to attend lectures, don't receive grades, seldom study anything outside their chosen subject, and take just three sets of exams during the course of their college careers — “one to get in and two to get out,” as one alumnus told me.

“There are more rules and traditions than you can imagine,” Owen Sheers, a cheerful but slightly shell-shocked-looking first-year student, told me toward the end of his first week in New College. “At my college you dress one way if you go to the first sitting of dinner, another way if you go to the second. It's very confusing.”

A confusion of tradition is perhaps an inevitable consequence of a place so deeply steeped in history. In a short stroll you can pass the house where Edmund Hailey discovered his comet; the site of Britain's oldest public museum, the Ashmolean; the hall where architect Christopher Wren drew his first plans; the pub where J.R.R. Tolkien wrote notes for the Hobbit trilogy (it stands opposite the pub where Thomas Hardy made similar preparations for *Jude the Obscure*), the track where Roger Bannister ran the first sub-four-minute mile; the meadow where a promising young mathematician named Charles Lutwidge Dodgson refined *The Formulae of Plane Trigonometry, An Elementary Treatise on Determinants* and — oh yes — a children's trifle called *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*.

Walk down the broad and curving High Street and you follow in the footsteps of Samuel Johnson, Adam Smith, Edward Gibbon, Jonathan Swift, Roger Bacon, Oscar Wilde, Graham Greene, T. S. Eliot, C. S. Lewis, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, and Bill Clinton, to name just a few who have worked and studied here.

1	2	3	4	5	6

2. Вы услышите пять высказываний. Установите соответствие между высказываниями каждого говорящего А–Е и утверждениями, данными в списке 1–6. Используйте каждое утверждение из списка 1–6 только один раз. В задании есть одно лишнее утверждение. Запишите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The speaker says what language he/she wants to learn and why.

2. The speaker talks about language education in his/her country.
3. The speaker explains what language he/she finds difficult to learn.
4. The speaker explains how to learn a foreign language quickly.
5. The speaker talks about the most popular language in the world.
6. The speaker explains how to teach a foreign language to children.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Утверждение							

Speaker A

I've always been very good at languages. I can speak English and French and it helps a lot as I'm in the export business. When we worked on some contracts with Russian companies, I decided to learn Russian. I take lessons regularly and I've learned a lot of words, but there are very difficult grammar rules in Russian, and there are so many exceptions! I'm not sure I'll ever be able to speak it.

Speaker B

My friends don't think that learning foreign languages is important – English is understood everywhere. I don't agree with them. I want to start learning Italian. It's a lovely language and it sounds beautiful. I've got a pen-pal Mario, who lives in Italy, and I want to go there next year. I think Mario will appreciate my speaking Italian. And travelling is more enjoyable when you can communicate with the locals in their language.

Speaker C

English is my native language and I don't have any problems when I travel – people can speak English everywhere. That's why I don't feel motivated to learn foreign languages at school. But according to the curriculum, I must learn two foreign languages. We start learning the first one at the age of seven. Usually it's French or German. At the age of 13 or 14 we choose the second language - Italian, Spanish, Chinese or others.

Speaker D

Languages are very important in modern life. But learning languages is very difficult and time consuming. The quickest way to learn a language is to go the country where it's spoken. It works, however, only if you communicate outside the classroom a lot. Watching the news, reading newspapers and writing notes and emails helps a lot too. But the most important thing is not to speak your native language to anyone.

Speaker E

Lots of adults want to learn foreign languages but have no time for it. Children, on the other hand, have enough time but they lack motivation. The easiest way to get children to speak a foreign language is to use it in a game. Young children are not able to understand language rules, but they can easily imitate their teacher. Pictures and toys work very well too – children pick up new words for toys very quickly.

3. Write a short composition about your plans for the future. Remember to say:
 - if you are going to continue your education, why
 - what subject you would like to specialize in
 - if your friends support you in your choice, why/why not.

Контрольная работа № 2

1. Прочтите текст, выберите верный вариант ответа на вопросы после текста.

