

**ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ  
ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ  
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ  
ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**

для специальности

**23.02.06 Техническая эксплуатация подвижного состава железных дорог**

**ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННЫЙ ЗАЧЕТ**

(3 семестр)

**1. Перечень вопросов и заданий для проведения дифференцированного зачета**

Вопрос 1. Порядок слов в простом повествовательном и вопросительном предложении.

Задание. Перевести текст и ответить на вопросы к тексту.

Вопрос 2. Словообразование и определение части речи.

Задание. Определить часть речи. Указать суффиксы и префиксы, которые были использованы при образовании слова.

Вопрос 3. Модальные глаголы и их заменители.

Задание. Выбрать нужный модальный глагол из данных в скобках

Вопрос 4. Образование множественного числа существительного.

Задание. Выбрать правильное число существительных.

**2. Комплекты оценочных материалов для проведения дифференцированного зачета**

Вариант 1

*Задание 1. Перевести текст (устно).*

**Restaurants in the USA**

There are two types of restaurants in the US. On the one hand, there are fast food restaurants. Fast food restaurants are called such because little time passes between the time a visitor orders a meal and when he receives it. They are in fact sort of cafeterias. In a fast food restaurant, you should go to the counter to order a meal and then bring it to a table. Fast food is usually mass-produced. Hamburgers, hot sandwiches, salads and pizza are sold in such type of restaurants. Eating there is also not expensive at all. A typical dinner will cost from \$3.00 to \$6.00. It usually takes from 30 to 45 minutes to have a meal in such type of restaurants. Tips for waiters are not customary. On the other hand, there are full-service or proper restaurants. In this type of restaurants customers are served by the waiters. Here you will be offered a menu with a good choice of food and beverages. For dinner at full service restaurants you will pay from \$ 10.00 in a less expensive restaurant to \$ 50.00. People eat, talk and enjoy music. They may have a business lunch or dinner in this type of restaurants. It usually takes people from an hour to an hour and a half to have a meal and leave a full service restaurant. The tip is not included in the bill, but a waiter will expect a tip of 15 % of a bill.

*Задание 2. Ответить на вопросы к тексту.*

1. What types of restaurants are there in the US?

2. Why are fast food restaurants called such?

3. Is there eating expensive in the fast food restaurants?

4. Where are the customers served by the waiters?

5. May people have a business lunch or dinner in the full-service restaurants?

*Задание 3. Определить часть речи. Указать суффиксы и префиксы, которые были использованы при образовании слова.*

highly- developed

on- position

indoor

reconstruction

unprogressive  
collector- rail  
inventor  
transformer

*Задание 4. Выбрать правильный модальный глагол из данных в скобках.*

1. Please, tell me everything. I (can't, must) know the truth.
2. He (shall, can't) give you his book now.
3. They (shall, will have) to buy the tickets tomorrow.
4. ... I (can, shall) wake you up?
5. (Shouldn't, can) you take me to the country in your car?

*Задание 5. Выбрать правильное число существительных.*

1. Big (boys; boy) don't cry.
2. I prefer natural (dies; dyes) when I want to change my hair style.
3. It is rather dangerous to walk on (roofs; roof) after the rain.
4. Dentists recommend using (tooth`s paste; toothpaste) twice a day.
5. (Child; children) are flowers of life.

## Вариант 2

*Задание 1. Перевести текст (устно).*

### **Eating Habits in the USA**

While in most countries of Europe people eat with a fork in their left hand and a knife in their right hand, Americans generally eat with a fork in the hand with which they write. They use a knife for cutting, and then they lay it on the plate. Some kinds of food such as hamburgers, French fries and pizza are eaten with hands. Napkins are usually placed on the lap. Putting elbows on the table is impolite. There are three meals a day: breakfast (at about 7.00 or 8.00 am), lunch (between 12.00 and 2.00 pm) and dinner. Breakfast is a very light meal, usually consisting of a toast and a cup of tea or coffee. Lunch is usually eaten at office hours and is a light meal, too. People either go to a cafe or a fast food restaurant, or eat the lunch brought from home. Dinner tends to be the most substantial meal of the day; it usually includes a main course of meat or fish, accompanied by side dishes. On Sundays a so-called brunch is common, which is in fact a combination of breakfast and lunch.

*Задание 2. Ответить на вопросы к тексту.*

1. How do Americans generally eat?
2. What food are they eaten with hands?
3. What meals a day are there in the USA?
4. Where is lunch usually eaten?
5. Does dinner tend to be the most substantial meal a day?

