

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ САРАТОВСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
Государственное автономное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
Саратовской области
«Калининский техникум агробизнеса»

Фонд оценочных средств
по учебной дисциплине

«ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ »

образовательной программы среднего профессионального образования
по специальности технологического профиля

35.02.16 Эксплуатация и ремонт сельскохозяйственной техники и оборудования

на базе основного общего образования
с получением среднего общего образования

СОГЛАСОВАНО

зам. директора по учебно-
производственной работе

Е.Н. Торопова

Фонд оценочных средств разработан в соответствии с требованиями Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 35.02.16 Эксплуатация и ремонт сельскохозяйственной техники и оборудования, утвержден Приказом Министерства образования и науки РФ от 9 декабря 2016 г. № 1564 «Об утверждении федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по профессии 35.02.16 Эксплуатация и ремонт сельскохозяйственной техники и оборудования» (зарегистрирован Министерством юстиции Российской Федерации 22 декабря 2016 г., регистрационный № 44896) на основании примерной программы учебной дисциплины «ОГСЭ 03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

ОДОБРЕНО на заседании предметно-цикловой комиссии профессионально-технического цикла

Составители (авторы):

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1. Пояснительная записка к фонду оценочных средств по дисциплине Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Фонд оценочных средств (далее – ФОС) предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений студентов, осваивающих учебную дисциплину иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности.

ФОС разработан в соответствии требованиями ОП СПО по специальности/профессии 35.02.16 Эксплуатация и ремонт сельскохозяйственной техники и оборудования, и рабочей программы учебной дисциплины.

В ФОС входят контрольно-оценочные средства для проведения текущего контроля (тестирование, контрольная работа, устный опрос, домашнее задание) и промежуточной аттестации в форме зачета с оценкой.

При изучении дисциплины студент должен знать:

- 3.1. правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;
- 3.2. основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика);
- 3.3. лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;
- 3.4. особенности произношения;
- 3.5. правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности

уметь:

- У.1. понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые);
- У.2. понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;
- У.3. участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы;
- У.4. строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;
- У.5. кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые);
- У.6. писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы.

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 личное развитие.

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

ОК 05. Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста.

ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей.

ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях.

ОК 08. Использовать средства физической культуры для сохранения и укрепления здоровья в процессе профессиональной деятельности и поддержания необходимого уровня физической подготовленности.

ОК 09. Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 10. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном иностранном языке.

ОК 11. Планировать предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере (из ФГОС или рабочей программы)

2.Паспорт оценочных средств

№	Наименование раздела, темы учебной дисциплины	Тип контроля	Формы контроля*		Коды формируемых знаний, умений, ОК,ПК
			текущий	рубежный	
1.	Тема 1. Система образования в России и за рубежом 1	текущий и рубежный	домашнее задание, устный опрос,	контрольная работа	3.1-3.5 У.1-У.5 ОК.01-11
2.	Тема 2. История развития сельскохозяйственной техники	текущий и рубежный	устный опрос, домашнее задание	доклад	3.1-3.5 У.1-У.5 ОК.01-11
3.	Тема 3. Экологические проблемы сельскохозяйственных предприятий	текущий	устный опрос, домашнее задание		3.1-3.5 У.1-У.5 ОК.01-11
4.	Тема 4. Здоровье и спорт	текущий и рубежный	домашнее задание	контрольная работа	3.1-3.5 У.1-У.5 ОК.01-11
5.	Тема 5. Путешествия	текущий и рубежный	тестирование	тестирование	3.1-3.5 У.1-У.5 ОК.01-11
6.	Тема 6. Моя будущая профессия, карьера	текущий и рубежный	тестирование, устный опрос, домашнее задание	сочинение, контрольная работа	3.1-3.5 У.1-У.5 ОК.01-11
7.	Тема 7. Сельскохозяйственная техника	текущий и рубежный	домашнее задание	доклад	3.1-3.5 У.1-У.5 ОК.01-11
8.	Тема 8. Основные компоненты и механизмы сельскохозяйственной техники	текущий	домашнее задание, контрольная работа		3.1-3.5 У.1-У.5 ОК.01-11
9.	Тема 9. Инструменты и	текущий	устный опрос,		3.1-3.5 У.1-У.5

	меры безопасности при проведении ремонтных работ на предприятиях АПК		домашнее задание		ОК.01-11
10.	Тема 10. Оборудование при охране труда на предприятиях АПК	текущий и рубежный	устный опрос, домашнее задание	контрольная работа	3.1-3.5 У.1-У.5 ОК.01-11
11.	Тема 11. Инструкции и руководства при использовании приборов и технического оборудования сельскохозяйственной техники	текущий	устный опрос, домашнее задание		3.1-3.5 У.1-У.5 ОК.01-11
12.	Тема 12. Инструкции по технике безопасности при ремонте и вождении сельскохозяйственной техники	текущий и рубежный	устный опрос, домашнее задание	сообщение	3.1-3.5 У.1-У.5 ОК.01-11
13.	Тема 13. Я хочу быть техником	текущий и рубежный	домашнее задание	сочинение	3.1-3.5 У.1-У.5 ОК.01-11
	Итоговая аттестация	промежуточные	зачет с оценкой		

Примечание: * - Формы контроля определяется в соответствии с учебным планом профессии/специальности на весь период обучения

3. Контрольно-оценочные средства для текущего контроля

Тема 1. Система образования в России и за рубежом

Контрольная работа

I. Выберите правильный вариант:

1. Частная школа:

A) a private school B) a public school C) a primary school

2. Образование:

A) an education B) a school C) a kindergarten

3. Вступительный экзамен:

A) to pass an exam B) an entrance examination C) a general examination

4. Среднее образование:

A) a pre-school education B) a higher education C) a secondary education

5. Ученик:

A) a student B) a child C) a pupil

II. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Среднее образование является обязательным в Великобритании.

2. Чтобы поступить в университет, ты должен сдать вступительные экзамены.
3. Родители должны платить за обучение своих детей в частных школах.
4. Для маленьких детей существуют садики и детские дошкольные учреждения.
5. Дети могут получить высшее образование в университете.

Переведите на русский язык:

- 1) Primary school includes infant school and junior school.
- 2) Not all children go to nursery school or kindergarten.
- 3) British children start school at the age of 5.
- 4) Pupils can't graduate from school earlier.
- 5) Comprehensive schools are schools which take children of all abilities without entrance examinations.

III. Ответьте на вопрос: Do you like your school? Explain your answer.

IV. Выберите правильный вариант:

1. Частная школа:

- A) a private school B) a public school C) a primary school

2. Образование:

- A) an education B) a school C) a kindergarten

3. Вступительный экзамен:

- A) to pass an exam B) an entrance examination C) a general examination

4. Среднее образование:

- A) a pre-school education B) a higher education C) a secondary education

5. Ученик:

- A) a student B) a child C) a pupil

Домашнее задание

1. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Среднее образование является обязательным в Великобритании.
2. Чтобы поступить в университет, ты должен сдать вступительные экзамены.
3. Родители должны платить за обучение своих детей в частных школах.
4. Для маленьких детей существуют садики и детские дошкольные учреждения.
5. Дети могут получить высшее образование в университете.

2. Переведите на русский язык:

- 1) Primary school includes infant school and junior school.
- 2) Not all children go to nursery school or kindergarten.
- 3) British children start school at the age of 5.
- 4) Pupils can't graduate from school earlier.
- 5) Comprehensive schools are schools which take children of all abilities without entrance examinations.

3. Ответьте на вопрос: Do you like your school? Explain your answer.

