

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ, НАУКИ И МОЛОДЕЖНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ  
КРАСНОДАРСКОГО КРАЯ  
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ  
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ КРАСНОДАРСКОГО КРАЯ  
«КРАСНОДАРСКИЙ МОНТАЖНЫЙ ТЕХНИКУМ»  
(ГБПОУ КК «КМТ»)

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**Комплект оценочных средств**

для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации  
по учебной дисциплине

**ОП.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности**

по профессии:

08.01.28 Мастер отделочных строительных и декоративных работ

Рассмотрен  
на заседании цикловой методической  
комиссии филологических дисциплин

Утвержден приказом директора  
ГБПОУ КК «КМТ»  
от 30 июня 2023 г. №663

Протокол от 27 июня 2023 г. № 10  
Председатель Копшарь Е.А.

Одобрено  
на заседании педагогического совета  
техникума  
протокол от 30 июня 2023 г. № 8

Комплект оценочных средств учебной дисциплины ОП.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности разработан на основе федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по профессии 08.01.28 Мастер отделочных строительных и декоративных работ, утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 09.12.2016 №1545, зарегистрированного в Министерстве юстиции Российской Федерации 22.12.2016 г. № 44900, примерной основной образовательной программы профессии 08.01.25 Мастер отделочных строительных и декоративных работ (зарегистрирована в государственном реестре ПООП № 08.01.25-170331, протокол ФУМО от 31.03.2017 №17), укрупненная группа профессий, специальностей 08.00.00 Техника и технологии строительства

**Организация-разработчик:** государственное бюджетное профессиональное образовательное учреждение Краснодарского края «Краснодарский монтажный техникум»

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# 1. ПАСПОРТ КОМПЛЕКТА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

## 1.1. Назначение комплекта оценочных средств

Комплект оценочных средств (далее по тексту КОС) предназначен для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся при освоении программы учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности».

КОС включает контрольные материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации в форме дифференцированного зачёта.

Изучение учебной дисциплины «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» завершается подведением итогов в форме дифференцированного зачёта в рамках промежуточной аттестации студентов.

## 1.2. Перечень основных показателей оценки результатов, элементов знаний и умений, подлежащих текущему контролю и промежуточной аттестации

### 1.2.1. Умения и знания

В результате обучения по дисциплине «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» обучающиеся должны:

#### **уметь:**

- читать и переводить тексты профессиональной направленности (со словарем).
- общаться в простых типичных ситуациях трудовой деятельности, требующих непосредственного обмена информацией в рамках знакомых тем и видов деятельности;
- поддерживать краткий разговор на производственные темы, используя простые фразы и предложения, рассказать о своей работе, учебе, планах.
- писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы

#### **знать:**

- правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;
- основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика);
- лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;
- особенности произношения;

- правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности.

### 1.2.2. Перечень оценочных средств

№ п/п	Наименование оценочного средства	Краткая характеристика оценочного средства
1	Устный опрос	устные вопросы обучающихся по содержанию изученного материала с целью выявления качества и полноты его усвоения (индивидуальный, фронтальный, уплотненный)
2	Контрольная работа	промежуточный этап контроля за обучаемыми с целью выявления уровня остаточных знаний.
3	Творческое задание (кроссворды)	частично регламентированное задание, имеющее нестандартное решение и позволяющее диагностировать умения, интегрировать знания различных областей, аргументировать собственную точку зрения. Может выполняться в индивидуальном порядке или группой обучающихся.
4	Работа над упражнениями	запланированное преподавателем, структурой учебника четко регламентированное задание, подлежащее корректному выполнению; дается обучающемуся только после предварительного разъяснения материала
5	Работа со словарем	обязательное поурочное задание по работе с новой лексикой: оценивается ведение словаря, систематичность пополнения лексического запаса, заполнение всех столбцов, самостоятельность работы
6	Презентация	эффективный приём развития и совершенствования умений монологического высказывания. Компьютерную презентацию, сопровождающую выступление докладчика, целесообразно готовить в программе MS PowerPoint.
7	Практическое занятие	целенаправленная форма организации педагогического процесса, направленная на углубление научно-теоретических знаний и овладение определенными методами работы, в процессе которых вырабатываются умения и навыки выполнения тех или иных учебных действий в данной сфере науки.

### 1.2.3. Распределение оценивания результатов обучения по видам контроля

Наименование элемента умений или знаний	Устный опрос	Контрольная работа	Творческое задание	Работа над упражнениями	Работа в словаре	Презентация	Практические занятия	Другое
- читать и переводить тексты профессиональной направленности (со словарем).	+			+	+		+	
- общаться в простых типичных ситуациях трудовой деятельности	+		+	+	+		+	
- поддерживать краткий разговор на производственные темы, используя простые фразы и предложения, рассказать о своей работе, учебе, планах.	+		+	+	+	+	+	
- писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы.	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
- основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика);		+			+			
- лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	
- особенности произношения; правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности.	+				+	+	+	
<i>Промежуточная аттестация- дифференцированный зачет</i>								

### Шкала оценки образовательных достижений

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Оценка уровня подготовки	
	балл (отметка)	вербальный аналог
86 - 100	5	отлично
70 - 85	4	хорошо
50 - 69	3	удовлетворительно
менее 50	2	неудовлетворительно

## 2. КОМПЛЕКТЫ ВАРИАНТОВ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

### 2.1. Задания для текущего контроля успеваемости

Текущий контроль знаний осуществляется в форме письменных заданий № 1-2, а промежуточный контроль - в форме дифференцированного зачета.

Материал заданий соответствует грамматическим и лексическим темам программы учебной дисциплины.

Задания выполняются обучающимися на последнем семестровом занятии (3,4 семестры). На проведение контрольной работы отводится 1 час.

Каждый вариант содержит отдельный текст и 3 задания к нему. Студенту для отличной оценки необходимо набрать 100 баллов. Каждому из заданий соответствуют следующие баллы (в соответствии с сложностью):

- задание 1 – от 0 до 40 баллов;
- задание 2 – от 0 до 30 баллов;
- задание 3 – от 0 до 30 баллов.

Затем баллы суммируются и сверяются с шкалой оценивания (с.6).

### 5й семестр

#### Вариант № 1

##### Текст 1

The market of finishing materials in our time offers a huge amount of products for interior decoration, but do not forget that when choosing it, it is necessary to take into account the purpose of the room, because it affects not only the interior, but also how long the decoration will last. For example, in the kitchen, walls should preferably be plastered with cement plaster, covered with ceramic tiles, wallpaper should be used washable. It is not bad to make ceilings from waterproof cement slabs (for example, Aquapanel Knauf), metal panels or plastic. We list the modern types of finishing materials that are most often used: Exterior finishing materials: for the facade: decorative plaster, paint, ceramic granite; for the roof: metal and ceramic tiles. Internal finishing materials: for the ceiling: drywall, plaster, suspended ceilings; for walls: paint, wallpaper, plaster; for the floor: parquet, linoleum, carpet.