*Задание 3. Определить часть речи. Указать суффиксы и префиксы, которые были использованы при образовании слова.*

overhead line  
off- position  
speed- restriction  
resistor  
movement  
outdoor  
dispatcher  
reorganization

*Задание 4. Выбрать правильный модальный глагол из данных в скобках.*

1. I (must, can't) see anything in this room.

2. (Shouldn't, will have) you to get up at six o'clock in the morning tomorrow?
3. He (can, shouldn't) eat so much.
4. You (can't, should) know the history of your country.
5. (Shouldn't, shall) I give you a cup of tea?

*Задание 5. Выбрать правильное число существительных.*

1. The naughty kid likes throwing rotten (tomato; tomatoes) at passers-by.
2. 50 (tones; tons) of oil leaked out of the tanker into the sea.
3. There is no piano in the (bushes; bush).
4. (Mouse; mice) in our house are so annoying. We definitely need a cat.
5. My little son is afraid of grey (wolf; wolves) that come at night.

### **Критерии оценки**

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Качественная оценка индивидуальных образовательных достижений	
	балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог
85 ÷ 100	5	отлично
70 ÷ 84	4	хорошо
50 ÷ 69	3	удовлетворительно
менее 49	2	неудовлетворительно

## ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННЫЙ ЗАЧЕТ (4 семестр)

### 1. Перечень вопросов и заданий для проведения дифференцированного зачета

Вопрос 1. Виды простых и сложных предложений.

Задание. Прочитать текст и ответить на вопросы.

Вопрос 2. Видовременные глагольные формы.

Задание. Определить видовременные глагольные формы.

Задание. Открыть скобки и поставить сказуемое в нужную видовременную форму.

Вопрос 3. Типы сложноподчиненных предложений.

Задание. В данных предложениях найти главное и придаточное предложения, указать соединительные союзы. Перевести предложения.

Вопрос 4. Инфинитив и инфинитивные формы.

Задание. Поставить, где нужно, частицу to перед инфинитивом.

### 2. Комплекты оценочных материалов для проведения дифференцированного зачета

#### Вариант 1

*Задание 1. Прочитать текст и ответить на вопросы.*

#### **Travelling**

People began to travel ages ago. The first travelers were explorers who went on trips to find wealth, fame or something else.

Their journeys were very dangerous-but still people keep on going to the unknown lands.

Nowadays it is not as dangerous and much more convenient. Do you want to go somewhere? Hundreds of companies are there to help you. They will take care about your tickets and make all the reservations needed. You don't speak the language of the country you go to? There are interpreters that will help you.

With modern services you can go around the world. You can choose the means of transport you like: plane, train, ship, bicycle or you can travel hiking.

Tourism became a very profitable business because people are ready to spend their money for the great opportunity to have great time learning about new countries, going sightseeing, resting and enjoying themselves.

1. Who were the first travelers?
2. Were their journeys safe?
3. Is it more convenient to travel now?
4. Why is tourism a profitable business?

*Задание 2. Определить видовременные глагольные формы.*

1. The Time Traveler was moving further and further into the future.
2. She goes shopping twice a week.
3. I am reading a book now.
4. She won every prize that was opened to her.

*Задание 3. Открыть скобки и поставить сказуемое в правильную видовременную форму.*

1. It was two years later that he (to discover) the new land.
2. Mr. Smith (to begin) teaching in a secondary school in England in 1988.
3. She (to walk) round the garden with the colonel in an hour.
4. They (to look) for a key for an hour.
5. He (to try) to sleep now, don't disturb him.
6. Look! The baby (to sit) comfortably on the floor.

*Задание 4. В данных предложениях найти главное и придаточное предложения, указать соединительные союзы. Перевести предложения.*

1. I know that you are busy on weekdays.
2. I am sure that Peter will get a good mark at the exam.
3. It was cold when we went out.
4. I saw Mary when I was at school.
5. Your mother phoned me when I was at the office.

*Задание 5. Поставить, где нужно, частицу to перед инфинитивом.*

1. I am awfully sorry ... bother you in this stupid way.
2. This dress seems ... have been made ages ago.
3. Jenny seemed ... be paying no attention to what was going on around her.
4. Diplomacy is ... do and say the nastiest things in the nicest way.
5. Can anybody ... show me how to use a computer?
6. It is not enough to have a good mind; the main thing is ... use it.

