Министерство науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации

Муромский институт (филиал)

федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего образования

«Владимирский государственный университет имени Александра Григорьевича и Николая Григорьевича Столетовых»

(МИ ВлГУ)

Кафедра *ИЯ*

«УТВЕРЖДАЮ»
Заместитель директора по УР
_____Д.Е. Андрианов
19.05.2026

РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Иностранный язык

Направление подготовки *12.03.01 Приборостроение*

Профиль подготовки *Программирование робототехнических систем*

Семестр	Трудоемкость, час./зач. ед.	Лекции, час.	Практические занятия, час.	Лабораторные работы, час.	Консультация, час.	Контроль, час.	Всего (контактная работа), час.	СРС, час.	Форма промежуточного контроля (экз., зач., зач. с оц.)
1	**36 / 1**		**16**			**0,25**	**16,25**	**19,75**	**Зач.**
2	**36 / 1**		**16**			**0,25**	**16,25**	**19,75**	**Зач.**
3	**90 / 2,5**		**8**			**0,25**	**8,25**	**81,75**	**Зач.**
4	**90 / 2,5**		**8**		**2**	**0,35**	**10,35**	**53**	**Экз.(26,65)**
Итого	**252 / 7**		**48**		**2**	**1,1**	**51,1**	**174,25**	**26,65**

Муром, 2026 г.

1. Цель освоения дисциплины

Цель дисциплины: овладение необходимым и достаточным уровнем коммуникативной компетенции для решения социально-коммуникативных задач в различных областях бытовой, деловой, академической, профессиональной деятельности.

Задачи дисциплины: развитие коммуникативных умений в области чтения, аудирования, говорения и письма в разнообразных ситуациях межкультурного общения.

2. Место дисциплины в структуре ОПОП ВО

Вузовский курс "Иностранный язык" базируется на школьном курсе "Иностранный язык". Углубление и расширение вопросов, изложенных в данном курсе, будет осуществляться в процессе изучения иностранного языка в магистратуре.

3. Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине

Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, соотнесенные с планируемыми результатами освоения ОПОП (компетенциями и индикаторами достижения компетенций)

Формируемые компетенции (код, содержание компетенции)	Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, в соответствии с индикатором достижения компетенции		Наименование оценочного средства
	Индикатор достижения компетенции	Результаты обучения по дисциплине	
УК-4 Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	УК-4.2 Использует иностранный язык как средство делового общения и обмена информацией в устной и письменной форме	Знать языковые средства осуществления деловой коммуникации на иностранном языке (УК-4.2) Уметь использовать языковые средства в ситуациях делового общения на иностранном языке (УК-4.2)	Тест. Вопросы к устному опросу.

4. Структура и содержание дисциплины

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины составляет 7 зачетных единиц, 252 часа.

4.1. Форма обучения: очная

Уровень базового образования: среднее общее.
Срок обучения 4г.

4.1.1. Структура дисциплины

№ п\п	Раздел (тема) дисциплины	Семестр	Контактная работа обучающихся с педагогическим работником							Самостоятельная работа	Форма текущего контроля успеваемости (по неделям семестра), форма промежуточной аттестации(по семестрам)
			Лекции	Практические занятия	Лабораторные работы	Контрольные работы	КП / КР	Консультация	Контроль		
1	Бытовая сфера общения	1		8						9,75	Тестирование, устный опрос
2	Учебно-познавательная сфера общения	1		8						10	Тестирование, устный опрос
Всего за семестр		36		16				0	0,25	19,75	Зач.
3	Социально-культурная сфера общения	2		16						19,75	Тестирование, устный опрос
Всего за семестр		36		16				0	0,25	19,75	Зач.
4	Профессиональная сфера общения	3		8						81,75	Тестирование, устный опрос
Всего за семестр		90		8				0	0,25	81,75	Зач.
5	Профессиональная сфера общения	4		8						53	Тестирование, устный опрос
Всего за семестр		90		8				2	0,35	53	Экз.(26,65)
Итого		252		48				2	1,1	174,25	26,65

4.1.2. Содержание дисциплины

4.1.2.1. Перечень лекций

Не планируется.

4.1.2.2. Перечень практических занятий

Семестр 1

Раздел 1. Бытовая сфера общения

Практическое занятие 1

О себе и своей семье (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 2

О себе и своей семье (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 3

О себе и своей семье (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 4

О себе и своей семье (2 часа).

Раздел 2. Учебно-познавательная сфера общения

Практическое занятие 5

Учеба в институте (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 6

Учеба в институте (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 7

Учеба в институте (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 8

Учеба в институте (2 часа).

Семестр 2

Раздел 3. Социально-культурная сфера общения

Практическое занятие 9

Муром: вчера и сегодня (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 10

Муром: вчера и сегодня (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 11

Муром: вчера и сегодня (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 12

Муром: вчера и сегодня (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 13

Страны изучаемого языка (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 14

Страны изучаемого языка (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 15

Страны изучаемого языка (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 16

Страны изучаемого языка (2 часа).

Семестр 3

Раздел 4. Профессиональная сфера общения

Практическое занятие 17

Деловое общение. Письмо (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 18

Деловое общение. Письмо (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 19

Электротехника и электроника (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 20

Электротехника и электроника (2 часа).

Семестр 4

Раздел 5. Профессиональная сфера общения

Практическое занятие 21

Приборы, их компоненты и функции (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 22

Приборы, их компоненты и функции (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 23

Системы и технологии (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 24

Системы и технологии (2 часа).

4.1.2.3. Перечень лабораторных работ

Не планируется.

4.1.2.4. Перечень тем и учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы

Перечень тем, вынесенных на самостоятельное изучение:

1. Хобби.
2. Студенческая жизнь.
3. Мой родной город.
4. Выдающиеся личности стран изучаемого языка.
5. Речевой этикет.
6. Наука и техника.
7. Классификация приборов.
8. Бытовая техника и электроника.

Для самостоятельной работы используются методические указания по освоению дисциплины и издания из списка приведенной ниже основной и дополнительной литературы.

4.1.2.5. Перечень тем контрольных работ, рефератов, ТР, РГР, РПР

Не планируется.