Тема 2. История развития сельскохозяйственной техники

Текущий контроль (устный опрос, домашнее задание)

Active Vocabulary:

apply fertilizers вносить удобрения в почву	field cultivator культиватор для обработки паров
break (broke, broken) up the layers of soil разбивать на мелкие куски пахотный горизонт	fertilizer distributor туковая сеялка
break down the soil рыхлить почву	frame рама
compact утрамбовывать	granular fertilizer гранулированное удобрение
crush the clods дробить глыбы, комья	grain drill зерновая сеялка
	harvesting equipment уборочные машины

<p>земли cover seeds заделка семян consolidate the soil трамбовать, уплотнять почву destroy (syn. eliminate) weeds удалять сорняки disk дисковать почву fertilize the soil удобрять почву fallow вспахивать под пар harrow бороновать почву hoe out the weeds пропалывать междурядья level the ground выравнивать почву mulch мульчировать plant сажать prevent weeds предотвращать сорняки prepare seedbed готовить семенное ложе penetrate проникать pull тянуть, тащить stir the soil рыхлить почву sow (saw, sown) seeds (syn. place)сеять семена transmit передавать barnyard manure навоз beet cultivator свекловичный культиватор bean cultivator культиватор для бобовых культур broad- cast planter сеялка для пропашных культур baler пресс-подборщик, сеной пресс beet harvester машина для уборки свеклы cultivation machinery (syn. cultivator) культиваторы chisel cultivator чизель-культиватор combine harvester зерноуборочный комбайн components деталь disc plow дисковый плуг disk harrow дисковая борона digger копатель disc coulter дисковый нож farm machinery сельскохозяйственная техника fertilizing equipment машины для внесения удобрений</p>	<p>harrow борона heavy machinery тяжелая техника headstock присоединительная стойка навесного орудия lister cultivator культиватор для бороздовых посевов moldboard отвал manure spreader навозоразбрасыватель moldboard plow отвалный плуг motion движение mounted plow навесной плуг mower косилка plow; plough плуг power operate device автоматическое устройство primary tillage equipment почвообрабатывающие орудия для первичной обработки planting equipment посевные машины potato harvester картофелеуборочный комбайн rotary hoe ротационная мотыга rod weeder штанговый культиватор roller каток, валец, валик, ролик row-crop planter широкорядная сеялка rake грабли semi mounted plow полунавесной плуг sub- soiler почвоуглубитель, глубокорыхлитель (без оборота пласта) spike tooth harrow зубовая борона spring tooth harrow пружинная борона secondary tillage equipment почвообрабатывающие орудия для последующей обработки sprayer опрыскиватель share лемех, сошник skim coulter предплужник, дерносорти- тель tillage обработка почвы tools for mulching and fallowing орудия для мульчирования и вспахивания под пар thinner прореживатель track- laying tractor (syn. crawler)гусеничный трактор wheeled tractor колесный трактор</p>
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FARM MACHINERY

1. We know the farmer to have a wide range of machinery to plow and disk, and harrow, and plant, and fertilize, and finally harvest faster, easier and more profitably today. The machine

is known to be a device that uses force to accomplish something transmitting and changing force or motion into work.

2. Agricultural implements and machines being very numerous and diversified now may be divided into 4 main groups: tillage equipment, planting equipment, fertilizing equipment, harvesting equipment.
3. The aim of tillage is to prepare the soil for planting and to keep it loose and free from weeds during the growth of crops. The primary tillage equipment used by the farmer includes plows, sub-soilers, and thinners. The secondary tillage equipment embraces harrows, rollers and tools for mulching and fallowing. Plow is designed to eliminate weeds, to prepare a suitable seedbed, to improve the physical condition of the soil. Plows fall into mounted, semi mounted, disc, moldboard plows. The main components of ploughs are the main frame, the share, the moldboard, the disc coulter, the skim coulter, the headstock. The function of sub-soiler is to penetrate into the deeper depths and break up the layers of soil which have become compacted due to the movement of heavy machinery. A harrow is an implement used to level the ground and crush the clods, to stir the soil, and to prevent and destroy weeds. There are three principal kinds of harrow namely the disk, the spike-tooth, and the spring tooth.
4. Cultivation machinery is used to break down the soil before or after a crop is sown for covering seeds, for consolidating the soil and for hoeing out weeds. There are several types of cultivators designed for special crops and conditions: beet and bean cultivators, lister cultivators, rotary hoe cultivators, rod weeders, field cultivators, sub-soil and chisel cultivators.
5. Planting equipment is any power-operated device introduced to place seeds or plant parts in or on the soil for production of food and feed crops. It is classified as row-crop planters, broad-cast planters, grain drills and planting attachments for other equipment.
6. Applying such types of fertilizers as barnyard manure, granular fertilizers, and fertilizers in liquid and gaseous form is necessary where soils are deficient in plant food elements. Such fertilizing equipment as manure spreaders, fertilizer distributors, sprayers are in use.
7. Crops are harvested by the use of many kinds of harvesting equipment for all types of crops. The principal machines required to make hay are mowers, rakes, balers. Grain and all types of seed crops are harvested by combine harvesters. Beet harvesters are available to harvest beet, potato harvesters and diggers being for potatoes.
8. The tractor is the most important machine pulling many kinds of implements that cultivate plant, fertilize, and harvest. Wheeled tractors being used for general farm work, track-laying tractors or crawlers have the great advantage that they can be available for heavy loads on any class of land.
 - what is fertilizer distributor?
 - What is the purpose of planting equipment?
 - Is the tractor the most important machine?
 - the pros and cons in spring tooth harrow.

Упражнение 1.

Match the words to create collocations from the text. translate them into Russian.

1. agricultural	A. tractor
2. wheeled	B. farm
3. wide	C. advantage
4. tillage	D. equipment
5. liquid	E. kinds
6. great	F. crops
7. principal	G. implements
8. grain	H. tractor

Упражнение 2.

Give the Russian equivalents to the following expressions.

Убирать урожай без потерь; преобразовывать силу в движение; проникать очень глубоко; проход техники; специальные условия; кормовые культуры; приспособления для посадки; иметь преимущество; почвы, страдающие от недостатка питательных веществ.

Упражнение 3.

Translate the Russian words into English and the whole word combinations into Russian.

тянуть potatoes; to make сорняки убирать (урожай) parts to consolidate приспособления разбивать granular fertilizers уничтожать сено to plant farm machinery применять (вносить) seeds to cover комья to use soil

Тема 3. Экологические проблемы сельскохозяйственных предприятий

Текущий контроль (устный опрос, домашнее задание)

TRACTORS

A tractor is a type of vehicle that is particularly constructed to efficiently deliver a tractive effort at a slow speed. The word tractor was taken from a Latin word that means “to pull”. Tractors are special vehicles which are aimed to provide the hauling of trailers and other types of machinery which are used for agricultural and construction purposes. Farm tractors first made their appearance in the nineteenth century. The earliest ones were steam-powered portable engines. These were followed by oil-burning and then gasoline-powered tractors. The steam powered engines were in use until the onset of the 20th century, when they were replaced by more reliable internal combustion engines. A farm tractor is a distinctive, multi-purpose farm vehicle. It is perhaps the most essential of all farm machinery. Farm tractors are used to carry out different agricultural tasks: pulling or pushing machines and trailers for tilling, plowing, harrowing, planting, disking, transporting and providing power supply and other tasks. A variety of specialty farm tractors have been developed for particular uses. Farm tractors may be divided into two groups: wheeled and track-laying. Wheeled tractors may be subdivided into standard and row-crop types. Standard wheeled tractors are used for general work and do not have the special features associated with row-crop tractors. Row-crop tractors can be used for all ordinary purposes, but in addition they are specially designed for working on row and other row crops. The tractor can pass down rows of corn, tomatoes or other crops without crushing the plants. Track-laying tractors or crawlers have the great advantage that they can be used for heavy loads on almost any class of land. They are considerably more economical in fuel than are wheel machines, but their greater initial cost and their maintenance particularly that of the tracks, may outweigh this advantage. The crawler is, however, the more efficient type of tractor and, moreover, can go on the land earlier after rain and so can work a greater number of days per year. Modern farm tractors may have eight-wheel drive unit, caterpillar tracks, or articulated or non-articulated tracks, electrical or computer controls and are capable of multitude of different functions. Many modern farm tractors are fitted with GPS devices, auto-steer systems and other automated features. Modernized tractors may also have cabs accessorized with heated seats, automatic temperature controls, and dashboard computers. Tractors offer a lot of use and convenience for many people. Tractors are also usually associated with farm machines and general farm use. However, there is a common misconception that they can only be found on farms. In addition to pulling implements like plows and cultivators a tractor may be used for bush-cleaning, ditch filling and land-leveling. Small tractors from one to ten horse power with single or twin cylinder petrol engines may be used for garden and orchard work.