## Вариант 2

*Задание 1. Прочитать текст и ответить на вопросы.*

### Travelling

Millions of people all over the world spend their holidays travelling. They travel to see other countries, modern cities and the ruins of ancient towns; they travel to enjoy picturesque places, to meet different people. Those who live in the country like to go to a big city and spend their time visiting museums and art galleries. City-dwellers usually like a quiet holiday by the sea or in the mountains.

Most travelers take a camera with them and take pictures of everything that interests them — the sights of a city, views of mountains, lakes, waterfalls, forests, animals and birds.

Later, perhaps years later, the photos will remind them of the happy time they once had.

People travel by train, by plane, by boat, and by car. And people choose one according to their plans and destinations.

The best way to study geography is to travel, and the best way to get to know and understand people is to meet them in their own homes.

1. Where do people from countryside like going on vacation?
2. Where do city-dwellers usually spend their holidays?
3. Why do most travelers carry a camera with them?
4. What is the best way to study geography?

*Задание 2. Определить видовременные глагольные формы.*

1. I always put down the new words into my notebook.
2. I went to Ireland in a fishing boat two years ago.
3. This time yesterday the Time Traveler was talking to a group of his friends.
4. I'll go and lock the door.

*Задание 3. Открыть скобки и поставить сказуемое в правильную видовременную форму.*

1. The boy (to throw) stones at a kitten which (to sit) on the fence across the street.
2. She (to cook) the supper 2 hours ago.
3. He (to stand) in front of him ready to strike him with a big stone.
4. When I (to come) back to a cave I (to see) that Bill (to stand) with his back to the wall.
5. Arthur (to give) the sailor his watch and money and the sailor (to go) away.
6. The car (to wait) for them at the stage door the whole day tomorrow.

*Задание 4. В данных предложениях найти главное и придаточное предложения, указать соединительные союзы. Перевести предложения.*

1. When Kate was ill I often visited her.
2. When we were in the South we swam in the sea every day.
3. My father always tells me that I must work hard.

4. Do you know that Peter is in London now?
5. Are you sure that you will write the test well?

*Задание 5. Поставить, где нужно, частицу to перед инфинитивом.*

1. Don't disturb her. She may still ... be sleeping.
2. I didn't want to join the dispute, so I pretended ... be reading.
3. No words can describe the fascination of the place. It must ... be seen.
4. I hoped ... have reached you by phone, but I couldn't.
5. We intended ... have bought a new house.
6. Library books mustn't ... be kept for more than two weeks.

### **Критерии оценки**

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Качественная оценка индивидуальных образовательных достижений	
	балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог
85 ÷ 100	5	отлично
70 ÷ 84	4	хорошо
50 ÷ 69	3	удовлетворительно
менее 49	2	неудовлетворительно

# ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННЫЙ ЗАЧЕТ

(5 семестр)

## 1. Перечень вопросов и заданий для проведения дифференцированного зачета

Вопрос 1. Предложения простые, сложносочиненные и сложноподчиненные. Порядок слов в английском предложении.

Задание. Перевести текст (устно) и найти в тексте эквиваленты нижеуказанным выражениям.

Вопрос 2. Видовременные глагольные формы в активном и пассивном залогах.

Задание. Определить видовременную форму глагола в активном и пассивном залогах.

Вопрос 3. Инфинитив и инфинитивные конструкции.

Задание. Поставьте, если необходимо, частицу to перед инфинитивом.

Вопрос 4. Формы и функции причастия I, II.

Задание. Найдите в предложении причастия, определите их время, залог и функцию. Переведите предложения.

## 2. Комплекты оценочных материалов для проведения дифференцированного зачета

### Вариант 1

*Задание 1. Перевести текст (устно) и найти в тексте эквиваленты нижеуказанным выражениям.*

#### **Political System of Australia**

Australia is a constitutional monarchy, with the Queen of Great Britain at its head. It consists of six states and two territories.

The queen is represented by the Governor General, who is appointed by the Australian government. The Governor General appoints members of the Executive Council, his advisory cabinet.

The main legislative body in the country is Federal Parliament. It consists of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The members of the Senate are elected for a six-year term. There are ten senators from each state and two from each territory in the Senate. The House of Representatives is elected by general direct vote for a three-year term.

The executive power belongs to the queen and the government. It is headed by the Prime Minister. The ministers are chosen from members of Parliament and the Executive Council.

There are two major political parties in Australia: the Australian Labour party and a coalition of the Liberal and the Agrarian parties.

Till the 1930s Australia mostly depended upon Great Britain in its political affairs.

But in 1931 Australia became fully independent from Great Britain.

