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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

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(на базе основного общего образования)

Пермь – 2024

ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ КОНТРОЛИРУЮЩИХ МЕРОПРИЯТИЙ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ И ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

КОМПЛЕКТ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Примерные вопросы для промежуточного тестирования Контролируемая компетенция – ОК 09

1 Семестр

Выберите правильный вариант ответа.

1. How many doors ... yesterday?

- a) Had painted
- b) Were painted +**
- c) Are painted
- d) Painted

2. His new book ... in every book shop in the town.

- a) Is sold +**
- b) Sold
- c) Were sold
- d) Has sold

3. His umbrella ... quite a lot of money.

- a) Is cost
- b) Have cost
- c) Costs +**
- d) Was cost

4. Some time ago a letter from my brother

- a) Was come
- b) Has come
- c) Came +**
- d) Come

5. The students ... everything they need their future profession.

- a) Teach
- b) Was taught
- c) Taught
- d) Are taught +**

6. What ... in your language?

- a) This film is called
- b) Is this film called +**
- c) Is called this film
- d) This film called

7. ... to the children on time?

- a) Were the toys sent +**
- b) Did the toys were sent
- c) Did the toys send
- d) Was the toys sent

8. The Arabic language ... in Turkey.

- a) Not spoken
- b) Don't spoken
- c) Isn't spoken +**
- d) Don't speak

9. This door ... when there are not many people in the shop.

- a) Close
- b) Closed
- c) Was close
- d) Is closed +**

10. ... a card to your parents?

- a) Was you write
- b) Did you write +**

- c) Were you written
- d) Did you written

11. Причастие – это ...

- a) неличная форма глагола, имеющая признаки глагола и существительного;
- b) неличная форма глагола, имеющая признаки глагола и прилагательного; +**
- c) неличная форма глагола, имеющая признаки глагола и наречия

12. Причастие II – это ...

- a) причастие настоящего времени;
- b) причастие прошедшего времени +**

13. В предложении причастие может быть

- a) только определением;
- b) определением и дополнением;
- c) только обстоятельством;
- d) определением и обстоятельством +**

14. Герундий – это

- a) неличная форма глагола, имеющая признаки глагола и существительного; +**
- b) неличная форма глагола, имеющая признаки глагола и прилагательного;
- c) неличная форма глагола, имеющая признаки глагола и наречия

15. Окончание «ing» используется для образования

- a) причастия I;
- b) инфинитива;
- c) герундия;
- d) причастия I и герундия +**

16. Герундий употребляется

- a) после глаголов с предлогами;
- b) после существительных с предлогами;
- c) после составных предлогов;

d) все варианты верны +

17. В предложении герундий не может быть

- a) подлежащим;
- b) частью сказуемого;
- c) определением; +**
- d) дополнением

18. Инфинитив имеет категории времени и залога

- a) верно; +**
- b) неверно

19. Инфинитив без частицы «to» в предложении

- a) употребляется; +**
- b) не употребляется

20. В предложении инфинитив может быть

- a) любым членом предложения; +**
- b) любым членом предложения, кроме определения;
- c) только обстоятельством;
- d) подлежащим, частью сказуемого, определением и обстоятельством

