

**Санкт-Петербургское государственное бюджетное
профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Академия управления городской средой, градостроительства и печати»**



КОМПЛЕКТ КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

**по текущему контролю успеваемости
и промежуточной аттестации
по учебной дисциплине**

ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена

по специальности

10.02.05 Обеспечение информационной безопасности автоматизированных систем

Санкт-Петербург
2023 г.

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта по специальности 10.02.05 Обеспечение информационной безопасности автоматизированных систем, утвержденного приказом Минобрнауки России от 09.12.2016 № 1553, в соответствии с рабочей программой учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств рассмотрен на заседании методического совета СПб ГБПОУ «АУГСГиП»

Протокол № 2 от «29» ноября 2023 г.

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств одобрен на заседании цикловой комиссии общетехнических дисциплин и компьютерных технологий

Протокол № 4 от «21» ноября 2023 г.

Председатель цикловой комиссии: Караченцева М.С.



Разработчики: преподаватели СПб ГБПОУ «АУГСГиП»

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1. ПАСПОРТ КОМПЛЕКТА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС по специальности 10.02.05 «Обеспечение информационной безопасности автоматизированных систем» следующими умениями, знаниями, которые формируют профессиональную компетенцию, и общими и профессиональными компетенциями:

У1 Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

У2 Переводить (со словарём) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

У3 Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

З1 Знать лексический (1200 -1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарём) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.

ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности, применительно к различным контекстам.

ОК 02. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и интерпретацию информации, необходимой для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 03. Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие.

ОК 04. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно взаимодействовать с коллегами, руководством, клиентами.

ОК 09. Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 10. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

ПК 1.1. Производить установку и настройку компонентов автоматизированных (информационных) систем в защищенном исполнении в соответствии с требованиями эксплуатационной документации.

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

Текущий контроль освоения обучающимися программного материала учебной дисциплины проводится с целью объективной оценки качества освоения программы учебной дисциплины, а также стимулирования учебной работы обучающихся, мониторинга результатов образовательной деятельности, подготовки к промежуточной аттестации и обеспечения максимальной эффективности учебно-воспитательного процесса.

2. РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ, ПОДЛЕЖАЩИЕ ПРОВЕРКЕ

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

Таблица 1

Контроль и оценка результатов освоения дисциплины

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения
<i>Умения</i>	
У1 Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; У2 Переводить (со словарём) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; У3 Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;	Выполнение практических работ Задания для дифференцированного зачета
<i>Знания</i>	
З1 Знать лексический (1200 -1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарём) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	Письменный зачёт по темам; Задания для дифференцированного зачета

3. ОЦЕНКА ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

3.1. Текущий контроль. Задания для текущей аттестации

Проводится преподавателем на учебных занятиях, согласно календарно-тематическому плану. Формы текущего контроля выбраны, исходя из методической целесообразности.

Таблица 2

Распределение контрольных точек по дисциплине

Дидактические единицы	Проверяемые ОК, У, З	Формы контроля (наименование контрольной точки)	
		Текущая аттестация	Промежуточная аттестация
Тема 1.1. Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких.	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК10 У1, У2	Практическая работа №1 Составить описание знаменитой личности.	Устные и письменные задания на дифференцированном зачете
Тема 1.2. Города и страны.	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК10 У1, У2	Практическая работа №2 Вы потерялись в городе и пытаетесь найти дорогу в пункт назначения.	
Тема 1.3. Межличностные отношения.	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК10 У1, У2	Практическая работа № 3 Составить монологическое высказывание на тему «С кем у меня складываются хорошие отношения»	
Тема 1.4. Здоровый образ жизни.	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК10 У1, У2	Практическая работа № 4 Составить монолог на тему «Ваше отношение к ЗОЖ».	
Тема 1.5. В магазине.	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК10 У1, У2	Практическая работа № 5 Составить диалог на тему «Вы покупаете одежду и просите продавца помочь. Узнайте условия возврата покупки»	
Тема 1.6. Природа и человек.	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК10 У1, У2	Практическая работа № 6 Просмотр ролика на тему «Загрязнение окружающей среды». Обозначить проблемы и пути решения, затронутые в ролике.	
Тема 1.7. У врача.	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК10 У1, У2	Практическая работа № 7 Составить диалог «На приёме у врача».	
Тема 1.8. Разговор по телефону.	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК10 У1, У2	Практическая работа № 8 Звонок в авиакомпанию с целью узнать стоимость билета.	
Тема 1.9. В аэропорту.	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК10 У1, У2	Практическая работа № 9 Составить диалог на тему «Регистрация в аэропорту. Заполнение миграционной карты».	

Тема 1.10. В гостинице.	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК11	Практическая работа № 10 Звонок в отель «Бронирование номера в
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	У1, У2	отеле».
Тема 1.11. В ресторане.	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК10 У1, У2	Практическая работа № 11 Диалог на тему «Заказ еды в ресторане».
Тема 1.12. Образование и карьера.	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК10 У1, У2	Практическая работа № 12 Монологическая речь на тему «Роль образования в Вашей жизни».
Тема 1.1. – Тема 1.12	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК10 У1, У2	Контрольная работа № 1
Тема 2.1. Информационные технологии	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК10 У2, У3, 31	Практическая работа № 13 Написать работу на тему: «Информационные технологии: за и против»
Тема 2.2. Информационная безопасность	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК10 У2, У3, 31	Практическая работа № 14 Перевод фрагмента отчета программы Risk Watch
	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК10 31	Контрольная работа № 2
Тема 2.3. Компьютерные вирусы и анти-вирусные средства	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК10 У2, У3, 31	Практическая работа № 15 Написать эссе на тему: «Как не стать жертвой компьютерного вируса».
Тема 2.4. Компьютерные сети и интернет-сервисы	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК10 У1, У2, 31	Практическая работа № 16 Составить диалог на тему: сравнительная характеристика поисковых систем.
	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК10 31	Контрольная работа № 3
Тема 2.5. Деловая документация	ОК 1- ОК 4 ОК 9 – ОК10 У2, У3, 31	Практическая работа № 17 Написать деловое письмо-запрос коммерческого предложения.

3.2. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины
3.2.1. Типовые задания для оценки знаний и умений (текущий контроль)

ЭТАЛОНЫ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ ПРАКТИЧЕСКИХ РАБОТ

Практическая работа № 1 по теме 1.1. Описание людей: друзей, родных и близких.

Инструкция для обучающихся

- Внимательно читайте текст задания.
- Дайте развернутые ответы на поставленные вопросы.
- Проявите логичное построение и поддержание беседы.
- Используйте словарный запас и грамматические структуры с учетом предложенной речевой ситуацией.
- Правильно произносите все звуки, так чтобы Ваша речь легко воспринималась на слух.

Время выполнения задания – 1 час 30 мин

Задание: Составить описание знаменитой личности.

Для выполнения задания, рекомендуется:

Подумать о человеке, которого вы бы хотели описать.

Описать внешность человека: рост, телосложение, волосы, глаза, нос, рот, лицо.

Описать ваше представление о характере данного человека.

Соблюдать правила порядка слов в английском предложении.

Соблюдать грамматические правила простого настоящего и простого прошедшего времен.

Соблюдать правила использования to be, to have

Эталон ответа:

I believe everyone is trying to communicate something to the others through their looks. Famous people are very much in the spotlight most of the time, so they take great pains to appear their best and hire hordes of stylists and beauty consultants to advise them. Therefore, it is often hard to predict from their appearance where the real person is behind all the disguise.

I'd like to describe the appearance of the Russian president Vladimir Putin. He is not a tall man, but strong built and stocky. His face looks stern and expressive at the same time. He is neatly dressed and wears a white shirt and a black jacket with a black tie. Vladimir Putin's clothes look restrained and official. His clothes show that the president is a serious and strong person.