Упражнение 1.

Insert the appropriate prepositions from the list below and translate the sentences into your native language. into for in on down for

1. Wheeled tractors are used ___ general farm work. 2. Crawlers have the great advantage that they can be available___ heavy loads ___any class of land. 3. Agricultural implements and machines may be divided ___4 main groups. 4. Applying fertilizers is necessary where soils are deficient___ plant food elements. 5. Cultivation machinery is used to break ___ the soil before or after a crop is sown.

Упражнение 2.

Complete the sentences with the words given in the box.

power-operated, designed, range, implements, harrow, crops

1. Today a wide _____of machinery can be used on a farm. 2. Agricultural _____ and machines can be divided into four main groups. 3. A _____ is an implement used to level the ground and crush the clods. 4. There are several types of cultivators _____ for special crops and conditions. 5. Planting equipment is any _____device introduced to place seeds or plant parts. 6. _____ are harvested by different kinds of harvesting equipment.

Упражнение 3.

1. Guess the meaning of the following international words. Method, farmer, disk, machine, physical, component, cultivation, cultivator, sprayer, tractor, primitive, to compact, to crush, to prevent, principal, production, to classify, granular, deficient, element, class (A)

Упражнение 4.

Remember some common prefixes and suffixes and their meaning. PREFIXES: SUFFIXES:
Noun ab-from; off anti-against co-together; joint dis-opposite of; away extra- besides in- (il-, im-, ir-) — not, the opposite of mis-bad; wrongly non-not; lack of post-after semi-half; partly-an (ian) -ance -ant -dom -eer -ence -ent -er-ess -ion (tion, -ation) -ist -ity -ment -ness -or Verb sub- again; further division un-not; opposite of-ate -en-fy (-ify) -ize Adjective; Adverb sub-again; further division un-not; opposite of-able -al -an (ian) -ary -ful -ial -ibley-ical -ish -ive -less -ly -ous -y Find 5 derivatives in the text . Mark the root, the prefix or the suffix in each derivative. What words are they derived from? (B)Find as many as possible derivatives in the text. Mark the word parts of these words and define their root word. (A)

Упражнение 5.

Match the words to create collocations from the text. translate them into Russian. 1. agricultural A. tractor 2. wheeled B. farm 3. wide C. advantage 4. tillage D. equipment 5. liquid E. kinds 6. great F. crops 7. principal G. implements 8. grain H. tractor

Упражнение 6.

Translate the infinitive constructions. Different machinery to plow, many kinds of plows to improve the physical conditions of the soil, harrows to stir the soil, cultivation machinery to consoled ate the soil, spreaders to apply manure, sprayers to apply fertilizers in liquid form, mowers to make hay, beet harvesters to harvest beets, tractors to pull many kinds of implements, wheeled tractors to do general farm work

Упражнение 7.

Give the Russian equivalents to the following expressions. Убирать урожай без потерь; преобразовывать силу в движение; проникать очень глубоко; проход техники; специальные условия; кормовые культуры; приспособления для посадки; иметь преимущество; почвы, страдающие от недостатка питательных веществ.

Тема 4. Здоровье и спорт

Контрольная работа

II Lexical-grammatical test

6. Translate “reassure”

a) подбадривать b) удостовериться c) перестроить d) перевязать e) быть уверенным

7. Broken bones mean ...

a) fracture b) bonebreak c) nosebleed d) vomiting e) poisoning

8. Treatment with herbs and plants is...

a) osteopathy b) acupuncture c) hydrotherapy d) herbalism e) hypnotherapy

9. A person who cures people is...

a) medic b) doctor c) feldsher d) nurse e) first aid

10. Антоним слова "discourage"

a) reassure b) wet c) rapid d) fracture e) join

11. If you have a bruise...

a) wash with soap b) put ice on this c) wash with cold water d) provoke vomiting
e) do nothing

12. Найди общее слово

a) basketball b) chess c) sport d) football e) rugby

Choose the right answer "Conditionals"

13. If it _____, we won't go to the park.

a) rain b) will rain c) rains d) hadn't rain e) don't rain

14. If Mike trains hard he ... (win) the game

a) shan't win b) will win c) would win d) doesn't win e) did win

15. If I were you, I... ..apologize him.

a) will apologize b) apologized c) would have apologize d) would apologize
e) will alogized

16. When my sister ... (be late) her boss is always angry.

a) is being b) will be c) is d) would be e) be

17. I eat if I ...hungry.

a) will be b) be c) am d) were e) shall be

18. If an egg drops it ...

a) Will breaks b) is break c) breaks d) would break e) have broken

19. If I ...to Paris I will stay at my aunt's..

a) will go b) would go c) went d) go e) gone

20. I would have told you some news about Sarah yesterday if you ...at work.

a) had been b) have been c) were d) was e) are

21. If we (*have*) nothing to do, life would be boring.

a) had had b) had c) have d) will have had e) will have

22. If you had told me that beforehand, I (*find*) some money for you.

a) had found b) would have found c) had find d) will have found e) would find

23. I (*take*) a taxi if I had understood that it was too late.

a) would have taken b) will have taken c) will take d) am taking e) would take

24. If I ...much money, I will buy a new phone.

a) will earn b) would earn c) will have earned d) have earned e) earn

25. I won't see Jim at the train station. If I ...(see) him I (tell) the news.

a) saw, would tell b) see, will tell c) had seen, would have told
d) see, tell e) saw, would have told

26. I would travel around the world if you ... me money.

a) had given b) gave c) will give d) give e) would give

27. Найдите глагол в форме придаточного предложения Conditional II:

a) had b) had gone c) would have d) would have done e) have did

28. If it rains I my umbrella.

a) take b) took c) would take d) am taking e) takes

Choose the right article

29. He had ..bruise on his hand. ...bruise is big.

a) an, the b) -, the c) a, the d) -,- e) the, the

30. ...influenza is a contagious disease with fever.

a) an b) the c) a d) - e) my

31. After reading I always have ...headache

a) very b) my c) the d) an e) a

32. He died from ...cancer
 a) a b) - c) an d) the e) his
33. Many years ago people died from ...plague
 a) differ b) - c) a d) the e) an

Домашнее задание

Rob Pardo, who was chief creative designer for the World of Warcraft game, told the BBC his game and other video games should be part of the Olympic Games. He said the competition needed to become more modern and up-to-date. He added that millions of people around the world love playing and watching competitive gaming, which is also known as e-sports. Pardo told that it would be difficult to get e-sports into the Olympics. He said many people do not even see it as a real sport. He argues it is proper sport because it takes a lot of physical effort and skill and is very exciting to watch. He believes it is a better and more popular sport than many of those already in the Olympics. Pardo said many people did not want gaming to become an Olympic sport because it is based on technology and not athleticism.

Are these statements true or false?

34. Rob Pardo was chief designer for the World of Minecraft game.
 35. Rob wanted e-sports to be a part of the Olympic Games
 36. Many people do not even see e-sport as a real sport.
 37. The designer said it would be easy to get e-sports into the Olympics.
 38. People say e-sport doesn't take a lot of physical effort and skills.
 39. Video games become more popular.
 40. Many people did not want gaming to become an Olympic sport because it is based on technology and not athleticism.

Тема 5. Путешествия

Текущий контроль. (Тестирование)

1 Соедините по смыслу английский вариант с его английским эквивалентом

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. boarding pass | a. заходить на борт, садиться |
| 2. passanger train | b. Магазин беспошлинных товаров |
| 3. to spend holidays | c. пассажир |
| 4. ticket | d. поездка |
| 5. trip | e. зал ожидания |
| 6. by plane | f. проводить каникулы |
| 7. departure lounge | g. самолетом (на самолете) |
| 8. passanger | h. пассажирский поезд |
| 9. duty free shop | i. посадочный талон |
| 10. to board | j. билет |

2. Вставьте правильный предлог

1. I like to travel ... and to travel ... foot.
 a) by, on b) at, by c) on, in
2. He was sitting ... the car and listening ... music.
 a) at, by b) in, to c) at, with
3. He likes to travel ... his friends or to stay ... home and watch TV.
 a) at, to b) with, at c) to, in
4. The plane usually taxes ... the runway and takes
 a) to, off b) to, to c) at, with

3. Вставьте нужное слово в предложение

excess baggage ticket departure board departure lounge crew trolley

1. Good morning, I want to buy a ... to Las Vegas.
2. Mike's luggage is too heavy and he must pay an
3. He took his ..., went to the ... to wait for his flight to be boarded.
4. The ... of the plane was very kind and polite.
5. She put his luggage to the ... and pushed it to the check-in desk.