##### Задания:

1. **Прочитайте текст.** Составьте 5 вопросов (любого типа) к тексту.
2. **Составьте кроссворд,** который бы включал в себя наименование отделочных материалов для внутренних и внешних работ. Слова для кроссворда необходимо выбрать из текста 1. Кроссворд должен включать не менее 10 слов. Под кроссвордом необходимо привести расшифровку слов.
3. **Переведите предложения** на английский язык
  1. Дайте нам наши сумки.
  2. Покажите ему его комнату.

3. Поблагодарите их.
4. Не посылайте им писем.
5. Не порежьтесь (cut).
6. Переведите текст.

## **Вариант 2**

### **Текст**

Work safety organizations provide services to nearly every kind of workplace. Whether you run a construction company or a nail salon, most businesses must comply with safety regulations in some form or another. It's always a good idea to have an affiliation with work safety organizations since they help prevent Textsmall injuries, like carpal tunnel syndrome, or life-threatening accidents and even death.

Under the OSH Act, employers are responsible for providing a safe and healthful workplace. OSHA's mission is to assure safe and healthful workplaces by setting and enforcing standards, and by providing training, outreach, education and assistance. Employers must comply with all applicable OSHA standards. Employers must also comply with the General Duty Clause of the OSH Act, which requires employers to keep their workplace free of serious recognized hazards.

### **Задания:**

**1. Прочитайте текст. Составьте 5 вопросов (любого типа) к тексту.**

**2. Составьте 6 предложений с приведенными ниже словами и выражениями:**

- accident ['æksɪd(ə)nt] несчастный случай, авария
- employees' exposure [ˌɪmploɪ'ɪ: z ɪk'spəʊzə] риск для работников
- equipment [ɪ'kwɪpmənt] оборудование
- exposure hazard- риск, связанный с воздействием чего-л.
- facility [fə'sɪlətɪ] средства, устройства
- hazard ['hæzəd] риск, опасность
- incident ['ɪnsɪd(ə)nt] происшествие
- injury ['ɪndʒ(ə)rɪ] вред, повреждение, порча, убыток,
- to investigate [ɪn'vestɪgeɪt] расследовать
- to obtain [əb'teɪn] получать
- occupational disease [dɪ'zɪ:z] профессиональное заболевание
- preventive measures профилактические меры

**3. Переведите на английский язык следующие предложения, используя союз than:**

- Этот инструмент лучше твоего (yours/ притяж.местоимение).
- Эти обои красивее моих.



- Николай работает быстрее Дениса.
- Лена в учебе усерднее Ани.
- Эта краска лучше твоей.
- Эта Крыша надежнее моей.

### **Вариант 3**

#### **Текст**

The foundation is the most critical structural component of any structure and many failures are probably due to faulty foundations rather than any other cause. A good foundation must remain in position without sliding, bending, overturning or failing in any other way. To achieve this, the designer must make sure that the superstructure, foundation and soil act together. It is also important to study the nature, strength and likely behavior of soils under loads along with the knowledge of materials for foundations and superstructure. The main function of foundation is to transfer load of entire building to the underlying soil.

The foundations of any structure should be laid much below the surface of the ground, for these four purposes:

- To secure a good natural bed
- To protect the foundation courses from atmospheric influences and, and
- To increase the stability of structure against overturning due to wind uplift.
- To reduce risk of failure due to settlement of soil.

#### *Дополнительные слова*

1. Roof
2. Parapet
3. Lintels
4. Beams
5. Columns
6. Damp proof course (DPC)
7. Walls
8. Floor
9. Stairs
10. Plinth Beam
11. Foundation
12. Plinth

#### **Задания:**

- 1. Прочитайте текст. Составьте 5 вопросов (любого типа) к тексту.**
- 2. Составьте кроссворд, который бы включал в себя наименование конструктивных элементов зданий. Слова для кроссворда необходимо выбрать из текста 2 и дополнительных слов, приведенных под текстом.**

Кроссворд должен включать не менее 10-12 слов. Под кроссвордом необходимо привести расшифровку слов.

**3. Выберите** подходящий «хвостик» для разделительных вопросов. Варианты «хвостиков»: haven't you – aren't you – won't I – don't they – isn't it – can you.

Mark: You are going to Madrid next Friday, .....? (1)

Mark: Madrid is in Italy, .....? (2)

Mark: Sorry. You have been to Spain before, .....? (3)

Mark: And you can't speak Spanish, .....? (4)

Mark: I think Spanish people speak English too, .....? (5)

Mark: It's a pity. Well, I will see you before Friday, .....? (6)

#### **Вариант 4**

##### **Текст**

Project documentation is necessary to assess the conformity of a newly constructed or reconstructed object with the requirements of technical regulations before starting construction work during the examination, as well as to obtain a building permit and the subsequent development of working documentation to carry out construction and installation work directly on the basis of the decisions laid down in the design documentation. In addition, when commissioning an object, it is evaluated for compliance with project documentation. The person preparing the project documentation is responsible for the quality of the project documentation and its compliance with the requirements of technical regulations.

##### **Задания:**

**1. Прочитайте текст. Составьте 5 вопросов (любого типа) к тексту.**

**2. Составьте кроссворд из слов теста. Соблюдайте правила выполнения кроссвордов.**

3. Поставьте существительное в скобках в правильную форму притяжательного падежа

1. This is  watch. (Tony)

2. My  birthdays are in June. (brothers)

3. The  shoes are dirty. (children)

4.  favorite food is pasta. (Jake)

5. The  room is upstairs. (teachers)

6. I always follow my  advice. (sister)

## Вариант 5

### Текст

After completing and drying the plaster, proceed to the preparation of the foundation of the floor under the flooring of linoleum or parquet. At the same time, they first clean it of mortar, dirt and dust, then correct the defects of the base of the floor and ground it. To improve sound insulation on the base stick fibreboard in two layers on bitumen mastics. A day later, lay parquet or linoleum. After laying parquet or linoleum, the baseboards are nailed, the floor is covered with paper, then with acacia or roofing felt to protect against contamination, and only after that they start painting and wallpaper works. After completing these works, the glassine and paper are cleaned, the linoleum is wiped with a wet cloth, and the flooring is polished with sandpaper. Linoleum on a warm basis is laid after painting and wallpaper works.