Практическая работа № 2 по теме 1.2. Города и страны.

Инструкция для обучающихся

- Внимательно читайте текст задания.
- Дайте развернутые ответы на поставленные вопросы.
- Проявите логичное построение и поддержание беседы.

- Используйте словарный запас и грамматические структуры с учетом предложенной речевой ситуацией.
- Правильно произносите все звуки, так чтобы Ваша речь легко воспринималась на слух.

Время выполнения задания – 1 час 30 мин

Задание: Парная работа. Вы потерялись в городе и пытаетесь найти дорогу в пункт назначения.

Для выполнения задания, рекомендуется:

- 1. Разделиться на пары
- 2. Представить ситуацию: - Студент А: вы потерялись в городе и не можете найти дорогу в пункт назначения. Вам нужно позвонить другу и описать место вашего расположения. И выяснить, как вам добраться до нужной точки. - Студент В: вам нужно выяснить, где находится ваш друг, что находится поблизости. И сориентировать его в местности. Подсказать дорогу.
- 3. Использовать лексический материал по теме город.
- 4. Использование конструкции there is/ there are
- 5. Соблюдать правила порядка слов в английском предложении.
- 6. Соблюдать грамматические правила простого настоящего и простого прошедшего времен.
- 7. Соблюдать правила построения вопросов в английском языке.

Эталон ответа:

Visitor: Can you tell me how to reach the bank please?

Policeman: Which bank? There are two: the Allied Irish Bank and the Bank of Ireland.

Visitor: I have an AIB pass card and I want to withdraw money from the bank.

Policeman: You need to go to the Allied Irish Bank which is near the local shopping centre, Dunnes Stores.

Visitor: How do I get there? I have no knowledge of this area.

Policeman: Cross the road and turn left at the other side. Walk along the footpath until you reach the traffic lights. You will see a shopping centre on the right hand side. Walk across the road and turn right after the shopping centre. Keep going straight for about 100m and the bank is to your left.

Visitor: It sounds very complicated. How far is it from here?

Policeman: It's not so complicated. It's about five minutes walk from here. I can draw a map for you if you wish.

Visitor: Oh, I would really appreciate that. By the way will I be going North or South?

Policeman: You will be going northwards. You are now in the Western part of the city and the Allied Irish Bank is situated in the North East. Here's a rough sketch of the area.

Практическая работа № 4. По теме 1.4. Здоровый образ жизни.

Инструкция для обучающихся

- Внимательно читайте текст задания.
- Дайте развернутые ответы на поставленные вопросы.
- Продемонстрируйте логичное построение и поддержание беседы.
- Используйте словарный запас и грамматические структуры с учетом предложенной речевой ситуацией.

● Правильно произносите все звуки, так чтобы Ваша речь легко воспринималась на слух.

Время выполнения задания – 1 час 30 мин

Задание: Составить монолог на тему «Ваше отношение к ЗОЖ».

Для выполнения задания, рекомендуется:

1. Порассуждать на тему ЗОЖ. Что это: просто временное модное веяние, или действительно стиль жизни?
2. Описать вашу позицию по поводу ЗОЖ: придерживаетесь ли вы его, занимаетесь ли спортом, поддерживаете правильное питание или нет.
3. Что в вашем понимании правильное питание?
4. Есть ли в вашем окружении люди, которые придерживаются ЗОЖ. Или занимаются спортом?
5. Описать ваше отношение к курению, употреблению алкоголя. Как вы относитесь к людям, которые курят, употребляют алкоголь.
6. Использование лексического материала по теме “ЗОЖ”
7. Соблюдать правила порядка слов в английском предложении.
8. Соблюдать грамматические правила простого настоящего и простого прошедшего времен.
9. Соблюдать правила использования to be, to have
10. Применять навыки использования степени сравнения прилагательных
11. Использовать фразовые глаголы.

Эталон ответов:

Nowadays more and more people strive to live healthily and lead healthy lifestyle. I can say that I am one of them. For me leading a healthy lifestyle means eating healthy food and doing a lot of physical activity. I gave up eating junk food three years ago and I don't regret it. Eating hamburgers and drinking cola will not lead you to a healthy state of body. What is more, it can really harm your health. It is considered that all diseases come from nerves but I believe that they come from the food we eat. I hate sedentary lifestyle so for me an essential part of a healthy living is physical activity. I go jogging every morning and go to the gym three times per week. It not only helps me to keep fit, but also allows me to clean my thoughts and refill my “batteries”. I am glad to see more and more people in parks in the morning or see that there are some new fitness centers opening yearly. I believe that one day we all will understand how important it is to live healthily.

Практическая работа № 8 по теме 1.8. Разговор по телефону

Инструкция для обучающихся

- Внимательно читайте текст задания.
- Дайте развернутые ответы на поставленные вопросы.
- Продемонстрируйте логичное построение и поддержание беседы.
- Используйте словарный запас и грамматические структуры с учетом предложенной речевой ситуацией.
- Правильно произносите все звуки, так чтобы Ваша речь легко воспринималась на слух.

Время выполнения задания – 1 час 30 мин

Задание: Составить диалог: “Звонок в банк с целью узнать готовность банковской карты.”

Для выполнения задания, рекомендуется:

1. Разделиться на пары:
2. Представить, что вам нужно позвонить в банк, чтобы получить необходимую информацию:
 - а. Студент А - клиент: Вы звоните в банк. Вам нужно узнать необходимые документы для открытия счета. Задать вопросы сотруднику банка, попросить соединить его с лицом, отвечающим по данным вопросам. Предоставить необходимую информацию о вас.
 - б. Студент В - банковский сотрудник: вы отвечаете на звонок. Вам нужно проконсультировать клиента, узнать его личные данные, соединить его с нужным сотрудником, узнать его контактные данные, чтобы переслать перечень документов.
 - с. Ваша связь плохая, прерывается, вам плохо слышно. Необходимо использовать нужные фразы и выражения.
3. Использовать лексический материал по теме “телефонный разговор”
4. Использовать лексический материал по теме “электронная почта”
5. Соблюдать правила порядка слов в английском предложении.
6. Соблюдать грамматические правила употребления времен.
7. Использовать глагол should и глаголы could и would

Эталон разговора по телефону:

Secretary: Good morning. President's office. How can I help you?

Vladimir: Hello. I'd like to speak to George W., please.

Secretary: May I ask who's calling?

Vladimir: It's Vladimir

Secretary: Could you tell me what it's about?

Vladimir: No, I'd like to speak to him personally.

Secretary: Just hold on, please... I'm sorry. He's busy at the moment. Would you like to speak to somebody else?

Vladimir: No, I have to speak to George W.

Secretary: O.K. Can I take a message or shall I ask him to call you back?

Vladimir: Could you tell him I called and I'd be grateful if he'd call me back. I'll be in my office all morning.

Secretary: Does he have your number?

Vladimir: Yes, but just in case, I'll give it to you. It's (001) 202-123-4567.

Secretary: So, that's (001) 202-123-4567.

Vladimir: That's right.

Secretary: O.K., I'll give him your message. Goodbye.

Vladimir: Thank you. Goodbye.

Практическая работа № 10 по теме 1.10. В гостинице.

Инструкция для обучающихся

- Внимательно читайте текст задания.
- Дайте развернутые ответы на поставленные вопросы.
- Продемонстрируйте логичное построение и поддержание беседы.
- Используйте словарный запас и грамматические структуры с учетом предложенной речевой ситуацией.

● Правильно произносите все звуки, так чтобы Ваша речь легко воспринималась на слух.