4. Переведите предложение

Mike checked in, got his boarding pass and went to the duty free shop in order to buy sweets for his sister.

Рубежный контроль (тестирование)

1 Соедините по смыслу английский вариант с его английским эквивалентом

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. hand luggage | a. таможня |
| 2. runway | b. Экипаж (самолета, поезда) |
| 3. mail train | c. тележка |
| 4. compartment | d. проходить регистрацию |
| 5. departure board | e. почтовый поезд |
| 6. restaurant car | f. взлетно-посадочная полоса |
| 7. crew. | g. ручная кладь |
| 8. trolley | h. купе |
| 9. to check in | i. табло объявлений (отправлений) |
| 10. customs | j. Вагон-ресторан |

2. Вставьте правильный предлог

1. You need to check ... 2 hours before the flight.
a) in b) to c) –
2. If there is no a through train you need to get ... from the one train and to board another one.
a) off, - b) off, to c) at, to
3. I like to travel ... train and to talk ... passengers who are ... the same compartment with you.
a) with, to, at b) by, to, in c) at, to, in
4. He looked ... the departure board.
a) to b) - c) at

3. Вставьте нужное слово в предложение

through train get off to board passenger trains ticket enjoy goods trains

1. The captain of the plane was very kind and said: '... your flight dear passengers!'
2. If there is no you have to ... one train and to ... another train.
3. He bought a ... for a sleeping car.
4. carry passengers and carry goods.

4. Переведите предложение

You have to come to the airport, go to the check-in desk, give your passport to the ticket agent and go through the customs.

Тема 6. Моя будущая профессия, карьера Текущий контроль (устный опрос, домашнее задание, тестирование) My future profession

What I would like to become? This question is important for me. Every job has its elements of difficulties and interest. I think that nearly all the professions are very important in life. But to choose the right occupation is very difficult, because we must take in to consideration many factors. We must consider our personal taste and our kind of mind. At the same time, we must satisfy the requirements of our society and people's needs in one profession or another.

The end of school is the beginning of an independent life, the beginning of a more serious examination. In order to pass that very serious exam we must choose the road in life, which will help us best to live and work. Each boy and girl has every opportunity to develop skills and use knowledge and education received at school. Some may prefer to work in factories or plants, others want to go into construction: to take part in building power stations and new towns. Many opportunities to work and to satisfy at the same time the requirements of the society and your own personal interest are offered in the sphere of the services transport, communications and many others.

When choosing a future career it is important to keep in the consideration the following things:

- do you like meeting and dealing with people;
- do you like to work inside;
- do you enjoy thinking about problems;
- do you enjoy working with your hands;
- do you like working on you own;
- do you enjoy being creative.

Analyzing all this will help not to make wrong choice.

Various tests, which determine which group of professions you are inclined to, can also help.

2. Test yourself.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1a. to care of animals. | 11a. to make new kinds of plants |
| 1b. to work with machines. | 11b. to design new kinds of things |
| 2a. to care of sick people | 12a. to solve difficult situations |
| 2b. to make schemes, programmes. | 12b. to check up, to make in order tables and schemes |
| 3a. to watch quality of figures | 13a. to watch the work clubs |
| 3b. to watch the plants | 13b. to watch microbes |
| 4a. to process materials (a tree, a fabric, plastic) | 14a. to watch the work of medical machines |
| 4b. to sell or advertise goods | 14b. to treat people |
| 5a. to discuss scientific articles or books | 15a. to give a detailed description of experiments |
| 5b. to discuss books, plays or concerts | 15b. to describe different events |
| 6a. to grow farm animals | 16a. to do medical tests in a hospital |
| 6b. to train somebody in sport or labor skills | 16b. to talk to sick people |
| 7a. to copy pictures | |

- 7b. to grow plants
- 8a. to look for and explain an information
- 8b. to prepare concerts plays
- 9a. to repair clothes, houses
- 9b. to correct mistakes in texts and pictures
- 10a. to treat animals
- 10b. to do counts

- 17a. to paint walls or things
- 17b. to build houses or machines
- 18a. to organize trips and excursions
- 18b. to take part in plays or concerts
- 19a. to make a thing according to the working drawing
- 19b. to make working drawings
- 20a. to treat plants or trees
- 20b. to type

Man-nature	Man-techniques	Man-man	Man-symbols	Man-object of art
1a	1b	2a	2b	3a
3b	4a	4b	5a	5b
6a	7b	6b	9b	7a
10a	9a	8a	10b	8b
11a	11b	12a	12b	13a
13b	14a	14b	15a	15b
16a	17b	16b	19b	17a
20a	19a	18a	20b	18b

3. Divide the following occupations into these groups by filling in the table.

journalist, designer, sociologist, chemist, biologist, biochemist, dentist, doctor, businessman, farmer, physicist, physician, computer operator, electrician, mechanic, model, actor, ecologist, politician, lectures, professor, conductor, pilot, geologist, architect, jockey, manager, director, producer, sportsman, footballer, specialist, policeman, musician, pianist, detective, economist, secretary, cook, mathematician, composer

Man-nature	Man-techniques	Man-man	Man- symbols	Man-object of art

4. Within each profession, a person must perform many different functions. Nevertheless, one can always single out one key among them.

a) Guess from the description of the function what profession we are talking about.

1. They deliver letters.
2. They sell meat.
3. They mend or make things with wood.
4. They drive cars.
5. They sell flowers.
6. They operate on people.
7. They ride horses in races.
8. They look after people's teeth.
9. They dig coal from the ground.
10. They sell fruit and vegetables.
11. They look after people's eyes.

12. They make and sell bread.

b) Match each profession with its function.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. a teacher | a) He bakes bread. |
| 2. a doctor | b) He works in a circus. |
| 3. a policeman | c) He takes care of our teeth. |
| 4. a clown | d) He fights fires. |
| 5. a postman | e) She studies at school. |
| 6. a dancer | f) He delivers letters. |
| 7. a fireman | g) She gives pupils homework. |
| 8. a baker | h) He helps sick people. |
| 9. a dentist | i) He protects people. |
| 10 a pupil | j) She works in a theatre. |

c) What do these people do?

1. A farmer

2. A vet

3. A teacher

4. A photographer

5. An astronaut

6. A nurse

7. A pilot

8. A plumber

9. A hairdresser

10. A carpenter

5. a) What do they do? Put the sentences from the list into the correct columns below.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| She wears a uniform. | She works with children. |
| He gets up very early. | He answers the phone. |
| He lives in the country. | She corrects homework. |
| She goes to foreign countries. | She serves people with food and drinks. |
| He likes animals. | He gives people room keys. |
| He meets a lot of people. | She speaks three languages. |
| She looks after passengers. | She works in a school. |
| He uses a word processor. | She travels a lot. |
| She works at home, too. | He works outside. |
| He has two students. | She stays in a hotels a lot. |

She is an air hostess.	He's a receptionist.	She's a teacher.	He's a farmer.
1.	1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.	3.

4.	4.	4.	4.
----	----	----	----

b) Make a similar table for all professions of our technical school.

6. What are these people going to be? Write sentences using the words below:

Example: 1. Frank and I are learning to fly. *We're going to be pilots.*

2. Marina's good at language.
3. John likes songs.
4. Mary goes to Drama school.
5. Sue and Peter are studying law.
6. Ann loves animals.
7. Bill cooks very well.
8. Lisa can run very fast.
9. Pamela likes to explain grammar rules.
10. Brian protects environment.