### Задания:

1. Прочитайте и письменно переведите текст.
2. Составьте 5 вопросов (любого типа) к тексту.
3. Переведите следующие предложения на английский язык:
  1. Он собирается купить этот паркет?
  2. Мы собираемся пойти на стройку.
  3. Она не собирается работать.
  4. Ты собираешься помочь мне?
  5. Они собирались поехать на рынок, но не смогли.
  6. Вы собираетесь покупать этот клей?

## Вариант 6

### Текст

The Infrastructure List details all **equipment**, materials and **facilities** provided by the Competition Organizer. The **Infrastructure** List specifies the **items** and **quantities** requested by the Experts for the next **Competition**. The Competition Organizer will progressively update the Infrastructure List specifying the actual quantity, type, brand, and model of the items. Items supplied by the Competition Organizer are shown in a **separate** column. At each Competition, the Experts must review and update the Infrastructure List in **preparation** for the next Competition. Experts must advise the Technical Director of any increases in space and/or equipment. **Toolboxes** must remain in the **allocated** work area for the duration of the Competition. The Competitor's **measuring** tape and square will be used during **assessment**. It is the Competitor's responsibility to provide their own measuring tools for assessment. Competitors are allowed to bring digital measuring devices to use during the Competition. The only power tools that can be used in the Competition site are those supplied by the Competition Organizer. **Profiles** are permitted but must be assembled during Competition time.

**Задания:**

1. Read the text again and choose the best title. Прочтите и дайте название текста.

- A. The Infrastructure List
- B. The Competitor's responsibility
- C. Skills Competitions

2. Составьте 5 вопросов (любого типа) к тексту.

3. Прочитайте и переведите диалог

Диалог о знакомстве/ Dialogue about acquaintance:

Anna: Hello, my name is Anna.

John: Hi, my name is John.

Anna: Nice to meet you John, where are you from?

John: I am from Sweden, and where do you come from?

Anna: I am from Portugal.

John: How old are you, Anna?

Anna: I am 20, and how old are you?

John: I am 30.

Anna: Can you tell me a little more about yourself?

John: I am a doctor and I moved a while ago to Berlin.

**6й семестр****Вариант 1****Текст**

The Demo Exam and Skills Passport are initiatives developed by WorldSkills Russia. According to the WorldSkills Russia methodology, the Demo Exam is a procedure for assessing expertise, knowledge and practical skills under simulated operational conditions against WorldSkills standards. The Demo Exam is a model for the independent assessment of the quality of training offered by secondary vocational education, higher education, supplementary education and vocational training programmes. It is also a tool for assessing a company's employees according to best national and international practices.

**Задания:**

1. Составьте 5 вопросов (любого типа) к тексту.

2. Письменно ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) WorldSkills Competitions are the gold standard of skills excellence, aren't they?
- 2) What do WSI inspire young Competitors?

3. Объясните разницу в употреблении существительных floor и storey.

**Вариант 2****Текст**

Applying Finishing Coat

1. The thickness of second coat or finishing coat may vary between 2 to 3 mm.
2. The ratio of cement and sand for second coat plaster varies from 1:4 to 1:6.
3. Before applying the second coat, damp the first coat evenly.
4. Apply the finishing coat with wooden floats to a true even surface and using a steel trowel, give it a finishing touch.
5. As far as possible, the finishing coat should be applied starting from top towards bottom and completed in one operation to eliminate joining marks.

**Задания:**

1. Прочитайте фрагмент текста о стандартах отделочных работ. Составьте 5 вопросов (любого типа) к тексту.
2. Составьте короткие диалоги с выражением «What do you want?». Запишите их в тетрадь.
3. Ответьте письменно на вопросы:
  - 1) Where is the teacher's room in our college?
  - 2) Where is the Drama Theater located relative to the college?  
(относительно)

**Вариант 3**

**Текст (текстовый материал)**

The Technical Description consists of the following:

- 1 INTRODUCTION
- 2 THE WORLDSKILLS STANDARDS SPECIFICATION (WSSS)
- 3 THE ASSESSMENT STRATEGY AND SPECIFICATION
- 4 THE MARKING SCHEME
- 5 THE TEST PROJECT
- 6 SKILL MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION
- 7 SKILL-SPECIFIC SAFETY REQUIREMENTS
- 8 MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT
- 9 SKILL-SPECIFIC RULES
- 10 VISITOR AND MEDIA ENGAGEMENT
- 11 SUSTAINABILITY
- 12 REFERENCES FOR INDUSTRY CONSULTATION
- 13 TEST PROJECT GUIDELINES BASED ON PAST COMPETITIONS

**Задания:**

1. Составьте кроссворд со словами из текстового материала. Не менее 10-12 слов. Соблюдайте правила составления кроссвордов.

2. Составьте короткие диалоги со словами благодарности за что-либо. Запишите в тетрадь.

3. Письменно ответьте на вопросы:

- 1) What is Plaster?
- 2) What does Procedure of Plastering Work consist of? Name the stages.

#### **Вариант 4**

##### **Текст**

Apply paint brush and roller (25%)

The individual needs to know and understand:

- Purposes of painting: protection, preservation, sanitation, decoration, and identification, e.g. colour coding
- The significance of following manufacturer's guidelines
- COSHH requirements (требования к веществам опасным для здоровья)
- Impact of materials on the general public and necessary precautions e.g. allergies
- Range of brushes, rollers and trowel/texturing tools
- The variety of surface coatings e.g. water and solvent borne; wood treatments, e.g. stains and preservatives/ пропитки, антисептики (по смыслу)

##### **Задания:**

**1. Прочитайте отрывок из спецификации WSI «Организация рабочего места и презентация работы». Составьте кроссворд и не менее, чем 10 слов.**

**2. Вставьте необходимые по смыслу модальные глаголы:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ you see anything in this dark room?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ I borrow your rubber, please? Yes, of course you \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Kate \_\_\_\_\_ speak English.
4. Mike has got many books so he \_\_\_\_\_ read them.
5. Only a person who knows the language very well \_\_\_\_\_ answer such a question.
6. British Parliament \_\_\_\_\_ issue laws and form the budget.

**3. Ответьте на вопросы письменно:**

- 1) What is the Russian for «Surface Textures»?
- 3) Why you may need a vacuum cleaner at the championship? Answer in English.

## **Вариант 5**

### **Текст**

The Competition Organizer is responsible for all infrastructure, equipment and setup to be fully in accordance with the Host country/region's legislation. The Competition Organizer must produce Health and Safety documentation for the event and for all competitions in all official languages. Documentation must include accurate information in respect of testing and approval of Competitor electrical hand tools brought to the Competition. The complete Health and Safety documentation shall be provided on the WSI website six months before the Competition.