Время выполнения задания – 1 час 30 мин

Задание: Составить диалог: «Бронирование номера в отеле»

Для выполнения задания, рекомендуется:

1. Разделиться на пары:
2. Представьте ситуацию: вы хотите забронировать номер в отеле (личное посещение, или звонок)
 - a. Студент А - гость. Вы хотите забронировать отель. Ваша задача узнать наличие мест, тип комнат, условия бронирования, условия заезда и выезда из отеля, что входит в стоимость, тип предоставляемого питания, дополнительные услуги. Условия отмены брони (при звонке).
 - b. Студент В - ресепшн отеля. Ваша задача выяснить потребности гостя, предоставить ему информацию об услугах вашего отеля, стоимости, дополнительных затратах, возможностях. Выяснить время пребывания клиента.
3. Использовать лексический материал по теме “Бронирование отеля”
8. Соблюдать правила порядка слов в английском предложении.
9. Соблюдать грамматические правила употребления времен.
10. Использовать модальные глаголы для выражения вежливых просьб и предложения помощи.
11. Использование выражения to be going to, будущего времени.

Эталон ответов:

- Good afternoon. Queen’s Hotel.
- Hi. This is Joanna Stewart from Madrid calling. I would like to arrange accommodation for our company’s visiting professors. And I am going to learn a bit about the facilities that your hotel offers.
- I see, Miss Stewart. Well, Queen’s Hotel is a 4-star hotel and we are located 10 minutes from the centre of London.
- Does this mean that the hotel is too crowded and noisy?
- Not quite because the guests’ rooms are on the quiet side of the building.
- That’s fine. And is there a restaurant in the hotel? Do you serve any food there?
- Sure. There is a small restaurant here which caters our residents. We also have a bar and a snack-bar.
- I see. And do you have a swimming pool or a sauna?
- Yes, the sauna is rather popular with our guests. Unfortunately there isn’t a swimming pool here.
- Well, thank you for the information. Can I make a booking for 2 people then, for the 10th of June, please?
- Ok. How long are they going to stay?
- I hope, for 3 nights. But they may stay a bit longer.
- Would you like a double or a twin room? With a bath or a shower cabin?
- A twin room with a bath and an air-conditioner will be fine. And how much is the room? Is breakfast included?
- Our hotel offers half board or bed and breakfast. Which variant do you prefer?
- Bed and breakfast will do. And I hope there is a TV set, a fridge, a kettle and a hair-drier in the room.

- Oh, it goes without saying. So the room number 355 is available on the third floor. You can see the room on our web-site and in case you decide to change it, please, let us know as soon as possible. So price of the room is 150 dollars per night. The price is inclusive.

- OK. We'll take it. Can we pay by a credit card?

- Certainly. May I have the names of the visiting persons, please?

- That's Mr. Manuel Alonso and Mr. Antonio Solana.

- OK. Our check-in time is at 1 p.m. and our guests should come to the reception desk to fill in the forms and get the keys. Thank you for choosing the Queen's Hotel. Good bye.

Практическая работа № 11 по теме 1.11. В ресторане.

Инструкция для обучающихся

- Внимательно читайте текст задания.
- Дайте развернутые ответы на поставленные вопросы.
- Продемонстрируйте логичное построение и поддержание беседы.
- Используйте словарный запас и грамматические структуры с учетом предложенной речевой ситуацией.
- Правильно произносите все звуки, так чтобы Ваша речь легко воспринималась на слух.

Время выполнения задания – 1 час 30 мин

Задание: Диалог на тему «Заказ еды в ресторане»

Для выполнения задания, рекомендуется:

1. Разделиться на пары:
2. Представьте ситуацию: вы хотите забронировать столик в ресторане и заказать еду.
 - a. Студент А - гость. Вы хотите забронировать столик. Ваша задача узнать наличие столиков, ознакомиться с меню, попросить официанта проконсультировать вас по блюдам и напиткам.
 - b. Студент В - хостесс/ официант. Ваша задача выяснить потребности гостя, предоставить ему информацию по меню ресторана, по блюду дня, специальным предложениям. Помочь гостю в выборе блюд.
3. Соблюдать правила порядка слов в английском предложении.
4. Соблюдать грамматические правила употребления времен.
5. Использовать модальные глаголы для выражения вежливых просьб и предложения помощи.
6. Использование выражения to be going to, будущего времени. При возможности использовать придаточные предложения

Эталон ответа:

- Waiter: Welcome to our restaurant. Did you book a table in advance?
- David: Hello. Yes, we ordered a table for Laurins.
- W: All right. Follow me. Here's your table, as you wanted, by the window. Let me take your and your lady's coats.
 - D: Yes, please. Sit down, dear.
 - W: Check out our menu. I'll come in a minute ... Are you ready to order?
 - D: No, not yet. Give us a little time to study the menu.
 - W: Good. Call me when you're ready.
 - D: Darling, what will you eat?

- Amanda: Oh, there is such a chic choice of dishes. I am even confused. What would you advise?
- D: I can recommend fried duck with cream sauce. A tasty dish. The fish here is also gorgeous. Actually, the chef in this restaurant is a true master. All his dishes are delicious.
- A: Then I'll order a salad with seafood and a duck.
- D: And the dessert?
- A: I would like to try a cheesecake. I love to cook it myself, but I will not refuse from the ready dish.
- A: Excellent. Waiter!
- W: I'm listening to you.
- D: Bring us, please, a salad with seafood and a duck for the lady, and I'll order a julien with mushrooms and entrecote.
- W: Will you order the dessert?
- D: Yes, of course. One cheesecake and a slice of banana cake.
- W: What will you drink?
- D: Today we have a holiday, an anniversary, which means that we will drink champagne.
- W: Dry, sweet or semisweet?
- D: White semisweet.
- W: Excellent choice. Your order will be ready in 15 minutes. Shall I bring the champagne right now?
- D: Yes, so it will not be boring to wait for our order.
- W: Here is your champagne. And this is a gift from the chef in honor of your holiday.
- D: Thank you very much. We are very pleased!
- A: Your order, sir. Anything else?
- D: Thank you. All is perfect.

Практическая работа № 13 по теме 2.13. Информационные технологии: за и против.

Инструкция для обучающихся:

- Внимательно читайте текст задания.
- Дайте развернутые ответы на поставленные вопросы.
- Продемонстрируйте логичное построение и поддержание беседы.
- Используйте словарный запас и грамматические структуры с учетом предложенной речевой ситуацией.
- Правильно произносите все звуки, так чтобы Ваша речь легко воспринималась на слух.

Время выполнения задания – 1 час 30 мин

Задание: Работа на тему: «Информационные технологии: за и против»

Для выполнения задания рекомендуется:

1. Повторить лексику по данной теме.
2. Написать ваше рассуждение о роли информационных технологий в современном мире, преимущества и недостатки информационных технологий, применение ИТ каждым из вас в повседневной жизни.

3..Использовать лексический материал по теме “Информационные технологии”

4..Соблюдать правила порядка слов в английском предложении.

1. Соблюдать грамматические правила употребления времен.
2. Использование лексики для выражения вашего мнения.
3. Использование выражения to be going to, будущего времени.

Эталон ответа:

Computer addicts are the minority of computer users but there is no doubt that more and more young people are computer literate. Computer studies is a subject in many schools and many young people have personal computers. About one in three hundred computer owners spend almost all their time using computers.

Ninety six per cent of them are males of all ages. All of them spend an average of twenty hours per week on home computers. The majority of the adults also use computers at work. All the computer addicts are very intelligent. They have been interested in science and technology from a very early age, and they are usually very shy people who like being alone.

Usage of computers gives them confidence. They love debugging and solving problems, developing programs and love learning programming languages. They learnt to communicate with other users through computer networks and the people they met in school and work think of them as of computer experts. A few spend their time "hacking" and one addict left a message on a computer of Buckingham House.