4.1.2.6. Примерный перечень тем курсовых работ (проектов)

Не планируется.

4.2 Форма обучения: заочная

Уровень базового образования: среднее общее.

Срок обучения 5л.

Семестр	Трудоемкость, час./ зач. ед.	Лекции, час.	Практические занятия, час.	Лабораторные работы, час.	Консультация, час.	Контроль,час.	Всего (контактная работа), час.	СРС, час.	Форма промежуточного контроля (экз., зач., зач. с оц.)
1	**36 / 1**		**6**			**0,5**	**6,5**	**25,75**	**Зач.(3,75)**
2	**36 / 1**		**6**			**0,5**	**6,5**	**25,75**	**Зач.(3,75)**
3	**72 / 2**		**8**			**0,5**	**8,5**	**59,75**	**Зач.(3,75)**
4	**108 / 3**		**8**			**0,6**	**8,6**	**90,75**	**Экз.(8,65)**
Итого	**252 / 7**		**28**			**2,1**	**30,1**	**202**	**19,9**

4.2.1. Структура дисциплины

№ п\п	Раздел (тема) дисциплины	Семестр	Контактная работа обучающихся с педагогическим работником						Самостоятельная работа	Форма текущего контроля успеваемости (по неделям семестра), форма промежуточной аттестации(по семестрам)
			Лекции	Практические занятия	Лабораторные работы	Контрольные работы	КП / КР	Консультация	Контроль	
1	Бытовая сфера общения	1		2						12	Контрольная работа, устный опрос
2	Учебно-познавательная сфера общения	1		4						13,75	Контрольная работа, устный опрос
Всего за семестр		36		6		+		0	0,5	25,75	Зач.(3,75)
3	Социально-культурная сфера общения	2		6						25,75	Контрольная работа, устный опрос
Всего за семестр		36		6		+		0	0,5	25,75	Зач.(3,75)
4	Профессиональная сфера общения	3		8						59,75	Контрольная работа, устный опрос
Всего за семестр		72		8		+		0	0,5	59,75	Зач.(3,75)
5	Профессиональная сфера общения	4		8						90,75	Контрольная работа, устный

											опрос
Всего за семестр		108		8		+		0	0,6	90,75	Экз.(8,65)
Итого		252		28					2,1	202	19,9

4.2.2. Содержание дисциплины

4.2.2.1. Перечень лекций

Не планируется.

4.2.2.2. Перечень практических занятий

Семестр 1

Раздел 1. Бытовая сфера общения

Практическое занятие 1.

О себе и своей семье (2 часа).

Раздел 2. Учебно-познавательная сфера общения

Практическое занятие 2.

Учеба в институте (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 3.

Учеба в институте (2 часа).

Семестр 2

Раздел 3. Социально-культурная сфера общения

Практическое занятие 4.

Муром: вчера и сегодня (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 5.

Страны изучаемого языка (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 6.

Страны изучаемого языка (2 часа).

Семестр 3

Раздел 4. Профессиональная сфера общения

Практическое занятие 7.

Деловое общение. Письмо (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 8.

Электротехника и электроника (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 9.

Электротехника и электроника (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 10.

Электротехника и электроника (2 часа).

Семестр 4

Раздел 5. Профессиональная сфера общения

Практическое занятие 11.

Приборы, их компоненты и функции (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 12.

Приборы, их компоненты и функции (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 13.

Системы и технологии (2 часа).

Практическое занятие 14.

Системы и технологии (2 часа).

4.2.2.3. Перечень лабораторных работ

Не планируется.

4.2.2.4. Перечень тем и учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы

Перечень тем, вынесенных на самостоятельное изучение:

1. Хобби.
2. Студенческая жизнь.
3. Мой родной город.
4. Выдающиеся личности стран изучаемого языка.
5. Речевой этикет.
6. Наука и техника.
7. Классификация приборов.
8. Бытовая техника и электроника.

Для самостоятельной работы используются методические указания по освоению дисциплины и издания из списка приведенной ниже основной и дополнительной литературы.

4.2.2.5. Перечень тем контрольных работ, рефератов, ТР, РГР, РПР

1. Грамматика (словообразование, местоимения, степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий, артикли, предлоги, союзы, глагол и его формы, неличные формы глагола, фразовые глаголы, модальные глаголы).

2. Страноведение (страны изучаемого языка).

3. Деловое письмо (оформление делового письма, конверта, резюме, письма-заявления, письма-уведомления, письма-запроса, контракта, служебной записки, электронного сообщения, факса, меморандума).

4. Речевой этикет (речевой этикет в бытовой сфере общения, речевой этикет в учебно-познавательной сфере общения, речевой этикет в социально-культурной сфере общения, деловое общение в профессиональной сфере).

5. Лексика (учебная лексика, общепрофессиональная лексика): Электротехника и электроника; Приборы, их компоненты и функции; Системы и технологии.

6. Чтение профессиональных текстов по следующим темам: Электротехника и электроника; Приборы, их компоненты и функции; Системы и технологии.

4.2.2.6. Примерный перечень тем курсовых работ (проектов)

Не планируется.

5. Образовательные технологии

В процессе изучения дисциплины "Иностранный язык" применяются технологии: обучение в сотрудничестве и интерактивные технологии.

6. Оценочные средства для текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины.

Фонды оценочных материалов (средств) приведены в приложении.

7. Учебно-методическое и информационное обеспечение дисциплины.