### **Задания:**

**1. Составьте 5 вопросов (любого типа) к тексту.**

**2. Вставьте глаголы hear или listen по смыслу:**

1. A lot of people came to \_\_\_\_\_ the President's speech last night.
2. First I \_\_\_\_\_ this song at a live concert.
3. Do you ever \_\_\_\_\_ to the radio in your car?
4. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ to that recording I sent you?

**3. Составьте предложения с фразовым глаголом to take**

1. take a bet — держать пари
2. take a breath — перевести дух
3. take account of smth. — обращать внимание
4. take a chance — идти на риск
5. take a chill — простудиться
6. take cold — простудиться

## **Вариант 6**

### **Текст**

1. ALWAYS WEAR EYE PROTECTION.
2. Wear the RIGHT SAFETY EQUIPMENT for the job.
3. Use tools that are the RIGHT SIZE & RIGHT TYPE for your job.
4. Follow the correct procedure for using EVERY tool.
5. Keep your cutting tools SHARP and in good condition.
6. DON'T work with OILY or GREASY hands.
7. Handle SHARP-EDGED and POINTED TOOLS with care.
8. Always carry pointed tools by your side with the points and heavy ends DOWN.
9. SECURE all small work & short work with a vise or clamp.
10. NEVER carry tools in your pockets.

### **Задания:**

**1. Прочитайте и переведите правила безопасности**

**2. Составьте предложения со следующими словами:**

Gauging trowels

Steel trowels

Spirit levels

Calculator

Ruler

Cutters

**3. Объясните 3 функции глагола to have в английском языке.**

### **Критерии оценивания заданий:**

Оценка «отлично» выставляется, если:

- за первое задание обучающийся получил от 37 до 40 баллов
- за второе и третье – от 25 до 30 баллов.

Оценка «хорошо» выставляется, если:

- за первое задание обучающийся получил от 30 до 36 баллов
- за второе и третье – от 20 до 24 баллов.

Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется, если:

- за первое задание обучающийся получил от 20 до 29 баллов
- за второе и третье – от 15 до 19 баллов.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется, если:

- за первое задание обучающийся получил менее 20 баллов
- за второе и третье – менее 15 баллов.

## **2.2. Контрольно-измерительные материалы для проведения промежуточной аттестации**

Форма проведения оценочной процедуры: **дифференцированный зачет**

### **Вопросы к дифференцированному зачету**

1. Строительные материалы

Текст 1

Текст 2 (вопрос 13)

2. Натуральные строительные материалы. Камень.

3. Натуральные строительные материалы. Дерево.

4. Искусственные строительные материалы. Бетон.

5. Стекло.

6. Пластик.

7. Новые типы пластика.

8. Сталь в каркасных конструкциях.



9. Новые типы бетона.
10. Классификация строительного оборудования.
11. Последние этапы строительства дома.
12. Некоторые строительные профессии
13. Строительные материалы

### **Содержание и структура дифференцированного зачета**

Дифференцированный зачет состоит из 2 частей: письменная и устная.

Письменная часть: письменный перевод текста: проверяются умения переводить тексты со словарем, совершенствование письменной речи и грамматические задания, соответствующие темам программы.

Устная часть: монологическое высказывание по одной из пройденных тем. Список лексических и грамматических тем предоставляется обучающимся заранее. На проведение дифференцированного зачета отводится 1 час.

### **Критерии оценивания**

Дифференцированный зачет оценивается по 5-тибалльной шкале.

### **Дифференцированный зачет по учебной дисциплине Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности**

Содержание заданий:

1. Строительные материалы  
Текст 1  
Текст 2 (вопрос 13)
2. Натуральные строительные материалы. Камень.
3. Натуральные строительные материалы. Дерево.
4. Искусственные строительные материалы. Бетон.
5. Стекло.
6. Пластик.
7. Новые типы пластика.
8. Сталь в каркасных конструкциях.
9. Новые типы бетона.
10. Классификация строительного оборудования.
11. Последние этапы строительства дома.
12. Некоторые строительные профессии
13. Строительные материалы

## Вариант 1

**Основное задание** (на «3»):

1. Read and translate the article (1/2).

### **Строительные материалы**

Materials used for construction purposes possess different properties. They differ in durability, strength, weight, fire- and decay-resistance and, naturally, cost.

Wood, timber, brick, stone, concrete, metals, and plastics belong to the most popular building materials used nowadays. They all have their advantages and disadvantages that are taken into account when designing a structure.

Wood belongs to naturally growing materials. It is known to be the oldest construction material and is still widely used for different purposes. Wood is popular since it has low weight and is easy to work. Besides, it grows naturally and is cheap. But its usage is limited because of its disadvantages: it easily burns and decays. As to stone, it also belongs to the oldest building materials. Among its advantages there are strength, high heat insulation and fire-resistance.

Brick belongs to artificial construction materials. It has been used in many countries and in different climates. In modern times bricks vary widely with the method of production and temperature of burning.

Concrete is known to be one of the most popular building materials. It is produced by mixing cement, gravel, water, and sand in the proper amounts.

**Дополнительное задание** (на «4» и «5»):

1. Переведите текст полностью.

2. Задайте 5 вопросов любого типа к тексту.

## Вариант 2

**Основное задание** (на «3»):

1. Прочитать и перевести 1 и 2 абзацы текста

### **Натуральные строительные материалы. Камень**

These properties make it a great choice as a floor or countertop finish. It can also be used to clad walls. However it is available mainly in dark colours: black, red, grey. This darkness in colour does tend to limit its use in certain areas.

Its surface can also be worked to produce a variety of textures other than smooth. These rough finishes are mostly used outdoors, on pathways. The famous cobblestones of Europe are granite, for instance.

**Marble** is a metamorphic rock (meaning that it was made by the intense pressures and heat deep within the earth), and has the following properties:

- Most marbles are soft, and not very abrasion resistant
- They are not resistant to acids
- They can be polished to a mirror finish
- It is translucent - light can pass through it to the extent of a few millimeters Thus, marbles should not be used in high-traffic areas such as the entryways or staircases of public buildings - granite would be much better in those cases. Since it is not acid resistant, you should not use marble under urinals (urine is acidic), and in

kitchens, where lemon juice and other acids are present. But marble is prized for the beauty and richness of its finish; it also feels very special underfoot. It is available in a wide variety of colours, mainly light colours.

**Sandstone** is a sedimentary rock (rock formed by ancient rivers that slowly deposited material on their beds, that built up layer by layer over millions of years). It has the following properties:

- It is abrasion resistant, but not always strong, as it is formed in layers.
- It is usually highly resistant to acids
- It has a rough finish, and cannot be mirror-polished, as it consists of grains. These properties mean that it is good for decks and external areas because of its anti-slip properties. Since sandstone looks and feels very different from granite and marble, it has become fashionable to use these in boutique stores. Steve Jobs famously saw a bluish-grey sandstone on a trip to Florence, and many years later insisted that that very stone be used in all apple stores because of its 'integrity'. The stone is quarried, cut into tiles, and every piece graded individually for colour tone by master craftsmen. The tiles are then arranged so that pieces with similar colour are placed together, which makes them seem more uniform to the eye.