A survey in a school showed that fewer girls are interested in computers because girls are less likely to have a computer. Even if they have one, they use them less frequently than boys. Possibly it is because we think of computers as something to do with maths and science, which are traditionally "male" subjects. Possibly it is because most of the computer teachers are men, who give the girls less attention. Possibly parents think it is less important for girls to have computer skills.

Some parents worry about computer games because they think their children won't be able to communicate with real people in the real world. But parents do not need to worry. According to research computer addicts usually do well after they have left school.

Parents also do not need to worry that computer addiction will make their children become unfriendly and unable to communicate with people. It is not the computer that makes them shy. In fact, what they know about computers improves their social lives. They become experts and others come to them for help and advice.

For most children computer games are a craze. Like any other craze, such as skate-boarding, the craze is short-lived. It provides harmless fun and a chance to escape.

If we didn't have these computer addicts, we wouldn't have modern technology. They are the inventors of tomorrow.

Практическая работа № 14 по теме 2.14. Программа Risk Watch

Инструкция для обучающихся:

- Внимательно читайте текст задания.
- Дайте развернутые ответы на поставленные вопросы.
- Продемонстрируйте логичное построение предложения..
- Используйте словарный запас и грамматические структуры с учетом

предложенной ситуации.

Время выполнения задания – 1 час 30 мин

Задание: Перевод отрывка программы Risk Watch

Для выполнения задания, рекомендуется:

1. Сделать письменный перевод указанного преподавателем отрывка, соблюдая правила построения русского предложения.
2. Использовать (по возможности) русскоязычную лексику, избегать компьютерный слэнг.

Эталон ответа:

About RiskWatch

RiskWatch is a risk management and compliance solution provider, offering user-friendly platforms that focus on physical security, cyber security, compliance, and third-party assessments. Utilize automated functions to perform assessments in less time; users can access the dashboard to see real-time data from their assessments, generate customized reports, or communicate with staff through smart emails.

Using the platform, users will first create the asset to be evaluated. Next, they will select the questions that will be in the assessment. RiskWatch offers over 35 content libraries ready for out-of-the-box use, such as NIST, HIPAA, and ISO. The third step is to complete the assessment. The software enables mobile and offline data collection. After the assessment data is gathered, remediation tasks will automatically be suggested or the administrator can add their own. Lastly, automated analytics will identify control failures and high risks within the asset.

RiskWatch is a United States software company that was founded in 1998. RiskWatch software programs are used by thousands of clients including banks and insurance companies, corporations like John Deere, Pfizer, Abbott Labs, Allina Hospitals, Baptist Memorial Hospitals, and others. RiskWatch software was developed with Federal guidelines and a variety of federal agencies. Department of Defense, and the National Security Agency use RiskWatch applications for information security risk assessment and homeland security assessments. RiskWatch is used by State governments in all fifty states and internationally in Belgium, Malta, Sweden, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Romania, Thailand and Switzerland.

Практическая работа № 15 по теме 2.15. Как не стать жертвой компьютерного вируса

Инструкция для обучающихся:

- Внимательно читайте текст задания.
- Дайте развернутые ответы на поставленные вопросы.
- Продемонстрируйте логичное построение и поддержание беседы.
- Используйте словарный запас и грамматические структуры с учетом предложенной речевой ситуаций.
- Правильно произносите все звуки, так чтобы Ваша речь легко воспринималась на слух.

Время выполнения задания – 1 час 30 мин

Задание: Работа на тему: «Информационные технологии: за и против»

Для выполнения задания рекомендуется:

1. Написать ваше рассуждение по поводу вреда вирусов и необходимости уметь распознавать и обезвреживать их.
2. Приходилось ли вам сталкиваться с вирусом при работе на ПК, каким вирусом, что вы предприняли для его обезвреживания.
3. Использовать лексический материал по теме “Компьютерный вирус”
4. Соблюдать правила порядка слов в английском предложении.
5. Соблюдать грамматические правила употребления времен.
6. Использование выражения to be going to, будущего времени, настоящих совершенных времен.
7. Использование лексики для выражения вашего мнения.

Эталон ответа:

1. What is computer virus?

A virus is a piece of software designed and written to adversely affect your computer by altering the way it works without your knowledge or permission. In more technical terms, a virus is a segment of program code that implants itself to one of your executable files and spreads systematically from one file to another. Computer viruses do not spontaneously generate: They must be written and have a specific purpose. Usually a virus has two distinct functions:

- Spreads itself from one file to another without your input or knowledge. Technically, this is known as self-replication and propagation.
- Implements the symptom or damage planned by the perpetrator. This could include erasing a disk, corrupting your programs or just creating havoc on your computer. Technically, this is known as the virus payload, which can be benign or malignant at the whim of the virus creator.

A benign virus is one that is designed to do no real damage to your computer. For example, a virus that conceals itself until some predetermined date or time and then does nothing more than display some sort of message is considered benign.

A malignant virus is one that attempts to inflict malicious damage to your computer, although the damage may not be intentional. There are a significant number of viruses that cause damage due to poor programming and outright bugs in the viral code. A malicious virus might alter one or more of your programs so that it does not work, as it should. The infected program might terminate abnormally, write incorrect information into your documents. Or, the virus might alter the directory information on one of your system area. This might prevent the partition from mounting, or you might not be able to launch one or more programs, or programs might not be able to locate the documents you want to open.

Some of the viruses identified are benign; however, a high percentage of them are very malignant. Some of the more malignant viruses will erase your entire hard disk, or delete files.

What Viruses Do

Some viruses are programmed specifically to damage the data on your computer by corrupting programs, deleting files, or erasing your entire hard disk. Many of the currently known Macintosh viruses are not designed to do any damage. However, because of bugs (programming errors) within the virus, an infected system may behave erratically.

What Viruses Don't Do

Computer viruses don't infect files on write-protected disks and don't infect documents, except in the case of Word macro viruses, which infect only documents and templates written in Word 6.0 or higher. They don't infect compressed files either. However, applications within a compressed file could have been infected before they were compressed. Viruses also don't infect computer hardware, such as monitors or computer chips; they only infect software.

In addition, Macintosh viruses don't infect DOS-based computer software and vice versa. For example, the infamous Michelangelo virus does not infect Macintosh applications. Again, exceptions to this rule are the Word and Excel macro viruses, which infect spreadsheets, documents and templates, which can be opened by either Windows or Macintosh computers.

Практическая работа № 16 по теме 2.16 Сравнительная характеристика поисковых систем.

Инструкция для обучающихся

- Внимательно читайте текст задания.
- Дайте развернутые ответы на поставленные вопросы.
- Проявите логичное построение и поддержание беседы.
- Используйте словарный запас и грамматические структуры с учетом предложенной речевой ситуацией.
- Правильно произносите все звуки, так чтобы Ваша речь легко воспринималась на слух.

Время выполнения задания – 1 час 30 мин

Задание: Диалог на тему «Сравнительная характеристика поисковых систем»

Для выполнения задания, рекомендуется:

1. Разделиться на пары:
2. Обсудить различные поисковые системы, сравнить их, высказать своё отношение к ним, объяснить почему по вашему мнению та или иная система предпочтительнее.
3. Использовать лексический материал по теме “Информационные технологии”
4. Соблюдать правила порядка слов в английском предложении.
1. Соблюдать грамматические правила употребления времен.
6. Использовать глагол *should* и глаголы *could* и *would*
7. Использование лексики для выражения вашего мнения.

Эталон ответа:

Andy: Tell me Ross, how often do you use the Internet?

Ross: Rather often, I'd say. I use it every day, because I need to check my e-mail, to read the news, to chat with friends. anyway?

Andy: I'm trying to make a survey with answers about the Internet and its frequency of use. I've already asked seven people to compare the facts. Do you mind being one of my respondents?