St. Paul's Cathedral

St. Paul's Cathedral is situated in the City of London. It was designed by Sir Christopher Wren (1632-1723) who was not only an architect but also one of the best geometers of his day, a mathematician and astronomer. It took Wren 35 years to build the Cathedral which is the greatest of English Churches. It is considered to be a fine specimen of Renaissance architecture.

The Cathedral is 515 ft long and 180 ft wide. Its famous dome is the largest church dome in the world after St. Peter's in Rome. The Cathedral is Gothic in plan but the details are classic Renaissance. In one of the twin baroque towers there is one of the largest bells in the world, Great Paul, weighing 17, 5 tons.

Inside there is a wonderful mixture of architectural work, paintings, mosaics and statues which are monuments to generals and admirals who are buried there and among them admiral Nelson and the Duke of Wellington (under his command the army of the allies defeated Napoleon at Waterloo in 1815).

When Christopher Wren was 90 he was carried here once a year so that he could see his beautiful work. He himself is buried in the Cathedral. There is no monument to Christopher Wren but on his tomb in the centre of the Cathedral there is an inscription which reads: "If you seek a monument, look around". The inscription is in Latin.

St. Paul's Cathedral was partly destroyed in 1941 by a direct hit from bombs. After the war it was restored.

I. The text is about ...

- 1) the interior of St. Paul's Cathedral.
- 2) Sir Christopher Wren.
- 3) Renaissance architecture.
- 4) Christopher Wren's masterpiece.

II. Complete the sentence according to the text.

In one of the towers of St. Paul's Cathedral one can see ...

- 1) one of the largest bells in the world.
- 2) the monument to Christopher Wren.
- 3) the tombs of Nelson and Wellington.
- 4) the largest church dome in the world.

III. Choose the right sentence.

- 1) St. Paul's Cathedral was designed by Sir Christopher Wren who was not only an architect but also one of the best writers of his day.
- 2) The dome of St. Paul's Cathedral is the largest church dome in the world after St. Peter's.
- 3) The Cathedral is Gothic in plan but the details are baroque and classic Renaissance.
- 4) Christopher Wren is buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, where there is a beautiful monument to him with an inscription in Latin.

IV. Arrange the sentences according to the text.

- 1) Christopher Wren was carried here once a year.
- 2) St. Paul's Cathedral was restored after World War II.
- 3) It took Wren 35 years to build the Cathedral.
- 4) Great Paul weight about 17, 5 tons.

2. Из четырех предложенных вариантов выберите единственно правильный.

1. Mike is looking for ... job. a) a b) the c) an d) –
2. I want those books. Please give ... to me. a) they b) them c) those d) these

3. It was 10 o'clock. I ... leave.a) mustb) hadc) have tod) had to
4. If I don't know a word I ... in my dictionary.a) lookb) look forc) look upd) look at
5. How much money do you spend ... food each month?a) onb) atc) ford) to
6. You should ... alone at night.a) not driveb) not to drivec) don't drived) not driven
7. She is a kind of person ... likes to go to parties.a) whichb) whoc) whomd) where
8. Tom ... study hard but now he doesn't study very hard.
a) useb) didn't use toc) usedd) used to
9. Have you ever been to England? Yes, I ... there last year.
a) was beingb) had beenc) have beend) was
10. He was supposed ... after the matter.a) to lookb) lookc) lookedd) looking
11. Before you ..., don't forget to turn off the TV set.
a) will leaveb) leftc) leaved) have left
12. I heard a knock on the door but when I opened it there was ... outside.
a) somebodyb) nobodyc) anyoned) anything
13. Why is Mike late? He has ... missed the nine o'clock train or something really serious has happened to him.a) eitherb) neitherc) bothd) so
14. Will you give me two ... stamps?a) elseb) stillc) mored) another
15. Can you tell us ... amusing story?a) anotherb) otherc) else d) more

3. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Mary.

... I'm so impressed! Last weekend our class visited the Museum of the Moving Image. We learnt about the history and magic of cinema and TV. We could even try to draw our own cartoon film! I enjoyed it very much! We also met characters from the past and asked them different questions.

*What was the last museum you visited? Did you enjoy it?
With love, Mary.*

Write her a letter and answer the questions.