7.1. Основная учебно-методическая литература по дисциплине

1. Иностранный язык. Культура и традиции англоговорящих стран: Практикум для студентов всех образовательных программ / сост. Панкратова Е.А. [Электронный ресурс]. – Электрон. текстовые дан. (0,5 Мб). - Муром.: МИ ВлГУ, 2016. - № госрегистрации 0321602563 - http://elib.mivlgu.local/index.php?mod=book_inf&com=view_inf&book_id=2846

2. Английский язык. Бытовая сфера общения: Практикум для студентов всех образовательных программ / сост. Панкратова Е.А. [Электронный ресурс]. – Электрон. текстовые дан. (0,5 Мб). - Муром.: МИ ВлГУ, 2016. - № госрегистрации 0321602449 - http://elib.mivlgu.local/index.php?mod=book_inf&com=view_inf&book_id=2845

3. Английский язык в профессиональной сфере. Приборостроение: Практикум для студентов образовательной программы 12.03.01 Приборостроение / сост. Молодкина Е.В., Воронова В.В. [Электронный ресурс]. – Электрон. текстовые дан. (1 Мб). - Муром.: МИ ВлГУ, 2016. - https://evrika.mivlgu.ru/index.php?mod=book_inf&com=view_inf&book_id=2934

4. Невзорова Г.Д., Никитушкина Г.И. Учебник по английскому языку для неязыковых вузов. – СПб.: Издательство «Союз», 2001. – 704 с. - 13 экз.

5. Войтенок В.В. Разговорный английский. Пособие по развитию устной речи. – М.: Айрис-пресс, 2006. – 480 с. - 30 экз.

6. Кушникова Г.К. Краткий справочник по грамматике английского языка: Методические указания. – М.: Флинта: Наука, 2002. – 72 с. - 11 экз.

7.2. Дополнительная учебно-методическая литература по дисциплине

1. Иностранные языки в школе (научно-методический журнал) - 2010-2026 - п

7.3. Перечень информационных технологий, используемых при осуществлении образовательного процесса по дисциплине, включая перечень программного обеспечения и информационных справочных систем

В образовательном процессе используются информационные технологии, реализованные на основе информационно-образовательного портала института (www.mivlgu.ru/iop), и инфокоммуникационной сети института:

- предоставление учебно-методических материалов в электронном виде;
- взаимодействие участников образовательного процесса через локальную сеть института и Интернет;
- предоставление сведений о результатах учебной деятельности в электронном личном кабинете обучающегося.

Информационные справочные системы:

1. Онлайн справочник по английской грамматике, упражнения «English Grammar», режим доступа: http://www.englishgrammar.org/
2. Онлайн справочник по английской грамматике «English Club», режим доступа: https://www.englishclub.com/
3. Онлайн справочник по английской грамматике, упражнения, тесты, обучение письму, страноведческий материал «English Grammar Online», режим доступа: https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar
4. Онлайн словари и энциклопедии на «Академике», режим доступа: http://translate.academic.ru/
5. Онлайн словарь Эбби Лингво, режим доступа: https://www.lingvolive.com/ru-ru
6. Онлайн словари английского языка Оксфордского университета, режим доступа: https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/
7. Онлайн словарь английского языка Кембриджского университета, режим доступа: http://dictionary.cambridge.org/ru/

Программное обеспечение:

LibreOffice (Mozilla Public License v2.0)

7-Zip (GNU LGPL)

Microsoft Office Standard 2010 Open License Pack No Level Academic Edition (Государственный контракт №1 от 10.01.2012 года)

Adobe Reader XI (Общие условия использования продуктов Adobe)

Dr.Web LiveDisk (Лицензионное соглашение Dr.Web)

РЕД ОС (Соглашение №140/05-21У от 18.05.2021 года о сотрудничестве в области науки, развития инновационной деятельности)

Double Commander (GNU GPL 2+)

7.4. Перечень ресурсов информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет», необходимых для освоения дисциплины

elib.mivlgu.local
evrika.mivlgu.ru
englishgrammar.org
englishclub.com
ego4u.com
translate.academic.ru
lingvolive.com
dictionary.cambridge.org
mivlgu.ru/iop

8. Материально-техническое обеспечение дисциплины

Компьютерный класс

Комплект учебно-методических пособий, комплект проекционного оборудования (проектор NEC V302XG, проекционный экран), 11 компьютеров: монитор LCD 20″ Philips, сист. блок Intel Core i5/3,1ГГц/10Гб, клавиатура, мышь. Доступ к сети Интернет.

Лекционная аудитория

Комплект учебно-методических пособий, комплект проекционного оборудования (проектор NEC V302XG, проекционный экран), 11 компьютеров: монитор LCD 20″ Philips, сист. блок Intel Core i5/3,1ГГц/10Гб, клавиатура, мышь. Доступ к сети Интернет.

Кабинет иностранного языка

Комплект учебно-методических пособий, комплект проекционного оборудования (проектор NEC V302XG, проекционный экран), 11 компьютеров: монитор LCD 20″ Philips, сист. блок Intel Core i5/3,1ГГц/10Гб, клавиатура, мышь. Доступ к сети Интернет.

Кабинет английского языка

Комплект учебно-методических пособий; компьютер:монитор LCD 22″ LG, сист. блок Intel Core i5/3,9ГГц/6Гб, клавиатура, мышь. Доступ к сети Интернет.

9. Методические указания по освоению дисциплины

На практических занятиях каждая тема предполагает изучение соответствующего лексического и грамматического материала, чтение текстов по определенной тематике, аудирование иноязычных текстов, подготовку устного/письменного монологического и/или диалогического высказывания. Рассмотрение каждой темы на практических занятиях начинается с внимательного ознакомления предлагаемого преподавателем иноязычного материала. При выполнении упражнений необходимо внимательно прочитать задание, и определить, что конкретно требуется: выполнить устно или письменно; провести работу с отдельными словами, словосочетаниями, предложениями или текстом, какие образцы рекомендуется использовать. На практических занятиях пройденный материал подкрепляется выполнением упражнений по основным темам дисциплины. После выполнения каждого упражнения осуществляется контроль, выявляются ошибки, и выполняется работа над ошибками. При затруднении рекомендуется использовать соответствующие методические материалы, размещенные в ИОП и использовать их в качестве опор. Если возникают вопросы, преподаватель дает дополнительные комментарии по конкретному языковому явлению. Занятие завершается подведением итогов и определением внеаудиторной самостоятельной работы, нацеленной на дальнейшую тренировку и закрепление изучаемых языковых явлений, путем выполнения соответствующих тестовых упражнений в ИОП или заданий, связанных с усвоением лексико-грамматического материала, работой с текстом, подготовкой устного высказывания.