7. What is a profession?

Use the phrase:

To my mind this is a profession of...

I think...

It seems to me...

- a) This profession requires special education; the person should be kindhearted, careful, courageous, sensitive to the need of others; should be sympathetic to the pain of other people; should be very handy, devoted to this duty, selfless.
- b) This profession requires special education; the person should be kind, generous, strict and just; should love children; should possess deep and broad knowledge of a subject; should be responsive, honest, tactful, reserved, patient and tolerant.
- c) This trade requires special qualities; the person should be careful; should have quick reactions; should have vision and hearing; should know and observe the traffic rules; should be a good mechanic.
- d) This profession requires special education and physical qualities; the person should be very well educated in physics, mathematics, astronomy; should be in a perfect state of health; should have good endurance and the ability to stand great strain and the state of weightlessness; should be courageous and daring.
- e) This profession needs special qualities; ability to stand heights or depths, extremes of heat or cold, courage, curiosity, the sense of duty, the ability to risk, good health, devotion to one's idea, confidence in success.
- f) This profession needs the following qualities; enterprise, the ability to foresee, to analyze and to risk; the ability to keep promises; the person should be disciplined, well behaved, communicative; should know foreign languages; to be a good psychologist.

Рубежный контроль(сочинение)

Tell me about your profession. Why did you choose it? What will you do when you get your education?

Контрольная работа

1. Поставьте существительное во множественное число:

Flower man language country address

2. Напишите 3 формы глагола: Build lose give drive forget

3. Поставьте прилагательное в сравнительную и превосходную степень:

Old, happy, interesting, good

4. Выберите правильный вариант глагола:

- 1) ... she in the park yesterday? (were, is was)
- 2) Mike and Nick ... at 3 o'clock tomorrow. (are, were, will be)
- 3) Did you ... English last week? (has, have, had)
- 4) They ... 5 lessons tomorrow. (had, have, will have)
- 5) The teacher ... us at the next lesson. (asked, asks, will ask)
- 6) Usually our lesson ... at 8.30. (will begin, begins, begin)
- 7) He ... this book when he was a child. (has, have, had)

5. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя пассивный залог:

- 1) Нас спрашивают на каждом уроке.
- 2) Наш город был основан в 1838 году.
- 3) Завтра он будет приглашен на вечеринку.
- 4) Меня попросили помочь ему.
- 5) Деревья красят каждую весну.

Тема 7. Сельскохозяйственная техника

Текущий контроль(домашнее задание, устный опрос)

Tractors are the workhorses of modern agriculture. These powerful and iconic machines, thanks to their legendary versatility, play many roles on today's farms. Let's take a look at some of the main components of today's tractors. The engine is the heart and soul of any tractor. When they were first invented, tractors used steam engines, which were notoriously unreliable, not to mention dangerous. Since the 20th century, however, tractors have used internal combustion engines that run on a variety of fuels, from kerosene to ethanol and gasoline. Most modern tractors today run on diesel and biodiesel. These powerful engines typically range in size from 18 to 575 horsepower, giving them all of the incredible power they need to tackle any job on today's farms. Tractor service in the agriculture industry has increased dramatically over the past century thanks to their legendary ruggedness and durability. Because of their simple yet hardy design, many older tractors that feature manual transmissions are still in use. Unfortunately, these older transmissions are typically unsynchronized, meaning the tractor must be stopped before shifting gears, which can be very inconvenient. Modern tractors on the other hand use synchronized or continuously variable transmissions (CVT), which not only allows for better fuel efficiency but also allows the CVT to shift through an unlimited number of effective gear ratios. Today's tractors don't always follow the classic design, with two large rear wheels and two smaller front wheels. Over time, different configurations have been developed to suit the environment in which they are used. For example, in locations with wet or heavy soils, tractors typically use tracks (such as those found on a "Caterpillar" or tank) because of their superior traction. Other modern tractors feature four wheel drive, either with the classic configuration (two large, two small) or with four large wheels. Tractor engines put out an enormous amount of power, but in order to be useful that power must be harnessed. That's where tractor hitches come in. They take the form of draw bars, fixed mounts or three-point hitches and quick hitches that allow power to be transferred from the engine to implements that are typically pulled behind or beside the tractor, and may include attachments such as plows, seeders, tillers, mowers and many others.

Ex. 1 (A) Read these words and word combinations. traction тяга, тяговое усилие wheel колесо engine двигатель internal внутренний run on diesel работать на дизельном топливе tackle справляться transmission трансмиссия durability прочность fuel топливо track гусеница, трак hitch сцепка gear передача be harnessed быть выработанным fixed закрепленный transfer передавать

Ex. 2 (A) Without reading the text guess what the text is about. a) farm machinery b) combine harvester c) main components of a tractor

Ex. 3 (A) Read the text and say What abstract – deals with трансмиссией – includes the information about двигателях – touches upon видов сцепки – presents колеса и гусеницы Start with: the first abstract the second abstract the third abstract the fourth abstract

Ex. 4 (A) Read the text and choose the right answer according to the information from the text. 1. What is the heart of any tractor? a) hitch b) wheel/track c) engine 2. What do tractors use in locations with wet or heavy soils? a) tracks b) engine c) transmission 3. Why must the tractor be stopped before shifting gears? a) because of synchronized transmission b) because of unsynchronized transmission c) because a number of gear ratios 4. What do hitches allow a tractor to do? a) to use tracks b) power to be transferred from the engine to implements c) to move

Ex. 5 (B) Find and mark the key-words connected with the main information in each abstract of the text.

Ex. 6 (B) Say whether the statements are true or false. Correct the false ones. 1. Tractors don't fill many roles on today's farms. 2. The engine is the lungs and soul of any tractor. 3. When they were first invented, tractors used steam engines. 4. Since the 20th century tractors have used internal combustion engines that run on a variety of fuels. 5. Most modern tractors today run on diesel and biodiesel. 6. Tractor service in the agriculture industry has increased dramatically over the past century. 7. Unfortunately, these older transmissions are typically unsynchronized, meaning the tractor must be stopped after shifting gears. 8. Modern tractors on the other hand use synchronized or continuously variable transmissions (CVT). 9. Today's tractors always follow the classic design, with two large rear wheels and two smaller front wheels. 10. Tractor engines put out an enormous amount of power, but in order to be useful that power must be harnessed.

Ex. 7 (B) Elicit key-sentences which help to express the main idea of the text. Offer your title of the text.

Ex. 8 (B) Put the sentences in logical order according to the text. 1. The engine is the heart and soul of any tractor.. 2. Tractor hitches take the form of draw bars, fixed mounts or three-point hitches and quick hitches.. 3. Modern powerful engines typically range in size from 18 to 575 horsepower. . 4. For example, in .locations with wet or heavy soils ,tractors typically use track, because of their superior traction 5. Modern tractors use synchronized or continuously variable transmissions. 6. They allow power to be transferred from the engine to implements. 7. It allows for better fuel efficiency. 8. Over time, different configurations of wheels have been developed to suit the environment in which they are used.

Ex. 9 (B) Answer the following questions. 1. What roles do modern tractors play on today's farm? 2. What did tractors use when they were first invented? Was that safe? 3. When did tractors start using internal combustion engines? 4. What do modern tractors run on? 5. Why do many older tractors that feature manual transmissions are still in use? 6. Do today's tractors always follow the classic design? 7. What allows power to be transferred from the engine to implements that are typically pulled behind or in front of the tractor?

Ex. 10 (A, B, C) Make up a plan of the text in a form of: a) (A) key-words b) (B) key-sentences c) (C) questions

Ex. 11 (B) Make up a summary of the text answering the following questions in written form. 1. What is the title of the text? 2. Is the purpose of the text to give the reader some special information about main components of a tractor? 3. How many parts does the text consist of? 4. What does the first part present? 5. What does the second part deal with? 6. What does the third part touch upon? 7. What does the fourth part include?