2 Семестр

1. translated

- a) переводимый;
- b) переводящий;
- c) переведённый +**

2. sitting

- a) посаженный;
- b) сидящий; +**
- c) севший

3. bought

- a) покупающий;
- b) купленный; +**
- c) купивший

4. swimming

- a) плавание;
- b) плывущий;
- c) оба варианта верны +**

5. You must ... it at once.

- a) to do;
- b) do; +**
- c) doing;
- d) done

6. The man told me not ... on the grass.

- a) to walk; +**
- b) walk;
- c) walking;
- d) walked

7. He is interested in stamps.

- a) to collect;
- b) collect;
- c) collecting; +**
- d) collected

8. Seeing is

- a) to believe;
- b) believe;
- c) believing; +**
- d) believed

9. The vegetables ... were fresh.

- a) to buy;
- b) buy;
- c) buying;
- d) bought +**

10. The girl ... on the sofa is my sister.

- a) to sit;
- b) sit;
- c) sitting; +**
- d) sat

11. You'd better ... my advice.

- a) to follow;
- b) follow; +**
- c) following;
- d) followed

12. The work ... is not difficult.

- a) to do;
- b) be done;
- c) to be done; +**
- d) do

13. My hobby is

- a) swimming; +**
- b) swim;
- c) swam;
- d) все варианты подходят

14. The book ... by me was interesting.

- a) read; +**
- b) reading;

- c) to read;
- d) to be read

15. He must have left.

- a) Он должен уйти.
- b) Он должен был уйти.
- c) **Он, должно быть, ушел. +**

16. I saw her dancing.

- a) **Я видел, как она танцует. +**
- b) Она видела, что я танцую.
- c) Я видел ее танец.

17. She spent all day shopping.

- a) Она провела весь день в магазине.
- b) **Она провела весь день, делая покупки. +**
- c) Она ходит за покупками каждый день.

18. He was lying on the bed reading a book.

- a) Он лежал на кровати и читал книгу.
- b) **Он лежал на кровати, читая книгу. +**
- c) Он читал книгу, лежа на кровати.

19. The information presented in the article was very important.

- a) **Информация, представленная в статье, была очень важна. +**
- b) Информация, представляемая в статье, была очень важна.
- c) В статье представили очень важную информацию.

20. He broke his arm playing football.

- a) **Он сломал руку, играя в футбол. +**
- b) Он играл в футбол и сломал руку.
- c) Играя в футбол, можно сломать руку.

3 Семестр

1. *Smoking* costs a lot of money.

- a) подлежащее +;
- b) часть сказуемого;
- c) определение;
- d) обстоятельство

2. You must *work* hard every day.

- a) подлежащее;
- b) часть сказуемого +;
- c) определение;
- d) обстоятельство

3. The house *built* is very comfortable.

- a) подлежащее;
- b) часть сказуемого;
- c) определение +;
- d) обстоятельство

4. *Given* the task, he began his work.

- a) подлежащее;
- b) часть сказуемого;
- c) определение;
- d) обстоятельство +

5. My parents always want ... the washing-up.

- a) That I did
- b) Me do
- c) **Me to do** +
- d) For me to do

6. Have you ever heard ... ? She's got a marvelous voice.

- a) **Mary singing +**
- b) That Mary sing
- c) Mary sing
- d) Mary to sing

7. Are you sure you saw ... these boxes?

- a) That he open
- b) **Him opening +**
- c) Him to open
- d) Him open

8. Our new teacher said he'd like ... down everything he said.

- a) That he must write
- b) **Us to write +**
- c) Us writing
- d) Us write

9. Oh, no! I've ... again! It's been the second time this month!

- a) **Had my wallet stolen +**
- b) Had stolen my wallet
- c) Had my wallet to steal
- d) Had my wallet stealing

10. He ordered ... because they hadn't managed to find a proper place to meet.

- a) The meeting be cancelled
- b) The meeting canceled
- c) That the meeting was canceled
- d) **The meeting to be cancelled +**

11. The president ... the countries of Eastern Europe.

- a) Is reported that he is visiting
- b) **Is reported to be visiting +**

- c) Reported to visit
- d) Reported to be visiting

12. Hush! Do you feel ... behind us? It is so frightening here.

- a) Someone breath
- b) That someone breath
- c) Someone to breath
- d) Someone breathing +**

13. Jennie ... a very smart and hard-working girl.

- a) Is said that she is
- b) Said that she to be
- c) Is said to be +**
- d) Said to be

14. It is absolutely necessary ... all the papers with him.

- a) That he brings +**
- b) Him to bring
- c) That he to bring
- d) Him bring

15. Выберите правильный ответ:

- 1 .I hope you know him well — (better +, more well) than anybody else.
- 2 .He spoke English badly — (worse, more badly +) than I thought.
- 3.I can't understand what you're saying. Could you speak a bit (slowlier, more slowly +) ?A snail is (slower +, more slow) than a tortoise.
4. I am very fat and I know I must eat (less +, least).
- 5 .This is (shortest, the shortest +) way to the center.
6. I'd like to change mobile phones (oftener, more often +).
- 7.Yesterday I came home (early, earlier +) than usual.
- 8.If you want to find your way (easier, more easily +), you should buy a map.
9. It is (easy, easier +) to learn poems when you are younger.
10. Next time I'll do it (good, better +).
11. It is (more boring, the most boring +) book of all I've ever read.

12. You study (worst +, the worst) in your group.
13. You should practice (more +, most).
14. The monkey is (funnier +, more funny) than the kitten.

16. Выберите правильный ответ:

1. My wife works...the factory. a) on b) at + c) during
2. I live....Boston. a) at b) over c) in +
3. Come...the house and have some coffee. a) on b) into + c) through
4. Where are you...? a) from + b) in c)
5. Let's go...Moscow tomorrow. a) on b) in c) to +
6. He is here...his wife. a) along b) at c) with +
7. The books are...the table. a) without b) on + c) through
8. Take this man... a) to b) away + c) behind
9. Here is some water...you. a) above b) within c) for +
10. Can you speak...it? a) into b) by c) about +
11. My house is...the Central Park. a) under b) behind + c) on
12. ...the way! Where is George? a) at b) by + c) in
13. The City Hall is...there. a) on b) about c) over +
14. I work from six a.m....four p.m. a) in b) at c) till +
15. When do you get...? a) during b) up + c) with

17. Выберите правильный ответ:

1. Let's go to Moscow...Saturday. a) on + b) in c) at
2. Take this book...the table. a) behind b) at c) from +
3. Come...office and answer the phone. a) into + b) from c) up
4. Take the passport...the table. a) in b) out of + c) during
5. I am sitting...the table now. a) over b) beyond c) at +
6. I came...Australia. a) at b) from + c) on
7. The pencils are in the box. Take them...there. a) on b) into c) out of +
8. The pencil is...the desk. a) during b) without c) on +
9. The box is...the table. a) under + b) with c) from
10. The bank is...the street. a) from b) at c) across +
11. There is a lamp...the table. a) in b) across c) above +

12. There is a new car...those two old ones. a) among b) above c) between +
 13. There is a telephone...of him. a) up b) in front + c) out of
 14. My house is...the post-office. a) behind + b) into c) from
 15. We are sitting...the table and drinking tea. a) in b) on c) around +

18. Match the words in the column A with their definitions in the column B:

1. similar (c)	a) one of the two chambers of parliament in Britain, whose members are elected to represent a particular area of the country
2. go back and forth (f)	b) The stage, where the Bill can be debated but further amendments can not be done.
3. the Commons (a)	c) looking or being almost the same, although not exactly
4. consideration stage (d)	d) The stage, where the amended Bill can be debated and further amendments proposed
5. Westminster (g)	e) a place where the Bill go for its first reading if it is started in the Commons
6. report stage (b)	f) seesaw of Lords
7. the House (e)	g) The UK parliament, or the part of London where the parliament buildings are

19. Выберите правильный ответ:

1. What funny advice! a) -- b) a + c) the
 2. My mother is doctor. a) a+ b) an c) the d) -
 3. I have apple a) a b) an + c) the d) -
 4. There is a red pen on the table. Give me ... pen a) a b) the + c) –

20. Выберите правильный ответ:

1. Where is nearest bookshop? a) the + b) a c) –
 2. An African cheetah is believed to be ... fastest animal on ... earth. a) the;- +, b) the; the c) --, d) --, the
 3. ___ north of Scotland is known for its wild beauty. a) -- b) a c) the +
 4. My favourite subject at school was ___ biology. a) a b) -- + c) the
 5. Where is ... Mr Brown now? a) -- + b) a c) the