Ross: No, not at all. What other questions are on your list?

Andy: What's the first thing you do when you go online?

Ross: Well, first of all I check my e-mail, then I surf the Internet for necessary information.

Andy: What type of information do you usually search for?

Ross: I search for anything that's concerned my studies. I need lots of new information for doing my homework.

Andy: Do you simply copy what you find?

Ross: No, our teachers won't accept any foolish copying. I try to adapt the information to my tasks. I also try to write even words.

Andy: I see. How about music? Do you use the Internet to listen to music?

Ross: Yes, of course. I always listen to online radio. Moreover, I sometimes surf the Internet for song lyrics.

Andy: Do you read books or magazines online?

Ross: I don't read magazines that much, but e-books are definitely useful.

Andy: How many times a day do you use the Internet? This is one of the most important questions on my survey list.

Ross: I've never paid attention to it, but I think more than five times.

Andy: Thank you. This information is very useful for me.

Ross: Do you have any other questions?

Andy: Yes, few more questions. Can you tell me what your favourite website is?

Ross: I like many websites. Some are connected with music, others with films and books. However, my favourite website because it gives answers to most of the questions. It also helps me greatly with my studies.

Andy: Do you use social networks or chats? If yes, then what for?

Ross: Of course. I have lots of friends in social networks. I like chatting with them, exchanging music, postcards and some funny information. I don't use various chat. In my opinion, social networks are more handy for that. Sometimes I use sky talk to friends or relatives, who currently live in other countries.

Andy: Two more questions. Do you use online dictionaries?

Ross: Yes, I sometimes do. Online dictionaries save lots of time and effort.

Andy: Could you live a day without the Internet?

Ross: My answer is no. I think that nowadays nearly everyone is addicted to this computer tool. All people have computer houses and they definitely use the Internet every day. I am not an exception.

Andy: I see. Thanks for helping me. Now I have enough information for my survey.

Ross: You're welcome!

Практическая работа № 17 по теме 2.17 Деловое письмо

Инструкция для обучающихся:

- Внимательно читайте текст задания.
- Дайте развернутые ответы на поставленные вопросы.
- Правильно используйте правила оформления делового письма
- Используйте словарный запас и грамматические структуры с учетом предложенной речевой ситуацией.

Время выполнения задания – 1 час 30 мин

Задание: Написать письмо-запрос коммерческого предложения.

Для выполнения задания рекомендуется:

Помнить об основных правилах написания делового письма. Помнить, что в деловом письме не должно быть сокращённых форм, дата также пишется полностью.

- Сверху справа указать свой адрес:

Lenin street, 23/34, Moscow, Russia, 12 July 2017
- Слева укажите адрес получателя письма:
 Mr. M. Leaf (*name*)
 Chief of Syrup Production (*title*)
 Old Sticky Pancake Company
 456 Maple Lane
 Forest, ON 7W8 9Y0
- Поприветствуйте получателя в деловой форме:
 - Dear Mrs. Adams, – Уважаемая миссис Адамс.
 - Dear Ms Kuznetsova, – Уважаемая мисс Кузнецова.
 - Dear Sir/ Madam, – Уважаемый (-ая) сэр/мадам.
- В первом абзаце важно указать цель своего письма.
- I am writing in connection with – Я пишу вам в связи с...
- I am writing on the subject of – Я пишу по причине...
- Кратко излагаете суть вопроса.
- **Заключение.**
 Какова цель вашего письма? Чего бы вы хотели добиться, и какое решение проблемы удовлетворило бы вас?
- Прощайтесь с получателем, используя одну из базовых фраз, например:
 Sincerely, (name) – С уважением (Ваше имя).
 Yours faithfully, (name) — С уважением (Ваше имя).

Эталон ответа.

Alex Petrov
56 Decabristov street,
Moscow, 111111 Russia
+7912111111
alpetrov@email.com

November 12, 2012

Martin Smith
Director of Distribution Operations
Abc Inc.
120 Industrial Ave.
Deftown, NJ 33333 USA

RE: Purchasing Specialist

Dear Mr. Smith,

As specialist with extensive healthcare industry experience, I was very interested to read about your purchasing specialist opening in Moscow.

I have nine years of experience in Di Inc. across Russia. As the company's corporate purchasing specialist, I managed 92 major contracts in areas including medications, supplies, equipment, furniture and uniforms. I repeatedly reduced expenditures, cost-of-sales and cost-of-goods. I have created a highly qualified teams, which increased 32% to customers in the last three years in the low growth industry.

Are you ready to hire a proven professional who can add immediate value to your organization? If so, I'm your pick. I'd be happy to provide greater detail about my skills and experience during an interview. Please call me at your earliest convenience.

Thank you, in advance, for your consideration.

Best regards,

Alex Petrov

Enclosure: Resume

english-letter.ru

Контрольная работа № 1

Задание 1. Дополните предложения глаголами из списка, употребив их в Present Indefinite в утвердительной, отрицательной или вопросительной форме.

speak open read use watch like enjoy drink talk go

1. Margaret ...four languages.
2. In Britain the banks usually ...at 9.30 in the morning.
3. I buy a newspaper everyday but sometimes I ...it.
4. Paul has a car but he ...it very often.
5. ...you ...TV a lot?
6. ...your brother ...football?
7. Julia always ...parties.
8. I never ...coffee.
9. Sue is a very quiet person. She ...much.
10. How often ...you ...to the theatre?

Задание 2 . Письменно переведите текст на русский язык. Сделайте лексико-грамматический анализ текста: 1) Выпишите из текста существительные, употребленные с неопределенным артиклем, переведите их. 2) Выпишите предложения с глаголом `to be' в роли сказуемого во временах группы Indefinite. 3) Подчеркните предложения, где используются местоимения *some, any, no* и их производные.

Somebody special

My grandfather's name is Salvador. He was a farmer but he has retired. He's eighty-six, and he's the oldest of my relatives. Last year my grandmother died, so he came to live with us.

He's very tall and quite fat and he's got grey hair and a beard. He's got blue eyes, and he wears glasses. He usually wears a jacket and trousers, and at weekends when he goes out he always wears a tie.

I think he's wonderful. He's very strong and he's never ill. He's really active, and although he's retired he works hard in our garden and in his fields. He's young at heart and friendly to everyone. People who meet him always love him.

He loves walking in the country and reading. He spends most of his time reading novels and newspapers, and now he's studying French too. When he was young he learnt French in prison during the Civil War and now he wants to remember it again.

When I'm old, I'd like to be like my grandfather. He's a very special person.

Задание 3. Употребите глагол *have got /has got* в нужной форме (утверждение, отрицание, вопрос).

1. Julia wants to go to the concert, but she ...a ticket.
2. He can't open the door. He ...a key.
3. Most cars ...six wheels.
4. ...you ...a passport?
5. What kind of car...Julia ...?

Задание 4. Выберите нужную форму личных местоимений.

1. I often see (they, them) in the bus.
2. (We, us) always walk to school together.
3. I always speak to (he, him) in English.
4. He explains the lesson to (we, us) each morning.
5. I know (she, her) and her sister very well.

Задание 5. Дополните предложения глаголами в скобках, употребив их в форме Past Indefinite.

1. I knew Sarah was very busy, so I ...her. (disturb)
2. I was very tired, so I ...to bed early, (go)
3. The bed was very uncomfortable. I ...very well, (sleep)
4. Sue wasn't hungry, so she ...anything, (eat)
5. We went to Kate's house but sheat home, (be)
6. It was a funny situation but nobody... (laugh)
7. The window was open and a bird ...into the room, (fly)
8. The hotel wasn't very expensive. It ...very much, (cost)
9. I was in a hurry, so I ...time to phone you. (have)
10. It was hard work carrying the bags. They ..very heavy, (be)

Задание 6. Употребите местоимения *something /somebody/ anything/ anybody/ nothing/ nobody* там, где необходимо.