- 1) конституционная монархия
- 2) генерал-губернатор
- 3) исполнительный совет
- 4) палата представителей
- 5) назначать членов
- 6) выбираться
- 7) законодательный орган
- 8) зависеть от
- 9) политические вопросы
- 10) стать полностью независимым

*Задание 2. Определить видовременную форму глагола в активном и пассивном залогах.*

1. We were told to stop and not cross the street when the light was red.
2. The policeman stopped us and told us to cross the street.
3. We asked the travelers many questions about their country.
4. They were asked a lot of questions about what happened.
5. Wheat is grown in many regions in Russia.

*Задание 3. Поставить, где нужно, частицу to перед инфинитивом:*

1. I think you ought ... help your brother.
2. Make him ... speak louder.
3. Help me ... carry this bag.
4. My son asked me ... let him ... go to the theatre.
5. I must ... go to the country.

*Задание 4. Найти в предложении причастия, определить время, залог и функцию. Перевести предложения.*

1. Smoking cost a lot of money.
2. I will call you after arriving at the office.
3. I am looking forward to meeting you.
4. Do you object to working late?
5. Please, have a drink before leaving.

## Вариант 2

*Задание 1. Перевести текст (устно) и найти в тексте эквиваленты нижеуказанным выражениям.*

### **The Political System of Canada**

Canada is an independent federal parliamentary state. The Queen of Great Britain, Elizabeth II, is the official head of the state, but the Governor General acts as her representative. Canada combines the American federal form of government with the British cabinet system. As a federation, Canada is made up of ten provinces and two territories. Canadian central government in Ottawa represents all the peoples of Canada. Each province has its own government and parliament. Parliament of Canada consists of two houses, the Upper House called the Senate, and the Lower House called the House of Commons. The Senate has 104 members. Senators are appointed by the Governor General on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Senate has less power than the House of Commons. Members 49 of the House of Commons are elected for a term of five years. The cabinet system of Canada unites the legislative and the executive branches. The Prime Minister and the Cabinet are usually members of the House of Commons, which is the highest authority in the government. The Cabinet consists of 20 or more ministers, chosen by the Prime Minister from leaders of the majority party in the House of Commons. Today most of the Governor General's powers have disappeared and he follows the directions of the Cabinet. The two leading political parties in Canada are the Progressive Conservative Party and the Liberal Party. The New Democratic Party is also rather influential. The Constitution of the country was adopted only in 1982.

- 1) официальная глава государства
- 2) федеральная форма правительства
- 3) кабинетная система
- 4) все народы Канады
- 5) верхняя палата
- 6) по рекомендации премьер-министра
- 7) избираться на срок 5 лет
- 8) высшая власть в правительстве
- 9) следовать указаниям Кабинета
- 10) конституция была принята

*Задание 2. Определить видовременную форму глагола в активном и пассивном залогах.*

1. All the students got good marks for English.
2. The USA borders on Canada and Mexico.
3. Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean.
4. Victory Day will be celebrated in our country on May 9.
5. The exhibition of Russian art was opened in the Exhibition Hall.



*Задание 3. Поставить, где нужно, частицу to перед инфинитивом.*

1. It cannot ...be done today.
2. The man told me not ... walk on the grass.
3. Let me ... help you with your work.
4. She asked me ... read the letter carefully and ... write an answer.
5. She ought ... take care of her health.

*Задание 4. Найти в предложении причастия, определить время, залог и функцию. Перевести предложения.*

1. The leaves lying on the ground reminded us of autumn.
2. The rain having stopped, they went on with their work.
3. Knowing nothing of the dangers we continued our way.
4. Being told of his arrival, I went home.
5. A person bringing good news is always welcome.

### **Критерии оценки**

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Качественная оценка индивидуальных образовательных достижений	
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## **ДИФФЕРЕНЦИРОВАННЫЙ ЗАЧЕТ**

(6 семестр)

### **1. Перечень вопросов и заданий для проведения дифференцированного зачета**

Вопрос 1. Особенности технического перевода. Порядок слов в предложении при переводе.  
Задание. Прочитать и перевести текст (устно). Найти в тексте эквиваленты предложениям на русском языке.

Вопрос 2. Модальность в английском языке.

Задание. Заполнить пропуски соответствующими модальными глаголами или их эквивалентами. Предложения перевести на русский язык.

Вопрос 3. Время, залог и функции герундия.

Задание. Найти в предложениях герундий и определить время, залог и его функцию.

Вопрос 4. Способы образования новых терминов

Задание. Перевести термины и определить, как они образованы.