Ask three questions about the Museum of the Moving Image.

Write 100—120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Контрольная работа № 3

1. Прочитайте текст с пропусками, обозначенными номерами A22—A28. Эти номера соответствуют заданиям A22—A28, в которых представлены возможные варианты ответов. Обведите номер выбранного вами варианта ответа.

Customs and Traditions

In the United States most people celebrate their birthdays on the day of the month they were born. Birthdays are celebrated with family and friends. Invitations are sent for a party and mothers usually cook birthday cake decorated with candles. The number of candles **A1**_____

the age of the birthday person. After the candles are lighted, the person **A2**_____ three wishes and then blows the candles out in one breath so the wishes will come true. Everybody sings "Happy Birthday" and wishes the person health and long life. It is **A3**_____ to bring or send birthday cards and gifts to the birthday person. Many people send flowers; other gifts may be clothing, books, or perfumes. There are birthstones and flowers for each month of the year which can also be **A4**_____ presents. Parties for children are usually held at home. At children's parties, children **A5**_____ birthday hats and get souvenirs from the birthday child. Sometimes birthdays are celebrated at school in the classroom with classmates. Mothers bring cake, candy, and refreshments for the whole class. Some parties are catered at restaurants. Parents reserve a special room for the birthday group and supply the

refreshments and decorations. Some birthdays are special. Girls have a special celebration for the sixteenth birthday, called “sweet sixteen”. The eighteenth birthday is important because it is the legal **A6** _____ age. The legal age for driving and drinking alcohol **A7** _____ with each state

A1	1	is	2) represents	3) considers	4) resembles
A2	1	thinks	2) does	3) makes	4) realizes
A3	1	custom	2) usually	3) generally	4) traditional
A4	1	appropriate	2) necessary	3) needed	4) distinctive
A5	1	dress	2) wear	3) bear	4) carry
A6	1	election	2) voting	3) own	4) middle
A7	1	differs	2) different	3) varies	4) similar

2. Выполните задания, выбрав правильный вариант ответа.

1. Переведите на русский язык следующие сочетания слов и определите используемые средства словообразования.

Unpaid job, an unknown writer, freshly-maid tea, a poorly-dressed old man, a shortened dress, an inattentive listener, a hardly-recognizable man, an unforgettable performance, changeable weather, a sleepless night.

2. Поставьте правильное местоимение.

She speaks to (we, us, ourselves) every morning.

(She, her, hers) and John gave money to the boy.

Mary and (I, my, me) will go to the movie.

Mr. Johns cut (he, himself, his) shaving.

(Your, yours) book is English and (my, mine) is not.

3. Поставь правильное наречие или прилагательное.

Rita plays the piano (well, good). The girl speaks (fluently, fluent).

The sun shines (brightly, bright). The music sounded (noisy, noisily).

I don't like to drink (bitter, bitterly) tea.

4. Употребите правильную степень прилагательного.

His job is (important, more important, the most important) than his friend's.

He plays the piano (well, better, the best) of all.

Last week was (hot, hotter, the hottest) than this week.

Physics is (difficult) subject at college.

Our institute is (old) than the college.

The book is as (interesting) as the film.

5. Поставь правильную временную форму глагола.

I (practice) the piano every day.

They (drive) to Moscow Tomorrow.

Mary (swim) now.

She (meet) her friend yesterday near college.

John (go) to France last year.

Bob already (see) this film.

When his mother entered the room children (watch) TV.)

Tomorrow at this time we (do) lessons.

6. Поставь предложения в Passive

Students speak English at the lessons.

My parents read interesting book.

We bought a nice dress in the shop yesterday.

The teacher asked me at the lesson last week.

I will clean the room on Saturday.

Mary will finish the story tomorrow.

7. Составь предложения, используя придаточные (if/when clause)

1. if you go to the country... a) enjoy the beauty of the countryside
2. when you stay in the country... b) visit museums and galleries
3. if you live in the city... c) take long walks in the forest

8. Составь свои собственные предложения

If I visit London,

If I have a long holiday

If I have a lot of money

Контрольная работа № 4

1. Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. I want to become a teacher _____.