1. I was too surprised to say
2. Quick! Let's go. There is ...coming and I don't want ... to see us.
3. The situation is uncertain.... could happen.
4. The accident looked serious but fortunately ... was injured.
5. 'What did you buy?' `.... I couldn't buy ...I wanted.'

Задание 7. Дополните предложения, используя прилагательные в сравнительной или превосходной степени. Запишите и письменно переведите предложения.

1. My chair isn't very comfortable. Yours is
2. Your plan isn't very good. My plan is....
3. It was a very bad mistake. It was ... I've ever made.
4. It was a very happy day. It was... of my life.
5. He's a very boring person. He's....I've ever met.

Задание 8. Употребите модальные глаголы *can, may, must, need* там, где это необходимо.

1. You ...write the letter now. You ...do it tomorrow.
2. Paula ...speak Italian but she ...not speak French.
3. He ...forget to come to the conference. He is so absent-minded!
4. It's a fantastic film. You ...see it.
5. Be happy! You ...not be sad.

Задание 9. Употребите глагол из скобок в нужной форме (Present Perfect/Past Indefinite).

1. The weather. ...(not/be) very good yesterday.
2. My hair is wet. I.... (just/wash) it.
3. I..... (wash) my hair before breakfast this morning.
4. Kathy travels a lot. She (visit) many countries.
5. 'Is Sonia here?' 'No, she(not/come) yet.'
6. A: ...(you/ever/be) to Florida?
7. B: Yes, we.... (go) there on holiday two years ago.
8. A:(you/have) a good time?
9. B: Yes, it... (be) great.

Контрольная работа № 2

PASSIVE

1. Rewrite these sentences, putting the verbs in the passive.

Example: My car / damage / last night, (past)

My car was damaged last night.

1. This computer / make / in the USA, (present)
2. The machines / make / in Scotland, (present)
3. The President / kill / last night, (past)
4. The money / change into dollars / at the bank, (present)
5. The parcel / post / yesterday, (past)
6. Cheese / make / from milk, (present)
7. The children / give / some food, (past)

2. Put the verb into Present Simple, active or passive.

1. It's a big factory. Five hundred people _____ (employ) there.
2. Water _____ (cover) most of the earth's surface.
3. How much of the earth's surface _____ (cover) by water?
4. The company is not independent. It _____ (own) by a much larger company.

5. Sometimes it's quite noisy living here, but it's not a problem for me. I _____ (not/bother) by it.
6. Many accidents _____ (cause) by dangerous driving.
7. Cheese _____ (make) from milk.

PAST PERFECT

3. Закончите предложения, используя Past Perfect:

- 1) There was nobody at the platform. (the train\just\leave)
- 2) We didn't find anybody at home. (everybody\already\go out)
- 3) The children were playing in the garden. (they\just\come\from\school)
- 4) Bob wasn't at home when I arrived. (he\arrange\to meet\some friends\in the club).
- 5) The house was very quiet when I got home. (everybody\ go\ to bed\).
- 6) I felt very tired when I got home, (so\ I \go\ straight\ to bed\).
- 7) Sorry I am late. (the car\ break down\ on\ my way\ here\).

CONDITIONAL

4. Выберите правильную глагольную форму:

conditional sentences: type 1

- 1) If you *press* / *will press* that button, a bell will ring.
- 2) If you *wear* / *will wear* your coat, you won't be cold.
- 3) If I *will feel tired* / *feel tired*, I'll go to bed early.
- 4) If our teacher *is ill* / *will be ill*, we won't have a class.
- 5) If we *leave* / *will leave* early in the morning, we'll be in time.
- 6) If we *don't hurry* / *won't hurry*, they'll sell the tickets.
- 7) If you *will go* / *go* camping in the summer, I'll come with you.

5. Раскройте скобки, поставив глагол в нужной форме:

conditional sentences: type 1

Model: *If I live near wood, I will pick a lot of mushrooms.*

1. If the weather _____ (to be) fine, we _____ (to play) outside.
2. If you ring me up, I _____ (to tell) you something.
3. If you _____ (to be) free, I _____ (to come) to see you.
4. If you _____ (to be) busy, I _____ (to leave) you alone.
5. If my friend _____ (come) to see me, I _____ (to be) very glad.
6. If mother _____ (buy) a cake, we _____ (to have) a very nice party.
7. If we _____ (not to receive) a telegram from him, we _____ (to worry).

6. Употребите глагол в нужной форме, образуя условные предложения второго типа:

Model: *If I _____ (to go) to the cinema, I _____ (to watch) an interesting film.*

*If I **went** to the cinema, I **would watch** an interesting film.*

- 1) If you (to do) a paper round, you (to earn) a little extra money.
- 2) If Michael (to get) more pocket money, he (to ask) Doris out for dinner.
- 3) If we (to hurry), we (to catch) the bus.
- 4) If it (to rain), Nina (to take) an umbrella with her.
- 5) If it (not/to be) so late, we (to play) a game of chess.
- 6) If Jeff (not/to like) Jessica, he (not/to buy) her an ice-cream.

7) If I (to be) you, I (not/to go) to Eric's party.

7. Перепишите предложения. Подчеркните в придаточных предложениях глаголы в сослагательном наклонении. Письменно переведите предложения.

1. I took a taxi to the hotel but the traffic was very bad. It would have been quicker if I had walked.
2. I would help you if I could, but I'm afraid I can't.
3. I'm sure Amy will lend you the money. I'd be very surprised if she refused.
4. I wish Ann were here. She'd be able to help us.
5. It would be nice to stay here. I wish we didn't have to go now.

Контрольная работа № 3

1. Complete the reported sentences with correct tenses.

1. "I am tired." She said ----- tired.
2. "You play very well." He told me I-----very well.
3. "Can you help us?" They asked if I----- help them.
4. "We're leaving." They told us they-----.
5. "She hasn't brushed her hair." I noticed that she----- her hair.
6. "John's had an accident." Pam rang to say that John ----- an accident.
7. "I left school at fifteen." Her letter said that she----- school at fifteen.
8. "She won't say anything." I knew she ----- anything.
9. "Nobody will know." I thought nobody -----.
10. "This letter has been opened." I could see that the letter----- --.

2. Turn into reported questions, beginning with *I asked*.

1. Do they like me?
2. When's the new manager coming?
3. How does she know my name?
4. Is service included or not?
5. Where do they keep the money?
6. Can I pay by cheque?
7. How does the photocopier work?
8. Do they speak English?
9. How often does Ann go shopping?
10. Has the postman been?

3. Change the sentences as shown.

1. I won't tell anybody. (*He promised*)
He promised not to tell anybody.
2. I'll cook supper. (*She offered*)
3. Leave early. (*He advised me*)
4. Please close the door. (*She asked me*)
5. I'll stop smoking. (*She promised*)
6. Wait outside. (*I told her*)

7. How do I find the house? (*I asked him*)
8. Phone me before nine. (*She told me when*)
9. We'll pay for the tickets. (*We offered*)
10. Say you are ill. (*I told him what*)
11. OK, I'll pay half. (*He agreed*)

Типовые задания по аудированию (текущий контроль).

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.** Занесите свои ответы в таблицу.

1. The speaker explains why he/she likes the city life.
2. The speaker talks about a local tourist attraction.
3. The speaker talks about unusual houses.
4. The speaker describes the area where he/she lives.
5. The speaker explains how to get to the city centre.
6. The speaker describes his/her room.

Говорящий	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Утверждение							

Speaker A

I live in the country but I've always wanted to move to a big city. I think that there are more career opportunities there, more jobs, people can get a better education and better medical services there. There is more entertainment in the city, too. You can go to theatres, cinemas and clubs, there are lots of people everywhere – you'll never get bored. I'll move to the city as soon as I get an opportunity to do so.