Самостоятельная работа оказывает важное влияние на формирование личности будущего специалиста, она планируется обучающимся самостоятельно. Каждый обучающийся

самостоятельно определяет режим своей работы и меру труда, затрачиваемого на овладение учебным содержанием дисциплины. Он выполняет внеаудиторную работу и изучение разделов, выносимых на самостоятельную работу, по личному индивидуальному плану, в зависимости от его подготовки, времени и других условий.

Для эффективного выполнения заданий, выносимых на самостоятельную работу, студенту рекомендуется использовать учебно-методические материалы, размещенные в ИОП, где приводится методически обработанный материал в помощь студенту по каждому изучаемому разделу. Задания, выносимые на самостоятельную работу, связанные с поиском требующейся иноязычной информации и подготовкой презентаций и выступлений выполняются по заданию преподавателя в строго определенные сроки в соответствии с методическими рекомендациями. Результаты изучения тем, отводимых на самостоятельное освоение, учитываются при проведении промежуточной аттестации.

Форма заключительного контроля при промежуточной аттестации – экзамен. Для проведения промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине разработаны фонд оценочных средств и балльно-рейтинговая система оценки учебной деятельности студентов. Оценка по дисциплине выставляется в информационной системе и носит интегрированный характер, учитывающий результаты оценивания участия студентов в аудиторных занятиях, качества и своевременности выполнения заданий в ходе изучения дисциплины и промежуточной аттестации.

Программа составлена в соответствии с требованиями ФГОС ВО по направлению *12.03.01 Приборостроение* и профилю подготовки *Программирование робототехнических систем*
Рабочую программу составил *к.ф.н. Егорова О.М.*_____

Программа рассмотрена и одобрена на заседании кафедры *ИЯ*

протокол № 5 от 08.05.2026 года.
Заведующий кафедрой *ИЯ* _____*Егорова О.М.*
(Подпись)

Рабочая программа рассмотрена и одобрена на заседании учебно-методической комиссии факультета

протокол № 9 от 12.05.2026 года.
Председатель комиссии ФИТР _____ *Кутарова Е.И.*
(Подпись) (Ф.И.О.)

Приложение

Фонд оценочных материалов (средств) по дисциплине

Иностранный язык

1. Оценочные материалы для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости по дисциплине

https://www.mivlgu.ru/iop/course/view.php?id=2202

Тестирование

1. Учебная лексика

1. I passed the exam, but I am still waiting to get my …

improvement

education

qualification

certificate

2. Not all British students study ____ at university or college as many of them combine their studies and work.

regularly

full time

part time

satisfactorily

3. If you need to ____ teachers attention, just put your hand up.

attract

affect

achieve

divert

2. Словообразование

1. Wales is a part of the UK, so one cant really call it ____ country.

an independent

a dependent

depending

independently

2. They've published a book of George Bush's _____ and it looks really interesting.

correspondence

correspondent

corresponding

correspond

3. Some plants are poisonous, so you must be _____ what you eat.

carefree

carefully

careful

careless

3. Местоимение

1. This is Mary Simpson. She's the girl _____ works with me.

who

whom

whose

which

2. I saw a ticket on the floor next to a couple of tourists and asked them if it was ….

theirs

her

their

them

3. There wasn't _____ in the garden.

everybody

nobody
somebody
anybody
4. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий
1. You look ____ today.
the greatest
great
greatlier
greatly
2. I have never worked so _____ in my life.
hardly
hard
the hardest
harder
3. If the problem gets any _____, we may need to inform the manager about it.
serious
seriously
less seriously
more serious
5. Имя существительное
1. There are not many _____ in our educational establishment.
man-teachers
mans-teachers
men-teachers
men-teacher
2. I don't like very hot weather. Thirty degrees _____ too warm for me.
is
don't
are
won't be
3. The police _____ little information about the robbery.
has got
has
possesses
have
6. Артикли
1. We're out of _____, so could you get some from the supermarket.
an coffee
a coffee
the coffee
coffee
2. St. Bernard dogs are named after a monastery high up in _____ .
the Alps
alps
a Alps
an Alps
3. Let's buy Peter _____ for his birthday. He watch is always slow.
Good watch
the good watch
a good watch
an good watch
7. Предлоги
1.We should arrive _____ Paris at six in the morning.
at

in
to
out of
2. Who is responsible _____ dealing with complaints?
for
with
in
at
3. Success in this industry depends a lot ____ luck!
with
on
of
at
8. Союзы
1. Few people like him _____ his bad manners.
since
in case
though
because of
2. Christine and Andrew knew happiness, _____ they were so poor.
before
lest
after
though
3. After a long, tiring day _____Maria _____ Paula do very much in the evening.
not only…….but also
neither…..nor
both…..and
neither….or
9. Глагол и его формы (активный и пассивный залоги)
1. I wanted to say goodbye to Jerry, but he …..
already left
had already been leaving
had already left
was already left
2. When you come he _____ in the garden.
will work
had worked
was working
will be working
3. Shall I send the letter?-No, don't worry about it. It …..
is already sending
has already been sent
has already sent
was already sending
10. Неличные формы глагола
1. The newspapers are likely _____ talking at any time.
started
being started
to start
start
2. He left the room without _____ for a reply.
being waited
waited

to be waiting
waiting
3. I saw him….her handkerchief.
picked up
having picked up
to pick up
pick up
11. Фразовые глаголы
1. Martin is happy at his job because he can _____ with people.
get together
get up
get on
get through
2. You can _____ in a dictionary if you don't know what it means.
look up
look out
look for
look through
3. The professor being ill, the lecture was…
put back
put away
put off
put forward
12. Модальные глаголы
1. I suppose we really _____ to book our ferry tickets in advance.
should
ought
must
can
2. We _____ pay for the tickets as Fiona won them in a competition.
couldn't
didn't have to
mustn't
hadn't to
3. The forecast says it'll rain. You ….. take your umbrella.
must
can
needn't
should
2. Культура и традиции стран изучаемого языка
1. A stage through which a bill has to go before it becomes an Act of the British Parliament is ….. .
reading
ratification
consent
consideration
2. The chairman in the House of Commons of Great Britain is the …… .
Prime Minister
Clerk of the House
Lord Chancellor
Speaker
3. A Scottish moral philosopher and a pioneer of political economics is …… .
Michael Faraday
Charles Darwin

Adam Smith
Jonathan Swift
4. The building where the US Congress meets is called the …… .
Capitol
Monument
Mall
White House
5. Lady of the Snows is another name for …… .
Ottawa
Montreal
Vancouver
Toronto
6. The state named after Queen Elizabeth I is ……. .
Alaska
Atlanta
Virginia
Philadelphia
3. Учебно-социальная сфера
Выберите реплику наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения.
1. Student: «I'm sorry may I come in?»
Teacher: «……..»