**Дополнительное задание** (на «4» и «5»):

1. Перевести весь текст на русский язык.
2. Задать все типы вопросов к тексту (не менее 5 вопросов).

Вариант 3

**Основное задание** (на «3»):

1. Прочитать текст. Перевести текст (1/3) на русский язык:

**Натуральные строительные материалы. Дерево**

Wood has been used as a building material for thousands of years, being second only to stone in the world of construction. This exceptionally versatile material is commonly used to build houses, shelters and boats, but it is also extensively used in the furniture and home decor industry as well.

Perhaps one of the biggest advantages of using wood as a building material is that it is a natural resource, making it readily available and economically feasible. Wood can be fabricated into all kinds of shapes and sizes to fit practically any construction need. Wood is also the perfect example of an environmentally sustainable product; it is biodegradable and renewable, and no high-energy fossil fuels are required to produce wood, unlike other common building materials such as brick, steel or plastic.

**Lumber or timber.** The words "lumber" and "timber" are often used interchangeably to refer to wood used in construction work, but there is the difference between terms. Pieces of wood that are smaller than 5 inches wide by 5 inches thick (regardless of length) are generally referred to as lumber. These pieces are machine-planed and sawn to fit certain dimensional specifications and are primarily used in residential construction. Pieces of wood over 5 inches wide by 5 inches thick (regardless of length) are referred to as timber. And any timber pieces

that exceed 8" wide by 8" thick are referred to as beams. As timber pieces are larger in dimension, they are often used to construct the frames of large structures such as buildings and bridges. Timber is also commonly utilized in large quantities for railroad ties, mine shaft supports and crossbeams on utility poles.

Another type of wood commonly used in construction is known as engineered wood. Common examples of engineered wood include plywood, glued laminated timber (a.k.a. "glulam"), oriented strand board, fiberboard, and particle board. Engineered wood products are commonly used in a wide variety of residential, commercial and industrial construction projects.

**Types of wood.** Wood has traditionally been classified into two categories: hardwood and softwood. Generally speaking, hardwoods are considered to be heavier and denser than softwoods. Hardwoods are commonly used in the construction of walls, ceilings and floors, while softwoods are often used to make doors, furniture and window frames.

**Дополнительное задание** (на «4» и «5»):

1. Перевести весь текст.
2. Задать все типы вопросов к тексту (не менее 5).

Вариант 4

**Основное задание** (на «3»):

**Искусственные строительные материалы. Бетон**

1. Перевести текст (1 и 2й абзац) на русский язык:

**Concrete**

It is difficult to imagine modern structure without concrete. Concrete is the very building material which led to great structural innovations. The most important quality of concrete is its property to be formed into large and strong monolithic units. The basic materials for making concrete are cement, aggregate and water.

Concrete is made by mixing cement, water, sand, and gravel in the right amount. As soon as it is thoroughly mixed it is poured into forms that hold it in place until it hardens. The crystals forming in the process of making concrete stick together in a very hard artificial stone.

The characteristics of concrete depend upon the quality of the materials used, grading of the aggregates, proportioning and amount of water. The most important requirements for concrete are: it should be hard, strong, durable, fire-resistant and economical.

Concrete can be divided into two classes: mass or plain concrete and reinforced concrete (ferro-concrete) where it is necessary to introduce steel.

Reinforced concrete is a combination of two of the strongest structural materials: concrete and steel. Concrete has an adequate compressive strength, but its tensile strength is low. On the other hand, steel has a high tensile strength. Suitable

combination of these two materials provides resistance to both compressive and tensile stresses.

Plain concrete can be used for almost all building purposes. Reinforced concrete is used in building bridges, arches, dams, for structures under water, for foundations, columns, beams etc. The use of concrete and reinforced concrete is almost universal.

**Дополнительное задание** (на «4» и «5»):

1. Переведите текст полностью.
2. Задайте все типы вопросов к тексту.

## **Вариант 5**

**Основное задание** (на «3»):

### **Искусственные строительные материалы. Стекло**

1. Перевести текст на русский язык (1 и 2 абзацы):

Float Glass. Float glass is also called soda lime glass or clear glass. This is produced by annealing the molten glass and is clear and flat. Its modulus of rupture is 5000-6000 psi. Stronger than Rocky Balboa taking punches from 2000 psi punches man Ivan Drago. It is available in standard thickness ranging from 2mm to 20mm. and has weight range in 6-26kg/m<sup>2</sup>. It has too much transparency and can cause glare. It is used in making canopies, shop fronts, glass blocks, railing partitions, etc.

Tinted Glass. Certain additions to the glass batch mix can add color to the clear glass without compromising its strength. Iron oxide is added to give glass a green tint; sulphur in different concentrations can make the glass yellow, red or black. Copper sulphate can turn it blue etc.

Toughened Glass. This type of glass is tempered, may have distortions and low visibility but it breaks into small dice-like pieces at modulus of rupture of 3600 psi. Hence it is used in making fire resistant doors etc. They are available in same weight and thickness range as float glass.

Laminated Glass. This type of glass is made by sandwiching glass panels within a protective layer. It is heavier than normal glass and may cause optical distortions as well. It is tough and protects from UV radiation (99%) and insulates sound by 50%. Used in glass facades, aquariums, bridges, staircases, floor slabs, etc.

Shatterproof glass. By adding a polyvinyl butyral layer, shatter proof glass is made. This type of glass does not form sharp edged pieces even when broken. Used in skylight, window, flooring, etc.

Extra clean glass. This type of glass is hydrophilic i.e. The water moves over them without leaving any marks and photocatalytic i.e. they are covered with Nanoparticles that attack and break dirt making it easier to clean and maintain.

Double Glazed Units. These are made by providing air gap between two glass panes in order to reduce the heat loss and gain. Normal glass can cause immense amount of heat gain and up to 30% of loss of heat of air conditioning energy. Green, energy efficient glass can reduce this impact.

**Дополнительное задание** (на «4» и «5»):

1. Переведите весь текст.
1. Задайте все типы вопросов к тексту.

Вариант 6

**Основное задание** (на «3»):

**Пластик**

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст (1 и 2 абзацы)

One of new synthetic materials used widely is plastic. Plastics have found wide application both in everyday life and in industry. Plastics are synthetic polymers. Most plastics are synthesized from organic chemicals or from natural gas or coal. Plastics are rapidly becoming important construction materials because of their great variety, strength, durability and lightness. Plastics can be classified into several broad types.