### **2. Комплекты оценочных материалов для проведения дифференцированного зачета**

#### Вариант 1

*Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести текст (устно). Найти в тексте эквиваленты следующим предложениям на русском языке.*

- 1) Необходимо определить места, где скорые поезда смогут обгонять пригородные (обычные).
- 2) Каждое отделение дороги работает как единое целое, так, как если бы это была маленькая железная дорога.
- 3) Отделение дороги работает под управлением начальника отделения, который отвечает за движение поездов.

#### **PLANNING OF TRAIN MOVEMENTS**

Trains cannot meet and pass at any place and at any time.

The task of getting trains over a railroad requires the careful planning of train movements and constant direction from a central office. Each crew cannot take its train along as it pleases, but must work under strict rules and under the orders of directing officials.

On a single-track railroad with trains running in "both directions", it is necessary for opposing trains to have definite meeting points.

There must also be appointed places where fast trains may go ahead of slow ones. All railroads (except the very short ones) are divided into operating units, called "divisions".

Each division is operated as a unit, just as if it were a small railroad. Some trains run only between terminals on a single division. A division is operated under the direction of a division superintendent, who is responsible for the movement of the trains. The division superintendent is planning and controlling the movement of all trains on his division.

Each division superintendent of a railroad has several subordinate officers to aid him in his work. The two which help most in directing the movement of trains are the trainmaster and the chief dispatcher.

*Задание 2. Заполнить пропуски соответствующими модальными глаголами или их эквивалентами. Предложения перевести на русский язык.*

1. He ... not leave the room. All necessary we find here.
2. He ... speak Spanish.
3. He ... not smoke here. The children are playing nearby.
4. You ... to be polite with that old gentleman.
5. You ... drive for a year in Britain with an international license.
6. Excuse me, .... you tell where the theatre is?

*Задание 3. Найти в предложениях герундий и определить время, залог и его функцию.*

1. Do you object to working late?
2. Mary always dreams about going on holiday.
3. Please excuse us for waiting too long.
4. My favorite occupation is reading.

*Задание 4. Перевести термины и определить, как они образованы.*

G-signal, conductor, step-up transformer, DVD-R, railway.

## Вариант 2

*Задание 1. Прочитать и перевести текст (устно). Найти в тексте эквиваленты следующим предложениям на русском языке.*

- 1) Основные компоненты в новой системе – придорожный электронный «сканер» и отражающая поверхность.
- 2) Система работает на поездах со скоростью до 80 миль/час и не подвержена влиянию погодных условий.
- 3) Полоски отражающей поверхности – одни из основных компонентов новой системы.

### **AUTOMATIC CAR IDENTIFICATION**

The adoption of an industry-wide automatic car identification system to monitor the 1.8 million freight car fleet has been announced. The system is designed and manufactured in Bedford, Mass (=Massachusetts).

Major components in the new system are a trackside electronic "scanner" and the reflective sheeting. Strips of reflective sheeting are coded by color and designed in such a manner as to represent members to the scanner.

A light beam from the scanner "reads" numbers from bottom to top. The retro-reflective sheeting "bounces back" numbers to the scanner which feeds them into a centralized computer. The system works at train speeds of up to 80 mph and is unaffected by weather conditions. The system makes possible to locate any freight car in the country. Strips of reflective sheeting are one of the main components in the new system. Train would provide the Car Service Division with complete reports of car locations by railroads and car flows through principal rail gateways, and would permit more rapid distribution of the equipment to meet shipper needs for freight cars.

*Задание 2. Заполнить пропуски соответствующими модальными глаголами или их эквивалентами. Предложения перевести на русский язык.*

1. Hello, ... I speak to Ted, please?
2. 'Do you think I ... to bring up those orphans?' - Yes, sure.'
3. ... I help you, sir?' - No thank you. I'm being served.'
4. You ... have a passport to visit most foreign countries.
5. My mother ... cook very well.
6. She ... not go to the shop. We have salad at home.

*Задание 3. Найти в предложениях герундий и определить время, залог и его функцию.*

1. Smoking costs a lot of money.
2. I will call you after arriving at the office.
3. Please have a drink before leaving.
4. I am looking forward to meeting you.

*Задание 4. Перевести термины и определить, как они образованы.*

Scanner, lubrication – lub, maglev, AC, motel

## Критерии оценки

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Качественная оценка индивидуальных образовательных достижений	
	балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог
85 ÷ 100	5	отлично
70 ÷ 84	4	хорошо
50 ÷ 69	3	удовлетворительно
менее 49	2	неудовлетворительно