Do come in.
Late as usual.
Yes, take your seat.
Yes, sit down.
2. Student A: «Could you give me your dictionary for a few hours?»
Student B: «…….»

It's a pleasure for me to give you my dictionary.
Of course. I'll give you my dictionary.
Don't forget to return it.
Here it is.
3. Student A: «……»
Student B: «Sure!»

Would you please do the translation for me?
Could I ask you to help me with translation?
Will you help me with translation?
Would you kindly do the translation with me?

4. Социально-деловая сфера
Выберите реплику наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения.
1. Clerk: «I'll be with you a minute. Yes, sir. What can I do for you?»
Customer: «…….»

I want a car.
A car.
Could I hire a car?
Do you have cars here?
2. Agent: «South-West Airways. Myra Davis speaking»
Customer: «…….»

Look! I want to know how much it costs to fly from Los Angeles to Hong-Kong.

Good afternoon. Can you please tell me how much it costs to fly from Los Angeles to Hong-Kong?

Hi! Would you like to fly to Hong-Kong with me?

Hi! I need some info about the price of the fight from Los Angeles to Hong-Kong.

3. Receptionist: «Good evening, Madam. Can I help you?»

Guest: «_____»

One room.

My name is Saunders. I have a reservation.

I will book a room here.

I want a room.

5. Речевой этикет

Выберите реплику наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения.

1. Receptionist: «Yes, Mr Brown, a single room with a bath for two nights is that right?»

Guest: «……..»

Can I give you a call?

It's three nights! Remember that!

What? It's three nights! Cannot you be more attentive?

I'm afraid not. It's three nights from the 11 to the 14 of March.

2. Customer: «A table for two, please.»

Receptionist: «…….»

I can't do that.

No way.

No free tables here.

I'm afraid that's not possible, sir.

3. Receptionist: «Just a moment, please, while I check. You have a reservation for a three-room suite for tonight.»

Guest: «_____?»

I will book a room here.

You must be kidding me. I don't need a suite.

What? I didn't ask for a suite.

I'm afraid there's been a mistake. I only asked for a single room, not a suite.

6. Письмо

1. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке

- Dear Dr. Samson,
- Sincerely yours,
- We are pleased to invite you to a reception on April 21, 2010 to be held in honour of Prof. Marilyn Gomez, the newest member of the faculty in the Department of Geological Sciences.
- James Kandick,

Chairman

- Department of Geological Sciences

Queen`s University

Kingston, Ontario

- March 16, 2010
- Dr. Claire Samson

Geological Survey of Canada

615 Booth Street, Room 204

Ottawa, Ontario

2. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке

- Fournier at Cie SA

14 Avenue Ravigny

Paris XV

France

- Western Shoe Company Ltd.

Yeovil Somerset S19 3AF

England

- Dear Sirs,

- We thank you for your inquiry of 12 October, and appreciate your interest in our products. Details of our export prices and terms of payment are enclosed, and we have arranged for a copy of our catalogue to be sent to you today.

- October 16, 2010

- Yours faithfully

- Mr. Smith

Export Sales Manager

3. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке

- We intend to purchase a new office copier before the end of the fiscal year.

We would like to consider and RBM copier and wonder if you have a model that would suit our needs.

- Yours sincerely

- Mahoney and Milliman Inc

151 Benson Street

Bronx, NY 10465

- William Wilson

Office manager

- RBM Manufacturing Company, Inc

421 Ninth Avenue

New York, NY 10055

- 2 May 2008

- Dear sir or Madam,

4. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный отрывок.

…….

I was very pleased to receive your enquiry of 15 January and enclose our illustrated catalogue and price list giving the details requested. A full range of samples has also been sent by separate post.

On regular purchases of quantities of not less than 500 individual items, we would allow a trade discount of 33%.

…….

Inquiry Replies

Cover Letter

Advertising Letter

Offer Letter

5. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок.

……

As you all know, Christmas is our busiest season of the year. Every year it is a struggle for management and supervisors to find the time and energy to organize a staff Christmas party. This year, we have decided to postpone the Christmas party until our busy season.

……

Cover Letter
Memo
Contract
Inquiry Letter

6. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок.

…….

The quality of our products remain the same – only the finest chemicals are used. The new prices are for minimum orders of $ 2,000 and are effective as from 1 January. Immediate dispatch is guaranteed, and we hold ample stocks.

…….

Resume
Letter of Complaint
Offer Letter
Cover Letter

7 Чтение.

текст 1

A radar system

1. A radar system has a transmitter that emits radio waves called radar signals in predetermined directions. Then these come into contact with an object they are usually reflected and\or scattered in many directions. Radar signals are reflected especially well by materials of considerable electrical conductivity – especially by most metals, by seawater, by wet land, and by wetlands. The radar signals that are reflected back towards the transmitter are the desirable ones that make radar work. If the object is moving either closer or father away, there is a slight change in the frequency of the radio waves, due to the Doppler effect.

2. Radar receivers are usually, but not always in the same location as the transmitter. Although the reflected radar signals captured by the receiving antenna are usually very weak, these signals can be strengthened by the electronic amplifiers that all radar sets contain. The weak absorption of radio waves by the medium through which it passes is what enables radar sets to detect objects at relatively-long ranges – ranges at which other electromagnetic wavelengths, such as visible light, infrared light, and ultraviolet light, are too strongly attenuated. In particular, there are weather conditions under which radar works well regardless of the weather. Such things as fog, clouds, rain, falling snow, and sleet that block visible light are usually transparent to radio waves.