1) *Thermoplastics* soften on heating, and then harden again when cooled. They are flexible and easily stretched. Thermoplastics are also viscoelastic (they flow under stress). Typical examples of thermoplastics are polystyrene, polythene and PVC.

*Polystyrene* resins are characterized by high resistance to chemical and mechanical stresses at low temperatures and by very low absorption of water. These properties make the polystyrene especially suitable for radio-frequency insulation and for parts used at low temperatures in refrigerators and in airplanes.

*Polythene* is a white waxy solid with very low density, reasonable strength and toughness, but low stiffness. It is easily molded and has a wide range of uses in containers, pipes, coatings and insulation, and for soft-drinks bottles.

*PVC* is a colourless solid with outstanding resistance to water, alcohols and concentrated acids and alkalis. When compounded with plasticizers, it yields a flexible material more durable than rubber. It is widely used for cable and wire insulation, for production of tubes or pipes.

2) *Thermosetting plastics* (thermosets) do not soften when heated, and with strong heating they decompose. They have a higher density than thermoplastics. They are less flexible, more difficult to stretch, and are less subjected to creep.

Examples of thermosetting plastics include polyurethane and epoxy resins, most polyesters and phenolic polymers.

**Дополнительное задание** (на «4» и «5»):

1. Переведите текст полностью.
2. Задайте все типы вопросов к данному тексту

## **Вариант 7**

### **Основное задание (на «3»):**

Новые типы пластика.

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст (1/2):

Polycarbonate. This elastic is 300 times stronger than glass, is resistant to most chemicals, is twice as lighter than glass, has high abrasion and impact resistance. It can transmit as much light as glass without many distortions. Applications include window, green house glazing etc.

Acrylic. Acrylic is made of thermo plastics is weather resistant, is 5 times stronger than glass but is prone to scratches. It has excellent optics, is softer than glass but can accumulate a lot of dust. This is extensively used in to make playhouses, green house etc.

GRP panels. GRP is manufactured by combining hundreds of glass strands together using a pigmented thermosetting UV resin. Glass-reinforced plastics are also used to produce house building components such as roofing laminate, canopies etc. The material is light and easy to handle. It is used in the construction of composite housing and insulation to reduce heat loss.

ETFE. Ethylene tetrafluoroethylene is a plastic with high strength and corrosion resistance. ETFE has a relatively high melting temperature, excellent chemical, electrical and high-energy radiation resistance properties. It is strong, self cleaning and recyclable. It is prone to punctures by sharp edges and therefore mostly used for roofs. ETFE resins are resistant to ultraviolet light. But when burned, ETFE releases hydrofluoric acid which is a highly corrosive liquid and a powerful contact poison. An example of its use is as pneumatic panels to cover the outside of the football stadium. Another key use of ETFE is for the covering of electrical and fiber-optic wiring used in high-stress, low-fume-toxicity and high-reliability situations.

### **Дополнительное задание (на «4» и «5»):**

1. Переведите текст полностью.

1. Задайте все типы вопросов к данному тексту.

## **Вариант 8**

### **Основное задание (на «3»):**

Сталь в каркасных конструкциях.

#### **1. Прочитайте и переведите текст (1 и 2 абзацы):**

Most construction is done with a type of steel called mild steel. Mild steel is a material that is immensely strong. Take a circular bar of steel 1 inch / 25mm in diameter. If you were to attach this bar securely to your ceiling, you could hang from it 20,000 Kg (which is 20 tons), or any one of the following: 18 Honda City

Cars, 2 and a half African Elephants, 1 and a half London City Double-Decker Buses.

This immense strength is of great advantage to buildings. The other important feature of steel framing is its flexibility. It can bend without cracking, which is another great advantage, as a steel building can flex when it is pushed to one side by say, wind, or an earthquake. The third characteristic of steel is its plasticity or ductility. This means that when subjected to great force, it will not suddenly crack like glass, but slowly bend out of shape. This property allows steel buildings to bend out of shape, or deform, thus giving warning to inhabitants to escape. Failure in steel frames is not sudden - a steel structure rarely collapses. Steel in most cases performs far better in earthquake than most other materials because of these properties.

However one important property of steel is that it quickly loses its strength in a fire. At 500 degrees Celsius (930 degrees F), mild steel can lose almost half its strength. This is what happened at the collapse of the World Trade Towers in 2001. Therefore, steel in buildings must be protected from fire or high temperature; this is usually done by wrapping it with boards or spray-on material called fire protection.

Steel construction is most often used in:

- *High rise buildings* because of its strength, low weight, and speed of construction
- *Industrial buildings* because of its ability to create large span spaces at low cost
- *Warehouse buildings* for the same reason
- *Residential buildings* in a technique called light gauge steel construction
- *Temporary Structures* as these are quick to set up and remove.

**Дополнительное задание** (на «4» и «5»):

1. Переведите текст полностью.
2. Задайте все типы вопросов к данному тексту.

## **Вариант 9**

**Основное задание** (на «3»):

Новые типы бетона.

### **1. Прочитайте и переведите текст (1/2)**

Stamped concrete is an architectural concrete which has a superior surface finish. After a concrete floor has been laid, floor hardeners (can be pigmented) are impregnated on the surface and a mold which may be textured to replicate a stone / brick or even wood is stamped on to give an attractive textured surface finish. After sufficient hardening the surface is cleaned and generally sealed to give a protection. The wear resistance of stamped concrete is generally excellent and hence found in applications like parking lots, pavements, walkways etc.

Self-Compacting Concrete (SCC) is cohesive but flowable and took the shape of the formwork without use of any mechanical compaction. SCC is known as self-consolidating concrete in the United States. SCC is characterized by extreme



fluidity, no need for vibrators to compact the concrete, placement being easier, no bleed water, or aggregate segregation.

Glass concrete. The use of recycled glass as aggregate in concrete has become popular in modern times, with large scale research being carried out at Columbia University in New York. This greatly enhances the aesthetic appeal of the concrete. Recent research findings have shown that concrete made with recycled glass aggregates have shown better long-term strength and better thermal insulation due to its better thermal properties of the glass aggregates. GC without steel framing is commonly used for purely decorative applications such as decorative columns, exterior friezes, or limestone-like wall panels.

Rapid strength concrete. This type of concrete is able to develop high resistance within few hours after being manufactured. This feature has advantages such as removing the formwork early and to move forward in the building process at record time, repair road surfaces that become fully operational in just a few hours. It has wide structural application, full depth or repairs, in constructing highways, structural piers, bridge decks, balconies, parking garages, slabs, sidewalks, and patios, foundations and footings, driveway aprons.

**Дополнительное задание** (на «4» и «5»):

1. Переведите текст полностью.

1. Задайте все типы вопросов к данному тексту.