Примерные вопросы к экзамену
Контролируемая компетенция – ОК 09

№ п/п	Задание	Ключ к заданию / Эталонный ответ
1.	Тематика устных тем определяется в соответствии с программой курса.	Student Life It's great to be a student. Many colleges and universities offer great opportunities for studying and for social life. Some students even choose to study abroad. There are several reasons why student life is exciting. First of all, students learn what they need for their future profession. It's even better if the student really enjoys the direction he or she chose. Secondly, being a student doesn't mean to work and study all the time. They get plenty of free time for their hobbies and favourite pastimes. Thirdly, students' social life is very interesting. College life is amazing in many ways. First of all, there are many interesting lectures and training sessions. Secondly, students find all sorts of entertainment there. For example, the ones who like sport join the local sports teams. For many people college years are the best in life. Almost everyone has good memories of student life.
2.	Великобритания	Great Britain has several names: the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Great Britain or just the UK. The United Kingdom is situated on the British Isles. The British Isles consist of two large islands, Great Britain and Ireland. Great Britain, the largest island in Europe, contains England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Every country has its own national emblem. The UK has an area of 94 249 sq. miles. The capital of the country is London. English is an official language. The population of the UK is nearly 60 mln. people. The English, Scots, Irish and Welsh constitute the population of Great Britain. The flag of Great Britain is blue, red and white. Its nickname is the Union Jack. The climate of Great Britain is mild. The weather is changeable. It is not too hot in summer or too cold in winter. It often rains in England. Snow falls only in the North and West of the country. Great Britain is a constitutional monarchy. The King is the head of the state, but his power is limited by the Parliament. The branches of the government are: the legislative, the executive and the judiciary. The legislative is the supreme authority. It comprises two chambers- the House of Lords and the House of Commons- together with the King in her constitutional role. The British people elect 650 members of the House of Commons. The executive consists of the central Government- that is the Prime Minister, the Cabinet, and other ministers. The judiciary determines common law and interprets status and is independent of both the legislature and the executive. In Great Britain there are two major parties: the Conservative party and the Labour party. In Great Britain there is no written constitution, only customs, traditions. Great Britain is a highly industrial country. The UK has some mineral resources. Coal and oil are the most important of them. Great Britain produces and exports textile, electronics, aircraft, and navigation equipment machinery.
3.	Образование	Education Education is an essential part of our lives, and it plays a crucial role in both the individual and the society as a whole. It provides individuals with the knowledge, skills, and abilities necessary to succeed in their chosen fields, as well as fostering critical thinking, creativity, and problem solving. Furthermore, education promotes social mobility and economic growth by providing equal opportunities for all, regardless of socio-economic status. Education plays an integral role in preserving our cultural and historical heritage, ensuring the continuity of our national identity over time. It also fosters a sense of national pride, as students learn about their country's history, traditions, and current events. Education contributes to the overall well-being and success of our society. It fosters social mobility by giving everyone an equal opportunity to succeed, regardless of background or socioeconomic status. It also promotes economic growth by creating a skilled workforce that is capable of contributing to the country's economy. Finally, education encourages personal growth and development, fostering discipline, perseverance, and the ability to handle challenges in life. Education is a multifaceted and vital aspect of