3. Finally, radar relies on its own transmissions, rather than light from the Sun or the Moon, or from electromagnetic waves emitted by the objects themselves, such as infrared wavelengths (heat). This process of directing artificial radio waves towards objects is called illumination, regardless of the fact that radio waves are completely invisible to the human eye or cameras.

1.1. Определите, какое утверждение соответствует тексту.

- Bad weather conditions such as fog, clouds, rain, falling snow, and sleet can upset the work of the radar.
- Radar can detect an object even without radio signals being reflected back towards the transmitter.
- Radar signals are transmitted equally both by its own transmissions and electromagnetic waves emitted by the objects themselves.
- The reflection capacity of radar signals depends on the physical properties of the objects they are reflected from.

1.2. Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста

Unlike visible light radio waves …

- can be reflected from any object
- are not detectible by human eyes
- can reflect from moving objects

- are not usually influenced by weather conditions

1.3. Ответьте на вопрос

What enables radio waves to detect objects being far enough from radio transmitter?

- It depends upon the intensity of radio waves' reflection.
- It depends upon the property of the medium they go through.
- It depends upon weather conditions.
- It depends upon the frequency of electromagnetic waves.

1.4. Определите основную идею текста.

- People use radar systems which are provided with a transmitter emitting radio waves which are reflected and/or scattered in many directions when coming into contact with an object.
- Unlike visible light radio waves don't depend much on the medium they go through while detecting objects at relatively-long distance.
- Radar systems possess important properties enabling people to detect moving or still objects being far away from radio transmitter regardless of weather conditions.
- Radar relies on its own transmissions, rather than light from the Sun or the Moon or from electromagnetic waves emitted by the objects themselves.

текст 2

Radio waves

1. Radio waves were first predicated by mathematical work done 1865 by Junes Clerk Maxwell. Maxwell noticed wavelike properties of light and similarities in electrical and magnetic observation. He then proposed equations that described light waves and radio waves as waves of electromagnetism that travel in space. In 1887, Heinrich Hertz demonstrated the reality of Maxwell's electromagnetic waves by experimentally generating radio waves in his laboratory. Many inventions fallowed, making practical the use of radio waves to transfer information through space.

2. The study of electromagnetic phenomena such as reflection, refraction, polarization, diffraction and absorption of critical importance in the study of how radio waves move in free space and over the surface of the Earth. Different frequencies experience different combinations of these phenomena in the Earth's atmosphere making certain radio bands more useful for specific purposes than others.

3. In order to receive radio signals, for instance from AM\FM radio stations, a radio antenna must be used. However, since the antenna will pick up thousands of radio signals at a time, a radio tuner is necessary to tune in to a particular frequency (or frequency range). This is typically done via a resonator (in its simplest form, a circuit with a capacitor and an inductor). The resonator is configured to resonate at a particular frequency (or frequency band), thus amplifying sine waves at that radio frequency, while ignoring other sine waves. Usually, either the inductor or the capacitor of the resonator is adjustable, allowing the user to change the frequency at which it resonates.

2.1. Определите, какое утверждение соответствует тексту.

- People influence the frequency of electromagnetic waves for better sending.
- Heinrich Hertz enabled to prove James Clerk Maxwell's discovery of electromagnetic waves.
- Electromagnetic waves are used to carry information without frequency modification.
- James Clerk Maxwell studied electrical and light properties of electromagnetic waves.

2.2. Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста

Electromagnetic waves are used …

- At different frequencies for specific purposes
- In radio-sets instead of antennas
- For amplifying sine waves
- To travel only within a certain space

2.3. Ответьте на вопрос

What property of radio waves caused making a lot of other important inventions?

- Radio waves made many electromagnetic phenomena clear.
- Radio waves enabled people to create different useful devices.
- Radio waves are always used for specific proposes.
- Radio waves carry information through space.

2.4. Определите основную идею текста.

- The discovery of electromagnetic waves enabled people to transfer information in space and caused many other important inventions improving human's life.
- It's hard to imagine today's life without the application of the devices based on the functioning of electromagnetic waves.
- The study of electromagnetic phenomena is of critical importance in the study of how radio waves move in free space and over the surface of the Earth.
- Electromagnetic waves have a lot of important properties, being sent through space is one of the most significant of them.

текст 3

Applications of radar

1. The information provided by radar includes the bearing and range (and therefore position) of the object from the radar scanner. It is thus used in many different fields where the need for such positioning is crucial. The first use of radar was for military purposes: to locate air, ground and sea targets. This evolved in the civilian field into applications for aircraft, ships and roads.

2. In aviation, aircraft are equipped with radar devices that can warn of obstacles in or approaching their path and give accurate altitude readings. They can land in fog at airports equipped with radar-assisted ground-controlled approach (GCA) systems, in which the plane's flight is observed on radar screens while operators radio landing directions to the pilot.

3. Marine radars are used to measure the bearing and distance of ships to prevent collision with other ships, to navigate and to fix their position at sea when within range of shore or other fixed references such as islands, buoys, and lightships. In port or in harbour, vessel traffic service radar systems are used to monitor and regulate ship movements in busy waters.

4. Radar has invaded many other fields. Meteorologists use radar to monitor precipitation. It has become the primary tool for short-term weather forecasting and to watch for severe weather such as thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, precipitation types, etc.

3. 1. Определите, какое утверждение соответствует содержанию текста.

- Radar can detect any objects: terrestrial or underwater.
- Marine radars are used to detect the distance between the ships and their surroundings.
- Radar was invented for military purposes.
- Meteorologists can make all types of weather forecasting.

3.2. Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста

Using radar in different fields …

- helps people see the image of any object distinctly
- people travel by air, sea or land despite bad weather conditions
- was caused by its application by the military
- made it possible meteorology to appear

3.3. Ответьте на вопрос

Why are the applications of radar vitally important for people?

- The militaries nowadays can't do without the use of radar.
- Using radar people are provided with accurate information of severe weather.
- There are a lot of advantages of using radar in different fields of life.
- People's awareness of air, ground and sea objects can influence their life.

3.4 Определите основную идею текста.