Ex. 12 (B, C) The text has an introduction but doesn't have any conclusion. Can you make the conclusion based on the information from the text. You may use the following phrases to make your speech: In conclusion, ... The author comes to the conclusion that ... We can make the conclusion according to the text that ... for (B) – 2-3 sentences for (C) – 4-6 sentences

Ex. 13 (B, C) Express your opinion about the text. You may start with the phrases given below. I found the text interesting (useful, informative) ... I think (believe, should say, consider) ... In my opinion ... To my mind ... It seems to me ... From my point of view ... for (B) – 2-3 sentences for (C) – 4-6 sentences

Ex. 14 (C) Express your attitude to the text in your own words. Say what information from the text you consider the most interesting and useful. Why?

Ex. 15 (C) Make a short summary of modern components of tractors compared to older ones.

Ex. 16 (C) Suppose you are delivering a lecture on the latest innovations in main components of the tractor. You have to feature all the components.

Рубежный контроль (доклад)

Suppose you have to cover the topic of the main components of modern tractors at the agricultural conference. Prepare your speech. Be ready to report back to your partner

Тема 8. Основные компоненты и механизмы сельскохозяйственной техники **Текущий контроль(Домашнее задание , контрольная работа)**

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 нужное 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 необходимое 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. Употребли 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.

Тема 9. Инструменты и меры безопасности при проведении ремонтных работ на предприятиях АПК
Текущий контроль(Устный опрос, домашнее задание)

Exercise 1. Match the words on the left with their transcription on the right. Learn to read them correctly. Do you know their Russian equivalents? If not, consult the dictionary.

pincers	[drɪl]
saw	['hæmə(r)]
spanner	['pɪnsəz]
drill	[sɪl]
chisel	['skru:draɪvə(r)]
hammer	['plɑɪəz]
screwdriver	['tʃɪz(ə)l]
pliers	['spænə(r)]

Exercise 2. Make verbs corresponding to the adjectives.

Example: dark – darken

tight – ..., thick – ..., loose – ..., wide – ..., light – ..., deep – ...

Exercise 3. Explain the function of the tools (b) the way it is shown in the example. Use the expressions below (a).

Example: Pincers are for pulling out nails.

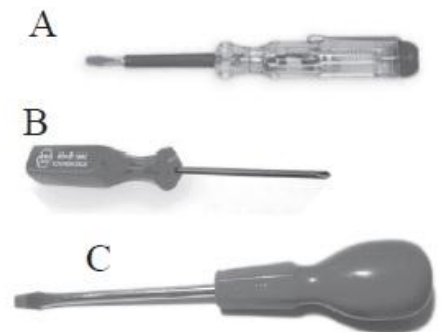
a) grip things / cut metal pipes / tighten and loosen nuts / cut wooden planks / tighten and loosen screws / drive in nails / drill holes / pull out nails / cut holes in wood

b) pincers (клещи), hacksaw (ножовка), handsaw (пила), hammer (молоток), spanner (гаечный ключ), screwdriver (отвертка), drill (сверло), pliers (плоскогубцы), chisel (резец, долото)

Exercise 4. Read the text and fill in the table below with the information from the text.



Here are three types of chisel. Chisel *A* is used for cutting soft materials, such as wood, and chisel *B* is used for cutting metal. Chisel *C* is for cutting away old plaster and brickwork. Screwdriver *A* is for tightening and loosening screws on electrical equipment. *B* is for loosening very small screws and *C* is for loosening ordinary screws.



Hammer *A* is for hammering in nails and also for pulling nails out of wood. Hammer *B* is for breaking rocks and concrete. Hammer *C* is for breaking bricks.

tool	job
a) Chisel A	cuts soft materials

b) Chisel B	...
c) Chisel C	...
d) Screwdriver A	...
e) Screwdriver B	...
f) Screwdriver C	...

Exercise 5. Match *a-i* with *1-9*:

a) combustible	1) легкий
b) soft	2) гибкий
c) brittle	3) мягкий
d) hard	4) жесткий, негнущийся
e) rigid	5) твердый, прочный
f) light	6) хрупкий, ломкий
g) tough	7) тяжелый
h) flexible	8) жесткий, прочный
i) heavy	9) горючий

Exercise 6. Answer these questions and give reasons. Use the words in brackets.

Example: Is wood a good material for making car engines (двигателей)?

(combustible + soft) – No, because it's too combustible and too soft.

1. Is glass a safe material for safety goggles (защитные очки)? (brittle)
2. Is plastic safe for making fly wheels? (light)
3. Is aluminium a good material for making car bodies (кузова)? (light)
4. Is wood safe for making seats? (tough)
5. Is concrete a good material for making a crankshaft (коленчатый вал)? (brittle)

Exercise 7. Are these the right tools for the job? If not, give reasons.

Example: Ron wants to twist electric wires together using a pair of scissors. – Wrong tool. Scissors are too sharp.

1. John is cutting a thick electric cable with a table knife.
2. Alan is trying to drill a 30 mm hole in a metal plate. The drill bit has a diameter of 25 mm.
3. Mike is trying to cut metal rods with a handsaw.
4. Alex is trying to drive nails into a plank of wood by hitting them with a spanner.
5. George is hammering two planks of wood together using 40 mm nails. Each plank is 30 mm thick.
6. Gary is trying to cut holes in wood with a hammer.

Тема 10. Оборудование при охране труда на предприятиях АПК Текущий контроль(устный опрос, домашнее задание)

Lexical Exercises:

1. Point to these parts of your body. Say and learn.
Ears eyes face feet fingers
Hands head
2. Look at the personal protection equipment (PPE)/ Complete the sentences below
Ear protectors Hard hat Face guard respirator



Boots



Goggles



Gloves



Safety harness



1. A hard hat protects your _____
- 2 A face guard protects your _____
- 3 Boots protect your _____
- 4 _____ protect your ears from noise
- 5 _____ protect your hands
- 6 _____ protect your eyes
- 7 A _____ protects you from smoke and dangerous fumes
- 8 A _____ protects you from a fall

3. Safety signs: colours and shapes

Safety signs are very important because the oil and gas industry has many hazards. Hazards are possible dangers like electricity, chemicals, hot things, gas, machines, noise, falling objects, and slippery surfaces. There are four main kinds of safety signs:

- Black and yellow triangles.
These signs warn us about hazards.
- Blue and white circles
These signs tell us “You must wear or do the thing in the picture”
- Red and white circles
These signs usually have a red band across them. They tell us we must not do things.
- Green and white squares or rectangles
These signs give information about safety.

4. Match the signs with the descriptions given below.



- Wear goggles
- Don't smoke here
- This way to the emergency exit
- Wear ear protectors
- Don't eat here
- Danger! High voltage!
- Fire exit
- Wear boots
- Wear respirator

- Do not enter
- Danger! Radiation
- Danger! Overhead crane!
- This way to the pharmacy
- Do not touch!
- Drinking water is here

5. Read the health and safety officer talking to a team of welders and pipe-fitters

H - health and safety officer

P1- pipe-fitter1

P2- pipe-fitter2

P3- pipe-fitter3

H There are six main hazards for welders. Can you name them?

P1 Electric shock

H Right. So what do we do?

P2 Weld dry. Don't stand in water.

P3 And wear leather shoes and always wear gloves.

H Right . we also check our equipment often. We switch off equipment when we are not using it. Another hazard?

P3 Gas cylinders. Gas cylinders can explode.

H Correct . So how do we stay safe?

P1 Don't drop them!

H Right. How?

P2 Always secure the cylinders. And always move them safely.

H . Ok. And three steps before moving?

P2 Close the valve, remove the regulator , and replace the valve cap. Then use a cart to move a cylinder.

H Right. And always close the valve when you go on break or at the end of the day. Also , you should always wear your safety glasses when you're working. OK, that's two hazards. What else?

P3 Arc rays They burn eyes and skin

H Precautions?

P1 Cover skin and eyes. Never look at the spark. Always use a welder's helmet and gloves.

H . Those things also protect us from arc sparks. Hot sparks can burn clothes and start fires. So wear your protective clothes. Cotton trousers are good. And no pockets! Pockets catch sparks. Another hazard?

P2 Smoke. Smoke from welding can be dangerous .

P1 So we use respirators. And we always know the material we're welding.

H That's right . And indoors, we always use the ventilation system. OK, there's one more hazard on my list . Trips and falls You work in confined spaces, sometimes underground, sometimes high u. So what do you do?