Speaker B

I live in a big city, in a new fast-developing area. Most of the buildings were built not long ago, so the area has a modern look and is comfortable to live in. There are shops, cinemas, schools, hospitals, sports centres and parks within easy reach of my house. Right in front of my house there's a bus stop, so I have no problem getting to the centre or any other part of the city.

Speaker C

We've just moved house and now I live in a new modern building in the centre of the city. My window has a view of a busy street but the interior creates a nice and peaceful atmosphere. The walls are painted light green and the furniture is in warm brown and creamy colours. There's a plasma TV and a portable audio centre. I like drawing and there are several of my pictures on the walls. I think they look nice there.

Speaker D

Everybody wants their home to be a safe, nice and comfortable place but their ideas of comfort and beauty are very different. In hot climates people sometimes make their homes underground. Living underground, however, doesn't mean living in dark, dirty and damp caves. Modern underground homes are light. They are beautifully designed, nicely furnished and very comfortable to live in.

Speaker E

When we were walking along the main street, the guide pointed to an ordinary looking house and said that the place had a history. During the war a famous doctor lived there. He arranged a hospital in his own home and saved lots of people. Now nobody lives in the house, there's a

museum of science and medicine there. The museum has very interesting exhibits on the history of medical science

3.2. Контрольно-оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

№	Список устных тем для беседы	Перечень видов практических заданий в лексико-грамматической работе
1	What is IT security?	<p>Первый вариант:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Write the correct preposition. 2. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D. 3. Match the positive adjectives 1-4 with their negative opposites a-d. 4. Match the words or phrases (1-6) with the definitions (A-F). 5. Translate into Russian/ English 6. Read the sentences and choose the correct words. <p>Второй вариант:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Match the positive adjectives 1-4 with their negative opposites a-d. 2. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D. 3. Put these words in order to make questions. 4. Match the words or phrases (1-6) with the definitions (A-F). 5. Translate into Russian/ English 6. Read the sentence pairs. Choose which word best fits each blank.
2	What is cryptography?	
3	Computer viruses.	
4	IT security in computer networks.	
5	Why Did You Choose This profession?	

Вопросы для беседы по устным темам дифференцированному зачету:

1. Speak about the insurance. What is it? What does it mean? Why do people need insurance? What types of insurance do you know? Do you/ your parents have insurance? what kind of insurance do you know? What is the most popular insurance in Russia? Do we need insurance while travelling? Why do we need it? What can it cover? What do you mean by 'insurance coverage'? Can you give examples?

2. What is insurance policy? What types of insurance policy do you know? Why do people need life insurance? What is health insurance? Why do we need it? what does it cover? What is travel insurance? what does it cover? What is motor insurance? what types of motor insurance do you know? what is the difference? Can you give examples?

3. What is insurance premium? What do you mean by term 'Insurer' and 'Insured'? Who is the beneficiary? What happens if you fail to make required premium payments? What are the types of insurance premium?

4. What Factors Determine the Premium? Why does type of coverage determine the premium? Can you give examples? How can amount of coverage determine the premium? Does personal

information determine the premium? and how? Are Premiums The Same For All Insurance Companies? What Is An Insurance Premium Calculator?

5. Why Did You Choose This Career? Speak about popular professions in the modern world. What is your mother's / father's job? Speak about your future profession. Who helped you to choose your future profession? Are you satisfied with your choice? What company would you like to work for? and why? What do you know about the company of your dream?

Where do you see yourself in 5 years?

ЭТАЛОНЫ ОТВЕТОВ:

1. The purpose of insurance is to protect people against risk. Insurance cannot prevent unpleasant things from happening. However, insurance provides some financial security for people in difficult situations.

It also offers peace of mind for people who are worried about particular events. Insurance is a type of exchange. A company agrees to cover losses or accidents. The coverage may be partial or comprehensive. The insured makes payments in exchange for this promise. An insurance policy outlines this promise. It is usually a legally binding contract. In order for a contract to be valid, both parties must enter the agreement with utmost good faith. This is the main principle of insurance. It means that both - the insurer and the insured must be honest with each other. An insurance company earns revenue from premiums. Insurance can be purchased by individuals for life, health, property and liability losses. Insurance can be purchased directly from a company or through independent insurance agents.

2. An insurance policy is a contract in which an individual or entity obtains a financial protection or security against the losses, which may happen at any undesirable instant of time. Basically, an Insurance Policy is a standard form of contract between the insurer and the insured. There are different types of insurance policies and contracts which are designed to meet the specific needs of an individual.

Life Insurance:

This insurance provides a monetary benefit to a decedent's family or other designated beneficiary, and may specifically provide for income to an insured person's family, burial, funeral and other final expenses.

Health Insurance:

These insurance policies cover the cost of medical treatments. Often, these are the most common type of insurance policies among the employees.

Travel Insurance:

The policy covers the insured against the various misfortunes which happen during the traveling. The travel insurance covers the insured loss regarding the medical losses, traveling accidents, luggage and baggage losses, etc.

Motor Insurance:

The motors or vehicles running on roads have to be insured, so that at the time of any accidents or problem these motors can get their penny back from the claimed insurance.

3. - What is a premium? It is the amount to be paid for a contract of insurance to the insurance company. It is the sum that a person pays monthly, quarterly or annually according to their plan, in return of the coverage he/she has taken from the insurance company.

- What do you mean by term 'Insurer' and 'Insured'? Insured is the one who holds the policy and Insurer is the company that covers the insured.

- Who is the beneficiary? Beneficiary is the one whom you have nominated for the insured amount in case of your death.

- What happens if you fail to make required premium payments? If you fail to pay a premium, then your policy will lapse. You can revive your policy by paying the outstanding premium along with the interest, counted from the date the policy got lapsed. Different Insurance Company has a different norm for reviving the policy.

4. There are 4 key factors:

1. Type of Coverage

Insurance companies offer different options when you purchase an insurance policy. The more coverage you get, or the more comprehensive coverage you choose, the higher your insurance premium may be. For example, when looking at premiums for home insurance, if you purchase open perils or all risk coverage home insurance policy, it will be more expensive than a named perils home insurance policy that is only covering the basics.

2. Amount of Coverage

Whether you are purchasing life insurance, car insurance, health insurance, or any insurance you will always pay more premium (more money) for higher amounts of coverage.

For example, insuring a house for \$250,000 will be different than insuring a house at \$500,000. It's pretty straightforward: the more dollar value that you want to insure the more expensive the premium will be

3. The Personal Information of the Insurance Policy Applicant

Your insurance history, where you live, and other factors of your life are used as part of the calculation to determine the insurance premium that will be charged. Every insurance company will use different rating criteria.

Some companies use insurance scores which can be determined by many personal factors, from credit rating to car accident frequency or personal claims history and even occupation. These factors often translate into discounts on an insurance policy premium.

4. Competition in the Insurance Industry and Target Area

If an insurance company decides they want to aggressively pursue a market segment, they may deviate rates to attract new business. This is an interesting facet of insurance premium because it may drastically alter rates on a temporary basis, or more permanent basis if the insurance company is having success and getting good results in the market.

- Are Premiums The Same For All Insurance Companies? No. Insurance premiums vary based on many different factors, including your insurance provider. Other factors that can impact your insurance premiums include where you live, the type of insurance coverage, your deductible, claims filed, and other factors unique to your specific situation.

- What Is An Insurance Premium Calculator? An insurance premium calculator provides you with an estimate of how much your insurance premiums will cost. All you need to do is fill out your insurance information and it will help you find the lowest insurance premiums.

5. You can give a wide range of reasons when you are asked, "why did you choose this career?"... so there isn't just one correct answer.