## **Вариант 10**

**Основное задание** (на «3»):

Классификация строительного оборудования.

### **1. Прочитайте и переведите текст до п.2.**

There is a wide variety of relatively heavy machines which perform specific construction (or demolition) functions. It is customary to classify construction machines in accordance with their functions. There have been few changes for many years in the basic types of machines available for specific jobs, and few in the basic configurations of those that have long been available.

The basic operations involved in the construction of any project are *Excavation*, *Digging* of large quantities of earth, *Moving* them to fairly long distances, *Placement*, *Compacting*, *Leveling*, *Dozing*, *Grading*, *Hauling*, etc. Construction equipment can be classified as under:

1. Excavating Equipment is divided into two main classes: standard land excavators and marine dredges; each has many variations. The standard land excavator comprises machines that merely dig earth and rock and place it in separate hauling units, as well as those that pick up and transport the materials. Among the former are power shovels, draglines, backhoes, cranes with a variety of buckets, front-end loaders, excavating belt loaders, trenchers, and the continuous bucket excavator. The

second group includes such machines as bulldozers, scrapers of various types, and sometimes the front-end loader.

**2. Earthmoving Equipment** (graders, bulldozers, wheel loader)

3. Hauling Equipment Excavated materials are moved great distances by a wide variety of conveyances. The most common of these are rear-dump trucks, which are classed as off-the-road trucks. Wagons towed by a rubber-tired prime mover are also used for hauling dirt. These commonly have bottom dumps which permit spreading dirt as the vehicle moves. In special cases side-dump trucks are also used. Conveyors, while not commonly used on construction jobs for hauling earth and rock great distances, have been used to good advantage on large jobs where obstructions make impractical the passage of trucks.

4. Hoisting Equipment is used to raise or lower materials from one elevation to another or to move them from one point to another over an obstruction. The main types of hoisting equipment are derricks, cableways, cranes (tower cranes, mobile cranes, crawler mounted cranes), elevators, and conveyors, builders hoist, passenger hoist.

5. Compacting Equipment (compactor, paver)

6. Pile Driving Equipment (pile driver)

7. Drilling Equipment is used to drill holes in rock for wells and for blasting, grouting, and exploring.

8. Equipment used for Concrete Works (concrete mixer, demolition hammer) Design emphasis for new machines is on modifications that increase speed, efficiency, and accuracy; that improve operator comfort and safety; and that protect the public through sound attenuation and emission control.

**Дополнительное задание** (на «4» и «5»):

1. Переведите текст до конца.

2. Задайте все типы вопросов к данному тексту.

## **Вариант 11**

**Основное задание** (на «3»):

Последние этапы строительства дома

**1. Прочитайте и переведите текст** (разделы *Изоляция и Отделка*)

**Plumbing.** During construction, plumbers install the pipes that will supply gas and water, and carry away waste. They install bathroom fixtures and sinks just before other workers add the finishing touches to the house.

Plumbers also install traps to keep out sewages. The trap used for bathroom washbasins, for example a P-shaped pipe, locates directly below the drain. Water settles in the lower part of the pipe and prevents sewages from backing up and leaking into the room. To function properly, traps must have outside ventilation of the air.

A cast-iron waste disposal pipe runs from inside the house to about 5 feet (1,5 meters) outside, where it connects with a pipe of another material, usually clay. This pipe connects home-disposal pipe with the sewerage system of the city. In

areas without a city sewerage system, a septic tank near the house holds sewage until it dissolves. Water from the sewage flows through pipes into the ground. The sludge, remaining in the tank, must be removed at intervals.

**Insulation** reduces the amount of heat or cold that passes through walls, floors, and ceilings of a house. When the air around the house is warmer or colder than the air inside, heat passes from the warm air to the cold air. This means that in winter the heat will pass to the outside, and the house will become cold. In summer the heat outside passes into the house.

Insulation fills the air spaces in walls, floors and ceilings and creates dead-air space. This helps to prevent heat from passing through. Insulation can save fuel costs in heating a house.

Insulation is made from many materials, including cellulose, rock wool, a glassy lava called perlite, gypsum, certain plastics, fiberglass, and a flaky mineral called vermiculite. Insulation comes as blankets, boards, paper and sheathing. It is also available in a loose, crumb like form. The type of insulation used depends on the climate and on whether it insulates floors, ceilings or walls.

**Interior decoration.** In a new house, builders usually paints the rooms and finish the floors as a part of the contract with the homeowner. The owner generally selects, buys and arranges the furnishings. But sometimes the owner hires a professional interior decorator to do this job.

**Дополнительное задание** (на «4» и «5»):

- 1.Переведите текст полностью.
- 2.Задайте все типы вопросов к данному тексту.

## **Вариант 12**

**Основное задание** (на «3»):

Некоторые строительные профессии

### **1. Прочитайте и переведите текст (1/2)**

A man, who has been an apprentice for some years in a building trade and has therefore enough skill \*to be considered a skilled worker at his trade<sup>1</sup>, is called tradesman or craftsman.

He may be a carpenter-and-joiner, bricklayer, mason, \*slaterand-tiler<sup>2</sup>, plumber, electrician, house painter, glazier, floor-and wall tiller, plasterer, paper-hanger, steeplejack, \*hot water fitter and so on.

Bricklayer is a tradesman who builds and repairs brickwork, lays and joints salt glazed stoneware drains, sets, chimney pots, manhole frames and fireplaces. He renders brickwork, including the insides of manholes. A sewer and tunnel bricklayer is a specialized bricklayer.

In some districts of Great Britain, bricklayers also fix wall and flooring tiles and slating and lay plaster and granolithic floors.

But elsewhere these are plasterer's specialities. Carpenter is a man who erects wood frames, fits joints, fixes wood floors, stairs and window frames, asbestos sheeting and other wallboard.

He builds or dismantles wood or metal formwork. The two trades of carpenter and joiner were originally the same, and most men can do both, but specialize in one or the other. In the USA the term "carpenter" includes a joiner. The word is derived from the French word charpente, which means a wood or metal framework.

Joiner is a man who makes joinery and works mainly at the bench on wood, which has been cut and shaped by the machinists. His work is finer than the carpenter's, much of it being highly finished and done in a joinery shop \*which is not exposed to weather.

*Mason* is a stone worker or stone setter. In Scotland and the USA a bricklayer is usually also a mason. A fixer or a fixer mason or a builder mason is a mason who sets prepared stones in walls, whether the stone be only facing or to the full wall thickness.

*Plasterer* is a tradesman who may be a fibrous plasterer or a plasterer in solid work. The latter lays successive coats of plaster or rendering and fixes fibrous plaster such as mould cornices and wall pattern (лепите карнизы и узор на стенах). \*He can erect lathing for plaster, and apply stucco.