P3 Always think about where you are. Wear a safety harness.

P2 Keep the work area clean and tidy.

H Right

6 . Number the welding hazards in the order you hear them

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| a) Gas cylinders | d) smoke |
| b) Arc sparks | e) electric shock |
| c) Arc rays | f) trips and falls |

7. Match each hazard (a-f) in 6 above with a precaution

1. Weld dry.
2. Always move it safely.
3. Cover up skin and eyes.
4. No pockets!
5. Know the material we're welding .
6. Keep the work area clean and tidy.

8. Read again. Tick the pieces of safety equipment you hear.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Safety glasses | 7. Respirator |
| 2. Welder's helmet | 8. Boots |
| 3. Face guard | 9. Ventilation system |
| 4. Gloves | 10. Ear protectors |
| 5. Cotton trousers | 11. Safety harness |
| 6. Welding jacket | 12. Leather shoes |

9. What safety precautions do you take when you drive a car, or ride a motorcycle or bicycle?

10. Choose the correct words to complete each sentence.

1. We switch off equipment/an equipment
2. There are six main hazard/ hazards for welders
3. Gas cylinder / cylinders can explode.
4. Never look at spark/ the spark.
5. Hot sparks can burn clothes / a clothes and start fires.
6. Smoke/ A smoke from welding can be dangerous.
7. Use cart / a cart.
8. We always know material/ the material we're welding.
9. Cover skin/ a skin and eyes.
10. Don't stand in water / a water.

11. The pictures are from a safety manual for drilling crews. Which person is

- 1 wearing loose clothes?
- 2 standing under a load?
3. running up or down steps?
4. eating near chemicals?
- 5 handling chemicals without PPE?
- 6 walking below people working?
- 7 standing between a wall and a moving load?
- 8 using a broken tool?
- 9 climbing without a safety harness?
- 10 doing the right thing : lifting correctly and keeping his back straight?

Рубежный контроль (контрольная работа)

I. Translate the words into Russian.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1) wheel – | 8) stroke – |
| 2) crankshaft – | 9) source – |
| 3) to boil – | 10) to invent – |
| 4) piston - | |
| 5) speed – | |

- 6) camshaft–
- 7) to take place

II. Fill in missing words.

- 1) Power that makes the (колёса вращаются) and the car moves.
- 2) Most (автомобильные двигатели) have four or six cylinders.
- 3) This burning, or combustion, takes place at (большая скорость).
- 4) The (двигатель) is set in motion by the explosions of a (смесь) of gasoline and air.
- 5) It is completed in four strokes of the (поршень) or during two (поворота) of the crankshaft.

III. Match the parts of the sentences.

- 1) The principle of the steam engine ...
 - 2) The engine is ...
 - 3) Combustion takes place ...
 - 4) The internal combustion engine consists of ...
 - 5) The rotary motion is ...
-
- a) A piston, a crankshaft, a cylinder, flywheel, valves, a camshaft.
 - b) transmitted to the car so the wheels rotate and the car moves.
 - c) the source of power.
 - d) above the pistons.
 - e) is simple.

IV. True or false.

- 1) Most automobile engines have five or seven cylinders.
- 2) The high pressure thus created causes a shaft to turn or rotate.
- 3) There are valves, or openings, in the steam chest.
- 4) A steam engine has one important part.
- 5) Two valves known as the inlet valve and the exhaust valve.

V. Translate into English.

- 1) Высокое давление
- 2) Бензиновый двигатель
- 3) Закрывать клапаны
- 4) Высокоскоростной двигатель
- 5) Огонь превращает воду
- 6) паросборник с цилиндром
- 7) окончание хода

**Тема 11. Инструкции и руководства при использовании приборов и
технического оборудования сельскохозяйственной техники**
Текущий контроль (устный опрос, домашнее задание)

SERVICE STATION EQUIPMENT

Exercise 1. Read about some features of exhaust gas analysers (Eco Gas – 4) and find the English equivalents to:

- выхлопной газ; портативный; проверка утечки
- exhaust gas analyser is capable of measuring CO, HC, CO₂, O₂
 - serial (последовательный) port for PC interface
 - portable, compact and light weight design
 - suitable for “Road Tests”
 - electronic leak check facility

Exercise 2. Say whether the following sentences are True or False.

1. Exhaust gas analyser Eco Gas – 4 is capable of measuring CO, HC, CO₂, O₂.
2. Eco Gas is not suitable for “Road Tests”.
3. Eco Gas – 4 is capable of checking the tyre pressure.
4. Eco Gas – 4 is light and portable.

Exercise 3. Match a–h with 1–7 and give the characteristics of the auto car wash.

Example: This auto car wash is easy to use and maintain.

a) auto car wash	1) простое в использовании и обслуживании
b) choice of 11 wash programmes	2) переменная частота
c) variable frequency	3) трубы и наконечники из нержавеющей стали
d) vertical brush motion	4) выбор 11 программ мытья
e) stainless steel pipes and nozzles	5) быстрая установка
f) painted with anti-corrosion paint	6) движение щёток в вертикальном направлении
g) easy to use and maintain	7) покрыто антикоррозийным покрытием
h) quick installation	8) автомойка

Exercise 4. Fill in the gaps with the following words to make up the words and word combinations corresponding to those in Russian:

hydraulic, equipment, door, wrench, rollover

test ... for wheel and steering alignment	проверочное оборудование для регулировки схода-развала колес и рулевого управления
adjustable arm of ... lift	регулируемый рычаг гидравлического подъемника
impact spanner/ impact ...	ударный гаечный ключ
... straightener	приспособление для правки двери
... stand	поворотный ремонтный стенд

Тема 12. Инструкции по технике безопасности при ремонте и вождении сельскохозяйственной техники

Текущий контроль (домашнее задание)

Exercise 1. Match 1–10 with a–i.

a) power screwdriver	1) гидравлический подъемник
b) hydraulic lift	2) инструменты
c) tyre pressure gauge	3) рихтовочный молоток
d) tools	4) электроотвертка
e) body hammer	5) крюк для подъема двигателя
f) engine lifting hook	6) шланг для мойки автомобилей
g) car wash hose	7) ремонтный бокс
h) repair shop	8) измеритель давления в шинах
i) oil can	9) масленка

Exercise 2. Read the dialogue and find the English equivalents to the words and word combinations in Russian below.

Не в порядке; не работает, как положено; запускаться в холодном состоянии; работает с шумами; развивать полные обороты; давно пора; отрегулировать клапаны; чрезмерный зазор; поломка; заменить масло.

– What can I do for you?

– My car seems to be out of order.

- What is wrong?
 - The engine doesn't work properly. It doesn't start cold and runs noisily.
 - Any other problems?
 - Well, the engine develops no full rate (полные обороты).
 - Let's get the car into the repair shop.
- (After examining the car). The engine will have to be repaired.
- What is the problem?
 - I think it's high time to adjust valves (клапаны). There is also the excessive clearance (зазор) between the piston (поршень) and the cylinder.
 - I couldn't trace (обнаружить) this fault by myself.
 - It's necessary to change the motor oil in the engine. Let's also measure CO2 and the tyre pressure.
 - Yes, please.
 - Well, it really needs being seen to.
 - No doubt. By the way, it needs washing badly.

Рубежный контроль(сообщение)

Look through the dialogue from exercise 2 again and say what equipment and tools could be used by the auto mechanic to diagnose the car.