		our lives that plays a critical role in our individual and collective well-being. By prioritizing our education and putting in the effort to succeed, we not only benefit ourselves but also contribute to the greater good of our society and state.
4.	Моя будущая профессия	My Future Profession It is rather important for everyone to make the right choice of profession, because what we choose defines the largest part of our life. If someone chooses to be a teacher, they will spend most of the time dealing with children. Those, who choose to become doctors, spend most of their adult life helping people to cope with various diseases. I chose to discuss different matters and argue about them. Basically, I want to become a lawyer. On daily basis I like investigating, finding out the truth, arguing and winning. So, people who know me well, agree that I would make an excellent lawyer. In my opinion, justice is valuable in modern world. That's why this profession is rather demanded and respected in every country. To become a qualified professional I should enter a decent Law school. After that I can either start working at the Investigation Department or continue studying at the university to become a legist or attorney. I would prefer the second option, because I really want to work at court and to deal with criminal charges. Apart from that, I think that such legal professions are highly respected in the society. Today a good lawyer is in great demand, so I hope to become one someday.
5.	Устройство на работу	Getting a job The process of searching for the right job can be very challenging, especially for those who are doing it for the first time. Different jobs can be found using different strategies based on a number of factors. However, there are some common steps to be followed by any job seeker who is interested in getting a good job. • Visit the website of the desired company and look for any career opportunities they have on offer. In most of the cases, large companies would post vacancies they have at their company through their website. This offers a perfect opportunity for a job seeker to know of the job availability. • Conduct a simple research about the company and the industry, and find answers to some of the possible questions that the interviewers may pose during the interview. • When going to the interview, wear a suit because most of the interviewers may use the physical appearance to make their judgment. • In the interview room, do not panic because this may give a wrong impression to one's self-image. Also, try avoiding the temptation to be overconfident. Be specific when answering the questions posed by the interviewers, and always try to maintain eye contact with the person who asked the question. Be polite and courageous because these are desirable attributes. • Remember to thank the interviewing panel for offering you the opportunity before leaving the interview room. The processes described above are very important for one to secure a good job that meets one's qualifications. Every stage has specific steps that the job seeker must follow in order to succeed in going into the next level. As stated above, one must try to remain official in the mode of dressing and communication, especially during the interview in order to make the process a success. oday's world, finding a suitable job has become challenging. However, there are countless job vacancies in every industry. A job vacancy is an . Job vacancies are advertised through various mediums, like online job platforms, newspapers, and company websites.
6.	Правовая система	Law System The Legal System consists of certain laws and rules that shape the citizen's morality and behaviour in the society. The two most widespread Legal Systems are: Continental Law Legal System and Common Law Legal System. Each of these legal systems is unique and has its own specific features and individual structure. The Common Law system prevails in Britain and its former colonies, including Australia, Canada, and the United States. Traditionally, the Common Law system, as the name implies, was governed not by a code, but by court-made law that developed incrementally over time. It is different from the Civil Law system, which is introduced mostly in Europe and in areas colonized by France and Spain.The

		Common Law doctrine of following precedent, known as stare decisis remains an important component of both the English and American legal systems today. Common Law and Civil Law legal systems share similar social objectives: individualism, liberalism and personal rights. A major difference between the civil law and common law is that priority in civil law is given to doctrine over jurisprudence, while the opposite is true in the common law: it finds in judge-made precedent the base of its law. Civil Law decisions are indeed shorter than common law decisions, and are separated into two parts – the reasons and the order. This is because civil law judges are especially trained in special schools created for the purpose, while common law judges are appointed from amongst practicing lawyers, without special training. The method of writing judgments is also different. Common Law judgments extensively expose the facts, compare or distinguish them from the facts of previous cases, and decide the specific legal rule relevant to the present facts. It's important not to exaggerate the differences between these two traditions of law as many countries use both.
7.	Социальное обеспечение	Social Work Social work is committed to enable every child and adult to fulfill their potential, achieve and maintain independence and self-direction, make choices, take control of their own lives and support arrangements, and exercise their civil and human rights. It looks at people's lives and circumstances in the round, and works with them to personalize social care responses to fit their own individual situations. Its approaches and working methods aim to promote empowerment and creativity. Social work embodies a set of core values and principles. It is committed to the rights of the child; respects the equality, worth and human rights of all people, and their individuality, privacy and dignity; and challenges discrimination and prejudice. Its knowledge base, drawn from relevant academic disciplines, is informed by the experience and expertise of people using services, developed through research and tested in practice. Social work makes a particular contribution in situations where there are high levels of complexity, uncertainty, stress, conflicts of interest, and risk, particularly to children and vulnerable adults. It applies specialist analytical skills and knowledge to assessing these situations, and making complex judgments on action to take.
8.	Документы по делопроизводству в юриспруденции	Office Work Documents in Jurisprudence Legal documents are written instruments that establish, record, or formalize legal rights, obligations, or agreements between parties in any specific location. These documents are evidence of legal transactions and can be enforceable in a court of law. The main types of legal documents are: • Contracts: They are legally binding agreements between parties that outline the terms and conditions of their relationship or transaction. • Wills and Testaments: A will specify how a person's assets and property should be distributed after death. It may also appoint guardians for minor children and name an executor to carry out the instructions. • Trusts are legal arrangements in which a person (trustor) transfers assets to a trustee who manages them to benefit designated beneficiaries. • Powers of Attorney: A power of attorney grants someone the legal authority to act on behalf of another person in financial, legal, or medical matters. It can be general or specific, and the authority can be limited or durable. • Articles of Incorporation/ Organization: These documents are filed with the government to establish a corporation or limited liability company. They typically include information about the company's name, purpose, structure, and registered agent. • Bylaws: Bylaws are the rules and procedures that govern the internal operations of a corporation, while operating agreements outline the management and ownership structure of an LLC. Both documents guide the company's members' or shareholders'