- A. when I will leave school B. when I leave school
C. when I am leaving school D. when I had left school

2. The Sahara is _____ desert in the world.

- A. the hottest B. hottest C. the most hot D. the hotter

3. John is not interested _____ politics.

- A. about B. in C. for D. over

4. I am sure we _____ before.

- A. have never met B. haven't never met
C. didn't met D. had met

5. I don't know _____.

- A. where this museum B. where is this museum
C. where this museum is D. this museum is this

6. They were in Spain last summer, _____?

- A. were they B. isn't it C. didn't they D. weren't they

7. When I came home late in the evening, _____?

- A. had already had dinner B. have already had dinner
C. have been having dinner D. had dinner

8. New Year Day is _____ popular in Britain than Christmas.

- A. more less B. more little C. less D. little

9. _____ Michelangelo began painting the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel.

- A. At the age of 33 B. At 33 years
C. At the age of 33 years D. At the age of 33 years

10. The cost of living in our country has _____ again.

- A. rose B. raised C. picked up D. risen

11. I want _____ at the airport.

- A. you meeting me B. that you meet me C. you to meet me D. you meet me

12. What _____ we are having!

A. the rainy weather B. a rainy weather C. rainy weathers D. rainy weather

13. Who _____ to go to the cinema with us?

A. want B. does want C. wants D. is wanting

14. The teacher asked me _____ for the lesson.

A. was I ready B. if I was ready C. if was I ready D. that I was ready

15. I think that John Lennon is _____ musicians in the world.

A. greatest one of B. the greatest C. one of greatest D. one of the greatest

2. Установите соответствие между текстами 1–5 и заголовками А–F. Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании есть один лишний заголовок.

A. Geographical position

B. Education

C. The famous town

D. State holiday

E. Pages of history

F. Sights

1. More than 80 percent of New Zealand's population are Britons or Europeans. That's why the New Zealand school system is similar to the British one. Education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 16. The school year starts in January (after the summer holidays) and ends in December. In most schools wearing a school uniform is obligatory. For New Zealand teenagers daily life takes place in school where they stay up to the late afternoon.

2. Canada occupies most of the northern North America continent as well as some islands. It stretches from the Atlantic Ocean in the east to the Pacific Ocean in the west. It's also washed by the Arctic Ocean in the north. The country was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot, an Italian sea captain. About 2% of the Canadian territory is covered with ice. The eastern part of the country is mainly valleys and plains. The western territories are made up of the Cordilleras.

3. Most Americans simply call the Independence Day the "Fourth of July". It always falls on this day, and it celebrates the signing of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. At that time, the people of the 13 British colonies were involved in a war which had begun in 1775. The colonists were fighting for freedom from the English. The Declaration of Independence stated it clearly. For the first time in history the colonies were defined as the United States of America.

4. With great weather, great events and terrific crowds Australia Day in Melbourne in 2010 was one of the best ever! It is a day for all Australians to get together and, in whatever way they choose, celebrate being Australian. 1788 is when the British Fleet first arrived at Sydney Cove and lifted the British flag. Now, major cities throughout the country celebrate the national day with parades, free food, and different events.

5. Cambridge lies in East Anglia, about 50 miles north of London. The river Cam flows through it. It gets the name Cambridge from the river. It's a compact green city. There is always something to do and to see in the city: walk in the parks and gardens, visit museums and galleries, enjoy the festivals or relax in small cafés. The city is best known as the home of Cambridge University, one of the world's best universities. It was founded in 1209 and it consists of 30 colleges.

Тексты	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Заголовки							

3. You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Mary.

*... I'm so impressed! Last weekend our class visited the Museum of the Moving Image. We learnt about the history and magic of cinema and TV. We could even try to draw our own cartoon film! I enjoyed it very much! We also met characters from the past and asked them different questions.
What was the last museum you visited? Did you enjoy it?
With love, Mary.*

Write her a letter and answer the questions.

Ask three questions about the Museum of the Moving Image.

Write 100—120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.

Контрольная работа № 5