Тема 13. Я хочу быть техником

Текущий контроль(устный опрос, домашнее задание)

FARM MACHINERY MAINTENANCE

1. Maintenance Activities Good maintenance practices are essential for efficient operation of all types of farm machinery. Day-to-day maintenance and repair activities keep farm machinery and vehicles safe and reliable. Maintenance involves fixing any sort of mechanical or electrical device should it become out of order or broken Generally speaking, there are two types of maintenance in use: Preventive maintenance, where equipment is maintained before break down occurs. Preventive maintenance is effective in preventing age related failures of the equipment. Corrective maintenance, where equipment is maintained after break down. This maintenance is often most expensive because worn equipment can damage other parts and cause multiple damage. There are four strategies to achieve maximum farm machinery life. These strategies are: machinery maintenance, oil analysis, machinery storage, engine tune-ups. Maintenance activities include lubrication, oil and filter changes, battery replacement, and repairs including light metal machining. Lubrication is needed because of friction It increases engine life span, aids fuel efficiency and helps you get maximum performance from your vehicle. Lubricants are available in three forms: fluid oils, semisolids and solids. Oil Analysis. A detailed look at a sample of engine, transmission or hydraulic oil is a valuable preventative maintenance tool. In many cases, it enables identification of a potential problem before a major repair is necessary and downtime during critical operations can be avoided. Oil analysis is a means of monitoring wear and oil contamination. Machinery storage. Farmers must have a "good home" for the machinery when it is not working in the field. The first thing is to make sure that the machine is in good repair before you put it away. It must be kept clean, dry and lubricated. Equipment stored inside has a significantly higher trade-in value compared to the same equipment stored outside. Parts such as belts, tires and hoses deteriorate rapidly when unprotected. Machines, including tractors, combines, planters, drills should be kept inside. Engine Tune-Ups. Diesel and gas engines require periodic tune-ups. Engines and hydraulic systems should be thoroughly warmed up periodically during periods of non-usage. A tune-up may include changing air and fuel filters, cleaning and adjusting injector nozzles, and adjusting engine timing.

2. Machinery Safety It is important to be safety conscious when dealing with any job that requires the use of machinery. To avoid any type of machinery-related injury strict safety practices must be employed. -Never operate machinery under the influence of drugs or alcohol. The operator not only puts himself in danger but also anyone who may be working with them or in the general area. – Protective clothing should be worn during the operation of farm machinery. Never wear baggy or loose fitting shirts or pants.

2.1 Machinery Repair – All machinery should be maintained regularly. When repairs are done, the

machine should be fixed according to manufacturers specifications. – Brakes, hitches, safety chains, springs and shackles, should be inspected regularly for wear, broken or missing parts and cracks in the welds. – Whenever preparing to work on a piece of equipment, wheels need to be blocked to prevent movement and any jacks used should be stable and in good condition.

Exercise 1. Read the title of the text and try to guess what it is about.

Exercise 2. Read the first paragraph of the text and say what questions are discussed in it.

Exercise 3. Scan the text. Focus on the general ideas of each part to say how they are connected and why.

Exercise 4. Think of the alternative way to entitle each part. (B, C)

Exercise 5. Extend the following statements. for(B) – 1-2 sentences for(C) – 3-4 sentences. 1) Agricultural implements and machines need day-to-day maintenance and repair activities. 2) Farm machinery maintenance and repair may result in environmental pollution. (A, B, C)

Рубежный контроль(сочинение)

Exercise 1. Look through the text again. Write down a concise summary. You may use the following expressions: The text presents an outlook of... The text gives information about... The text highlights... The text encapsulates... The expresses the main idea of... The text wraps up ... The importance of ... is emphasized in the text. The target reader of the text ... The text is addressed to... The text is of interest to... The text is instructive to... (C) Write down an expanded summary. Express your attitude to the text. Derive a conclusion. Elicit the information from the text and use additional information from your general knowledge of the subject or any other source of information that is coherent to the subject of farm machinery maintenance.

Exercise 2. State what you have learned from the text about: a) 1) Maintenance activities. 2) Strategies to achieve maximum farm machinery life 3) Lubrication 4) Oil filter 5) Oil analysis 6) Machinery storage (B,C) b) Promote theses to the text. for (B) – 4-6 sentences for (C) – 6-10 sentences (B)

4. Контрольно-оценочные средства для итогового контроля (промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине)

Промежуточная аттестация по дисциплине Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности (Зачет с оценкой)

1. Translate the words into Russian.

- 1) water packet
- 2) emergency brake
- 3) steering column
- 4) wheels and springs
- 5) power stroke
- 6) compression ratio
- 7) steering wheel
- 8) speed
- 9) hand brake
- 10) accelerator pedal

2. Match the parts of the sentences.

- 1) Transmission consists of ...
- 2) The starter motor is ...
- 3) A diesel engine doesn't have ...

- 4) A four-stroke engine is ...
- 5) The body is ...

- a) a common engine that cycles through four stroke.
- b) mounted on the left side of the engine.
- c) the upper part of the car.
- d) a spark plug.
- e) the clutch the gear box, drive shafts and propeller shafts.

3. Fill in missing words:

- 1) The gear on the _____ is so arranged that.
- 2) Plants are a main source for _____.
- 3) A steel _____ it with the pedal that projects through the floor of the driver's cabin.
- 4) The driver disengages the _____ as before.
- 5) He _____ the gear _____ lever through the neutral position.
- 6) An automatic _____ gear is used to put it out of action when the _____ is started.
- 7) Without antifreeze, liquids may _____ when it's cold.
- 8) He _____ pressure on the clutch pedal and at the _____ presses lightly on the accelerator pedal.

Bank of words: freeze, moves ,starter shaft, engine, clutch, releases, biodiesel, disengagement, rod connects, shift, same time.

4. Translate into English.

- 1) через верхнюю трубку
- 2) структура радиатора
- 3) выключатель освещения
- 4) двигатель становится горячим
- 5) головка цилиндра
- 6) узкие пространства
- 7) разница температур

**5. Критерии оценивания ФОС текущего и итогового контроля
(промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине)
Критерии оценки письменных ответов**

Оценки	Критерии оценки	Процент результативности
«5»	Коммуникативная задача решена полностью, применение лексики адекватно коммуникативной задаче, грамматические ошибки либо отсутствуют, либо не препятствуют решению коммуникативной задачи	85 ÷ 100
«4»	Коммуникативная задача решена полностью, но понимание текста незначительно затруднено наличием грамматических и/или лексических ошибок.	70 ÷ 84
«3»	Коммуникативная задача решена, но понимание текста затруднено наличием грубых грамматических ошибок или неадекватным употреблением лексики.	50 ÷ 69
«2»	Коммуникативная задача не решена ввиду большого количества	менее 50

	лексико-грамматических ошибок или недостаточного объема текста.	
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Критерии оценки устных развёрнутых ответов

Оценки	Взаимодействие с собеседником	Лексический запас	Грамматическая правильность речи	Фонетическое оформление речи
«5»	Адекватная естественная реакция на реплики собеседника. Проявляется речевая инициатива для решения поставленных коммуникативных задач.	Имеется большой словарный запас, соответствующий предложенной теме. Речь беглая. Объем высказываний соответствует программным требованиям.	Лексика адекватна ситуации, редкие грамматические ошибки не мешают коммуникации.	Владеет основными произносительными и интонационными навыками устной речи и техникой чтения.
«4»	Коммуникация затруднена, речь студента неоправданно паузирована.	Имеется достаточный словарный запас, в основном соответствующий поставленной задаче. Наблюдается достаточная беглость речи, но отмечается повторяемость и некоторые затруднения при подборе слов.	Грамматические и/или лексические ошибки заметно влияют на восприятие речи студента.	В достаточной степени владеет техникой чтения и основными произносительными и интонационными навыками устной речи. Однако допускает незначительные ошибки в произношении отдельных звуков и интонации иноязычной речи.
«3»	Коммуникация существенно затруднена, учащийся не проявляет речевой инициативы.	Имеет ограниченный словарный запас, использует упрощенные лексико-грамматические структуры, в некоторых случаях недостаточные для выполнения задания в пределах предложенной темы.	Студент делает большое количество грубых грамматических и/или лексических ошибок.	В недостаточной степени владеет техникой чтения и допускает многочисленные фонетические и интонационные ошибки, что затрудняет понимание речи.
«2»	Коммуникативная задача не решена ввиду большого количества лексико-	Бедный лексический запас, отсутствует	Допускает большое количество грамматических	Речь неправильная, с большим количеством фонетических и

	грамматических ошибок или недостаточного объема текста.	какая-либо вариативность в его использовании.	ошибок. Отмечается трудность при выборе правильных глагольных форм и употреблении нужных времен.	интонационных ошибок. Наблюдаются многочисленные ошибки на правила чтения.
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