		decision-making, roles and responsibilities. • Employment Agreements: These agreements establish the terms and conditions of employment between an employer and an employee, including compensation, benefits, job responsibilities, non-compete clauses and confidentiality provisions. • Intellectual Property Documents: These documents include patents, trademarks, and copyrights. Patents protect inventions, trademarks safeguard brand names and logos, and copyrights protect original creative works such as books, music, or software. • Licensing Agreements: These agreements grant permission to use intellectual property, such as software, patents, or trademarks, under specified terms and conditions. • Court Documents: These documents are filed in court to initiate or respond to legal proceedings. Examples include complaints, petitions, subpoenas and court orders.
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Критерии и шкалы оценивания промежуточной аттестации Критерии и шкала оценивания (промежуточное тестирование)

Число правильных ответов	Оценка
90-100% правильных ответов	Оценка «отлично»
70-89% правильных ответов	Оценка «хорошо»
51-69% правильных ответов	Оценка «удовлетворительно»
Менее 50% правильных ответов	Оценка «неудовлетворительно»

Шкала и критерии оценки (экзамен)

Отлично	Хорошо	Удовлетворительно	Неудовлетворительно
1. Полно раскрыто содержание вопросов билета. 2. Материал изложен грамотно, в определенной логической последовательности, правильно используется терминология. 3. Показано умение иллюстрировать теоретические положения конкретными примерами, применять их в новой ситуации. 4. Пр продемонстрировано усвоение ранее изученных сопутствующих вопросов, сформированность умений и знаний.	1. Ответ удовлетворяет в основном требованиям на оценку «5», но при этом может иметь следующие недостатки: в изложении допущены небольшие пробелы, не исказившие содержание ответа. 2. Допущены один - два недочета при освещении основного содержания ответа, исправленные по замечанию экзаменатора. 3. Допущены ошибка или более двух недочетов при освещении второстепенных вопросов, которые легко исправляются по замечанию экзаменатора.	1. Неполно или непоследовательно раскрыто содержание материала, но показано общее понимание вопроса и продемонстрированы умения, достаточные для дальнейшего усвоения материала. 2. Имелись затруднения или допущены ошибки в определении понятий, использовании терминологии, исправленные после нескольких наводящих вопросов. 3. При неполном знании теоретического материала выявлена недостаточная сформированность умений и	1. Содержание материала нераскрыто. 2. Ошибки в определении понятий, не использовалась терминология в ответе.

5. Ответ прозвучал самостоятельно, без наводящих вопросов.		знаний.	
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