**Дополнительное задание** (на «4» и «5»):

1. Переведите текст полностью.
2. Задайте все типы вопросов к данному тексту.

### **Вариант 13**

**Основное задание** (на «3»):

#### **Строительные материалы**

##### **1. Прочитайте и переведите текст ( до п.2)**

All building materials are divided into three main groups:

- 1) Main building materials such as rocks and artificial stones, timber and metals.
- 2) Binding materials such as lime, gypsum and cement.
- 3) Secondary or auxiliary materials which are used for the interior parts of the buildings.

We use main building materials for bearing structures, binding materials are used for making artificial stone and for joining together masonry units. For the interior finish of the building we use secondary materials.

Natural building materials are stone, sand, lime and timber. Cement, clay products and concrete are examples of artificial building materials.

Timber is referred to the group of the main building materials. It is the most ancient structural material. It is light, cheap and easy to work. But wood has certain disadvantages: it bums and decays.

2. Stone belongs to one of the oldest building materials used by man. It has many properties such as mechanical strength, porosity, compactness, sound and heat insulation and fire-resistance. The stones which are usually used for masonry work

are granite, sandstone and marble. Granite is very hard, strong and durable. It is used for foundations, columns, steps and for entire facades. Its colour may be grey, yellow, pink or deep red. Sandstone is comparatively easy to cut and shape. It is often used for facing rough walls and for interior decorations. Marble is a crystalline stone chiefly used for decorative purposes. It takes on a high polish.

Bricks were known many thousands of years ago. They are the examples of artificial building materials. Brick is made by pressing clay into blocks and burning them to hardness. Bricks are hard and easily fastened together with the help of mortar. They are produced in a great variety for widely different purposes.

Metals are divided into ferrous and non-ferrous metals. Ferrous metals include iron, steel and its alloys. Cast iron is the cheapest of the ferrous metals. It is chiefly used in building for compressed members of construction. Steel is used for framework of buildings and as reinforcement in modern ferroconcrete structures. Non-ferrous metals have the following characteristics: high electric and heat conductivity, high corrosion resistance, light weight. The oldest and the best known light metal is aluminum. It is used in lift bridges, long span roofs, dome roofs, crane jibs and in other structures.

**Дополнительное задание** (на «4» и «5»):

1. Переведите текст полностью.
2. Задайте все типы вопросов к данному тексту.

## **2.4 Темы презентаций**

составлены в соответствии с темами учебных занятий:

1. Современные архитектурные стили.
2. Известные итальянские архитекторы.
3. Известные русские архитекторы.
4. Рабочие инструменты отделочника.
5. Виды отделочных материалов.
6. Виды отделочных работ.
7. История соревнований WSI/WSR
8. Строительные специальности.
9. Профессиональные качества отделочника.
10. Рабочая одежда и гигиена труда отделочника.
11. Работа с KNAUF конструкциями.

### ***Критерии оценивания презентаций:***

Презентация выполняется на английском языке, без ошибок. Необходимо:

1. Наличие 10-12 слайдов.
2. Титульный слайд должен включать: название колледжа на английском языке (Krasnodar Assembly College), название темы на английском языке, ФИ студента на английском языке, ФИО преподавателя.
3. На отдельном слайде представить список литературы (источников, в т.ч. Интернет), из которых взят материал.
4. На самом слайде: картинка + минимум текста (1-2 предложения).

При условии выполнения четырех пунктов выставляется оценка «отлично»

При условии выполнения трех пунктов выставляется оценка «хорошо».

При условии выполнения двух пунктов выставляется оценка «удовлетворительно».

При условии не выполнения вышеназванных пунктов выставляется оценка «неудовлетворительно». Презентация подлежит переделыванию.

### **Основные источники (ОИ):**

1. Латина, С. В. Английский язык для строителей: учебник и практикум для среднего профессионального образования / С. В. Латина. — 2-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2018. — 135 с. — (Профессиональное образование).
2. Голубев А.П. Английский язык для технических специальностей – English for Technical Colleges: учебник для студентов учреждений среднего профессионального образования / А.П. Голубев, А.П. Коржавый, И.Б. Смирнова. – 7-е изд., стер. – М.: Издательский центр «Академия», 2016. – 208с.
3. Куликова Е.В. Проект на английском языке. Подготовка к презентации: Учебно-методическое пособие. – Нижний Новгород: Нижегородский госуниверситет, 2018. – 36 с.
4. Английский язык: учебное пособие / И.П. Агабекян. – Изд.3-е, перераб. и доп. – Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2019. -316с. – (среднее профессиональное образование).

### **Дополнительные источники (ДИ):**

- 1.Синявская Е.В. Английский язык для технических специальностей: учебник/ Е.В. Синявская, Э.С. Улановская, О.И. Тынкова. – М.: Высшая школа. – 464с.
2. Конышева, А. В. English for builders. Английский для строителей : пособие для студентов строительных специальностей высших учебных заведений / А. В. Конышева. – Минск: БНТУ, 2015. – 89 с.
3. Корчемкин, С.Н., Кашкин, С.К., Курбатов, С.В. Англо-русский строительный словарь. - М.: Русский язык, 2012.

## Электронные ресурсы (ЭР):

1. По теме «Ручные машины и инструменты в повседневной жизни» - <https://langformula.ru/toolbox>
2. По теме «Технологическая последовательность выполнения отделочных строительных работ» - <https://olymp.in/en/news/2-otdelochnye-i-stroitelnye-raboty/434>
- 3-4. По теме «Чемпионаты World Skills International» - Официальный сайт WSI <https://www.worldskills.org/about/worldskills/> (дата обращения 20.07.2021) - <https://www.youtube.com/d6107fff-6d58-426a-9f58-8c7f60c15689>
5. По теме Компетенции World Skills International – Официальный сайт WSI <https://worldskills.org/what/competitions/> (дата обращения 09.07.2021)
6. Flack D., Bevan K. Fundamental Good Practice in the Design and Interpretation of Engineering Drawings for Measurement Processes National Physical Laboratory Hampton Road, Teddington, Middlesex, TW11 0LW. -2018.
7. Технические описания WSI по направлениям «Кладка кирпича», «Сухое строительство и штукатурные работы», «Малярные и декоративные работы», «Облицовка плиткой» на англ. языке. WSC2021\_TD12\_EN Date: 22.09.20 – v8.0 © WorldSkills International. All rights reserved. -2020.
8. Competition Rules For the organization and execution of WorldSkills Competitions. - WorldSkills International Secretariat. - Keizersgracht 62-64, 1015 CS Amsterdam, The Netherlands. © WorldSkills International OD03 v5.0.1 – WSC2013 - [www.worldskills.org](http://www.worldskills.org)