These examples of answers you can give. You should the answer closest to the truth for you.

1. You've always had an interest in this career or type of job from a young age
2. You have a parent, friend or family member who encouraged you to get into it, and you found that you like it a lot
3. You care about helping people and making an impact and this career allows you to do that (only use this if it's relevant to your career- like teaching, science, medicine, etc.)
4. You started your career in a different field but transferred within a previous company and ended up liking this new area more
5. You read a book that turned you onto the topic
6. You watched a film that turned you onto the topic
7. You had a university professor or other teacher who encouraged you to get into this career field
8. You have a personal story or reason for caring about the career or field you're in

Задания для проверки знаний

1 вариант

1. Write the correct preposition.

1. Write this word ... the capital letter.
 2. I'd like to withdraw 500 dollars ... my account.
 3. What's the expire date ... your card?
 4. Can I speak ... the Head Manager?
 5. You can go shopping ... cash.
-

from, to, with, without, of

2. Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. What term may a deposit account... | a. ... in place of cash. |
| 2. What interest rate ... | b. ... interest on this account. |
| 3. Plastic money is used ... | c. ... be opened for? |
| 4. The advantages of credit cards are... | d. ... do you pay? |
| 5. Our bank pays higher... | e. ...convenience and security |

3. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1. Could I please _____ the spelling of your name?
A hear B write C check D listen
2. What does IBM _____ for?
A mean B stand C do D write
3. My mother is retired. She gets a(n) _____ from her old company.
A income B salary C budget D pension
4. It is important to plan your spending and keep to a(n) _____.
A income B pension C budget D job
5. The unemployment rate is _____ – it has gone up and down many times this year.
A fluctuating B increasing C remaining steady D declining
6. A stock market _____ is a way of measuring a section of a stock market.
A exchange B index C share D table
7. The things a company owes are called its _____.
A profits B income C liabilities D assets

4. Match words and phrases 1-5 to definitions a-e.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|-------|--|
| 1. | Amount | _____ | a) a way to receive your salary directly |
| 2. | Bank card | _____ | b) money put into an account |
| 3. | Direct deposit | _____ | c) a document that shows activity in your |
| account | | | |
| 4. | Deposit | _____ | d) quantity |
| 5. | Statement of account | _____ | e) a card you use to withdraw cash at the cash dispenser |

5. Complete these sentences with the words in the box.

loan retired safe deposit box salary

- I keep my grandmother's jewellery in a(n) _____ at the bank.
- My father is _____. He gets a pension from his old company.
- I want to buy a car but I don't have enough money. Perhaps I can get a(n) _____ from the bank.
- My employer pays my _____ directly into my current account.

6. Match the verbs 1-4 to their opposites a-d.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. save | a. take |
| 2. borrow | b. sell |
| 3. buy | c. spend |
| 4. give | d. lend |

7. Put these words in order to make questions.

- What/ name/ is/ bank/your/the/of
- Where/ office/ is/ head/ your
- How/ do/ you/ have/ branches/ many
- How/ employees/ do/ many/ you/ have
- What kind/ provide/ you/ do/ of/ products and services

2 вариант

1. Write the correct preposition.

- What's the rate ...?
- I have an account ... your branch.
- The current rates are ... the notice board.
- Could I speak ... your Head Manager?
- The current account is ... keeping your money safe.

for, to, at, of, on

2. Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. How much ... | a. ... for paying your bills. |
| 2. Does your bank ... | b. ... seem to match. |
| 3. It's an account ... | c. ... does it cost? |
| 4. Your signature doesn't ... | d. ... regular statements. |
| 5. We'll send you ... | e... charge commission? |

3. Choose the correct answer, A, B, C or D.

1. People who watch over others and check their work are called_____.
A employees B graduates C trainees D supervisors
2. Someone who handles customers' problems and questions is a(n)_____.
A cashier B trainee C investment analyst D human resources manager
- 3 Before you buy products and services from a bank, you should always read the_____.
A special offers B small print C arrangement fee D free gift
4. Customers like cashiers who are_____.
A convenient B rude C unreliable D efficient
5. Some companies charge_____for foreign exchange transactions.
A interest B commission C currency D buy-back
6. Diversification is a way of reducing_____.
A interest B profit C investment D risk
7. The things a company owns are called its_____.
A liabilities B income C assets D profits

4. Match words 1-9 to definitions a-e.

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Mortgage _____ | a) money that is put into a business |
| 2. Demand _____ | b) goods and services that people want to buy |
| 3. Interest _____ | c) money that you borrow to buy a house or flat |
| 4. Profit _____ | d) income greater than expenses |
| 5. Investment _____ | e) money that you pay to borrow money |

5. Match the words in the box to these definitions.

current account deposit employees investments

1. the people who work at a company _____

2. money that someone puts into a bank account _____
3. a bank account that usually pays no interest or low interest _____
4. things people put their money in to make more money _____

6. Match the positive adjectives 1-4 with their negative opposites a-d.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. knowable | a. rich |
| 2. expensive | b. rude |
| 3. poor | c. ignorant |
| 4. polite | d. cheap |

7. Put these words in order to make questions.

1. May/ your/ I/ number/account/ have
2. You/ like/ would/ dollars/ that/ in
3. Could/ form/ you/ fill/ this/ in
4. To/ manager/ would/ you/ speak/ like/ the/ to
5. Is/ where/ the/ office/ head/ bank's

Эталон ответов

1 вариант

1. 1. WITH 2. FROM 3. OF 4. TO 5. WITHOUT
2. 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. E 5. B
3. 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. B 7. D
4. 1. D 2. E 3. A 4. B 5. C
5. 1. safe deposit box 2. retired 3. loan 4. salary
6. 1. C 2. D 3. B 4. A
7. 1. What is the name of your bank? 2. Where is your head office? 3. How many branches do you have? 4. How many employees do you have? 5. What kind of products and services do you provide?

2 вариант

1. 1. of 2. at 3. on 4. to 5. for
2. 1. C 2. E 3. A 4. B 5. D
3. 1. D 2. C/D 3. B 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. C
4. 1. C 2. B 3. E 4. D 5. A
5. 1. employees 2. deposit 3. current account 4. investments
6. 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B
7. 1. May I have your account number? 2. would You like that in dollars? 3. Could you fill in this form? 4. Would you like to speak to the manager? 5. where Is the bank's head office

УСЛОВИЯ ВЫПОЛНЕНИЯ

Время на подготовку к ответу 30 минут.

Оборудование – учебная аудитория, раздаточный материал для каждого студента.

Критерии оценки

В системе оценки знаний и умений используются **следующие критерии:**

⇒ **«Отлично»** – за глубокое и полное овладение лексическим и грамматическим материалом, за умение логически, а также грамматически и лексически корректно выстраивать свое высказывание, выражать и аргументировать свое мнение, в полном объеме понимать речь собеседника на иностранном языке и поддержать беседу. Отличная отметка предполагает качественное внешнее оформление лексико-грамматической работы;

⇒ **«Хорошо»** – если обучающийся полно освоил лексический и грамматический материал, достаточно хорошо понимает речь собеседника на иностранном языке и может поддержать беседу по заданной теме, но допускает некоторые лексические и грамматические неточности при построении высказывания;

⇒ **«Удовлетворительно»** – если обучающийся обнаруживает знание и понимание основного лексического и грамматического материала, но допускает неточности, не в полном объеме понимает речь собеседника на иностранном языке, не умеет доказательно обосновать свои суждения и поддержать беседу;

⇒ **«Неудовлетворительно»** – если обучающийся допускает грубые лексические и грамматические ошибки, не понимает речь собеседника на иностранном языке и не может поддержать беседу по заданной теме; за полное незнание и непонимание лексического и грамматического материала или отказ отвечать