- Radar device facilitates people's life and work in different civilian fields.
- Radar is a device providing people's safety due to its distinctive characteristics.
- Radar devices are widely used by militaries in aviation and shipping.
- Nowadays people can't imagine their life without radar devices.

текст 4

Cell-phone Channels.

1) A single cell in an analog mobile phone system uses one-seventh of the available duplex voice channels. That is, each cell (of the seven on a hexagonal grid) is using one-seventh of the available channels so it has a unique set of frequencies and there are no collisions. A cell phone

carrier typically gets 832 radio frequencies to use in a city. Each cell phone uses two frequencies per call – a duplex channel – so there are typically 395 voice channels per carrier.

2) Therefore, each cell has about 56 voice channels available. In other words, in any cell, 56 people can be talking on their cell phone at one time. Analog cellular systems are considered first-generation mobile technology, or 1G. With digital transmission methods (2G), the number of available channels increases. For example, a TDMA-based digital system (more on TDMA later) can carry three times as many calls as an analog system, so each cell has about 168 channels available.

3) Cell phones have low-power transmitters in them. Many cell phones have two signal strengths: 0.6 watts and 3 watts (for comparison, most CB radios transmit at 4 watts). The base station is also transmitting at low power. Low-power transmitters have two advantages. The transmissions of a base station and the phones within its cell do not make it very far outside that cell. The power consumption of the cell phone, which is normally battery-operated, is relatively low. Low power means small batteries, and this is what has made handheld cellular phones possible.

4.1. Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение.

- A cell usually contains more voice channels than it is used at one time.
- A unique set of frequencies is available for cell phone carriers only in cities .
- A cell phone carrier usually obtains over 800 cell grids and only 2 frequencies .
- A regular cell phone has got from one to seven voice channels.

4.2. Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста.

Lower power transmitters …

- increase the power consumption of cells
- allow to minimize the size of cell phone batteries
- usually are not located in cell phones
- always transmit signals at 6 watt

4.3. Ответьте на вопрос What is 1G technology?

- It is the first digital technology which can be used by 56 people only at one time.
- This technology increases the number of calls one cell phone can carry simultaneously.
- This digital technology was the predecessor of 2G technology, it had a pretty low capacity.
- It is the first cell phone technology which makes 56 voice channels available for each cell.

4.4 Основной идеей текста является…

Cell phone carrier is available now in every city and can provide its services to many cell phone uses

Low-power transmitters have a lot of advantages; one of them is the size of battery operated cell phone

A cell can carry multiple calls at one time and due to low-power transmitters technology a cell phone has got a small size

2G technology is more popular nowadays because of its bigger capacity for one cell comparing to 1G technology

текст 5

What is inside a typical satellite?

1) Satellites come in all shapes and sizes and play a variety of roles. For example, weather satellites contain cameras that can return photos of Earth's weather, either from fixed geostationary positions or from polar orbits. Communications satellites allow telephone and data conversations to be replayed through the satellite. The most important feature of a communications satellites is the transponder – a radio that receives a conversation at one frequency and then amplifies it and retransmits it back to Earth on another frequency. A satellite normally contains hundreds or thousands of transponders. Broadcast satellites broadcast television signals from one point to another (similar to communications satellites).

2) Scientific satellites perform a variety of scientific missions. The Hubble Space Telescope is the most famous scientific satellite, but there are many others looking at everything from sun spots to gamma rays. Navigational satellites help ships and planes navigate. Rescue satellites respond to radio distress signals. Military satellites are up there, but much of the actual application information remains secret. Applications may include relaying encrypted communication, nuclear monitoring,

observing energy movements, early warning of missile launches, eavesdropping on terrestrial radio links, radar imaging, photography.

3) Despite the significant differences between all of these satellites, they have several things in common. All of them have a radio system and antenna. At the very least, most satellites have a radio transmitter\receiver so that the ground-control crew can request status information from the satellite and monitor its health. Many satellites can be controlled in various ways from the ground to do anything from change the orbit to reprogram the computer system.

5.1. Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение …

- One satellite usually operates only one radio transmitter, one radio wave receiver and one frequency.
- All the satellites are different in size as well as in functions but they usually have the same round form.
- Each satellite has got its own frequency to receive and send signals which have to be amplified to be received.
- The common feature of communication satellites is an installed radio which can get and send signals back to the Earth.

5.2. Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста.

Military satellites are usually used …

- to help civil ships navigate
- for secret purposes
- exclusively for photography
- to look at sun spots from space

5.3. Ответьте на вопрос

What features can one find in every satellite?

- Ground-control groups regularly request data from satellites.
- Satellites are always operated with a radio system and antenna.
- A ground-control group can reprogram every satellite any time.
- Satellites constantly receive and send radio signals.

5.4 Основной идеей текста является …

- Military and scientific satellites are the most important ones because they perform vital for human-being missions.
- Satellites serve in multiple spheres of our life and have different functions though all of them have some common features.
- A satellite consists of many elements; the most important of them are transponders, i.e. a radio that receives signals from the Earth.
- A radio system and antenna are the basic elements of any satellite because they are used to run satellites.

8. Устная речь

Устные темы:

- О себе и своей семье
- Учеба в институте
- Хобби (СРС)
- Студенческая жизнь (СРС)
- Муром: вчера и сегодня
- Мой родной город (СРС)
- Страны изучаемого языка
- Выдающиеся личности стран изучаемого языка (СРС)
- Электротехника и электроника
- Наука и техника (СРС)
- Приборы, их компоненты и функции
- Классификация приборов
- Системы и технологии (СРС)
- Бытовая техника и электроника (СРС)

Общее распределение баллов текущего контроля по видам учебных работ для студентов

Рейтинг-контроль 1	тестирование и устный опрос	до 15/15/15/10
Рейтинг-контроль 2	тестирование и устный опрос	до 15/15/15/10
Рейтинг-контроль 3	тестирование и устный опрос	до 50/50/50/20
Посещение занятий студентом	отсутствие пропусков по неуважительным причинам	до 5
Дополнительные баллы (бонусы)	активность на занятиях	до 5
Выполнение семестрового плана самостоятельной работы	тестирование по изученным темам	до 10

2. Промежуточная аттестация по дисциплине

Перечень вопросов к экзамену / зачету / зачету с оценкой.
Перечень практических задач / заданий к экзамену / зачету / зачету с оценкой (при наличии)

Примерный билет 1
1. Тестирование
1. I passed the exam, but I am still waiting to get my …
improvement
education
qualification
certificate
2. If the problem gets any _____, we may need to inform the manager about it.
serious
seriously
less seriously
more serious
3. Lady of the Snows is another name for …… .
Ottawa
Montreal
Vancouver
Toronto

4. Выберите реплику наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения.
1. Student: «I'm sorry may I come in?»
Teacher: «……..»
Do come in.
Late as usual.
Yes, take your seat.
Yes, sit down.

5. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный ниже отрывок.

……

As you all know, Christmas is our busiest season of the year. Every year it is a struggle for management and supervisors to find the time and energy to organize a staff Christmas party. This year, we have decided to postpone the Christmas party until our busy season.

……

Cover Letter
Memo +

Contract
Inquiry Letter

2. Чтение

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания, данные после текста.

A radar system

1. A radar system has a transmitter that emits radio waves called radar signals in predetermined directions. Then these come into contact with an object they are usually reflected and\or scattered in many directions. Radar signals are reflected especially well by materials of considerable electrical conductivity – especially by most metals, by seawater, by wet land, and by wetlands. The radar signals that are reflected back towards the transmitter are the desirable ones that make radar work. If the object is moving either closer or father away, there is a slight change in the frequency of the radio waves, due to the Doppler effect.

2. Radar receivers are usually, but not always in the same location as the transmitter. Although the reflected radar signals captured by the receiving antenna are usually very weak, these signals can be strengthened by the electronic amplifiers that all radar sets contain. The weak absorption of radio waves by the medium through which it passes is what enables radar sets to detect objects at relatively-long ranges – ranges at which other electromagnetic wavelengths, such as visible light, infrared light, and ultraviolet light, are too strongly attenuated. In particular, there are weather conditions under which radar works well regardless of the weather. Such things as fog, clouds, rain, falling snow, and sleet that block visible light are usually transparent to radio waves.

3. Finally, radar relies on its own transmissions, rather than light from the Sun or the Moon, or from electromagnetic waves emitted by the objects themselves, such as infrared wavelengths (heat). This process of directing artificial radio waves towards objects is called illumination, regardless of the fact that radio waves are completely invisible to the human eye or cameras.

23.1. Определите, какое утверждение соответствует тексту.

- Bad weather conditions such as fog, clouds, rain, falling snow, and sleet can upset the work of the radar.
- Radar can detect an object even without radio signals being reflected back towards the transmitter.
- Radar signals are transmitted equally both by its own transmissions and electromagnetic waves emitted by the objects themselves.
- The reflection capacity of radar signals depends on the physical properties of the objects they are reflected from.

23.2. Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста

Unlike visible light radio waves …

- can be reflected from any object
- are not detectible by human eyes
- can reflect from moving objects
- are not usually influenced by weather conditions

23.3. Ответьте на вопрос

What enables radio waves to detect objects being far enough from radio transmitter?

- It depends upon the intensity of radio waves' reflection.
- It depends upon the property of the medium they go through.
- It depends upon weather conditions.
- It depends upon the frequency of electromagnetic waves.

23.4. Определите основную идею текста.

- People use radar systems which are provided with a transmitter emitting radio waves which are reflected and/or scattered in many directions when coming into contact with an object.
- Unlike visible light radio waves don't depend much on the medium they go through while detecting objects at relatively-long distance.
- Radar systems possess important properties enabling people to detect moving or still objects being far away from radio transmitter regardless of weather conditions.

- Radar relies on its own transmissions, rather than light from the Sun or the Moon or from electromagnetic waves emitted by the objects themselves.

3. Устный ответ.

Билет 2

1. Тестирование

1. Not all British students study ____ at university or college as many of them combine their studies and work.

regularly
full time
part time
satisfactorily

2. You look ____ today.

the greatest
great
greatlier
greatly

3. The building where the US Congress meets is called the …… .

Capitol
Monument
Mall
White House

4. Выберите реплику наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения.

Student A: «Could you give me your dictionary for a few hours?»
Student B: «…….»
It's a pleasure for me to give you my dictionary.
Of course. I'll give you my dictionary.
Don't forget to return it.
Here it is.

5. Определите, к какому виду делового документа относится представленный отрывок.

…….

I was very pleased to receive your enquiry of 15 January and enclose our illustrated catalogue and price list giving the details requested. A full range of samples has also been sent by separate post.

On regular purchases of quantities of not less than 500 individual items, we would allow a trade discount of 33%.

…….

Inquiry Replies +
Cover Letter
Advertising Letter
Offer Letter

2. Чтение

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания, данные после текста.

Radio waves

1. Radio waves were first predicated by mathematical work done 1865 by Junes Clerk Maxwell. Maxwell noticed wavelike properties of light and similarities in electrical and magnetic observation. He then proposed equations that described light waves and radio waves as waves of electromagnetism that travel in space. In 1887, Heinrich Hertz demonstrated the reality of Maxwell's electromagnetic waves by experimentally generating radio waves in his laboratory. Many inventions fallowed, making practical the use of radio waves to transfer information through space.

2. The study of electromagnetic phenomena such as reflection, refraction, polarization, diffraction and absorption of critical importance in the study of how radio waves move in free space and over the surface of the Earth. Different frequencies experience different combinations of these phenomena in the Earth's atmosphere making certain radio bands more useful for specific purposes than others.

3. In order to receive radio signals, for instance from AM\FM radio stations, a radio antenna must be used. However, since the antenna will pick up thousands of radio signals at a time, a radio tuner is necessary to tune in to a particular frequency (or frequency range). This is typically done via a resonator (in its simplest form, a circuit with a capacitor and an inductor). The resonator is configured to resonate at a particular frequency (or frequency band), thus amplifying sine waves at that radio frequency, while ignoring other sine waves. Usually, either the inductor or the capacitor of the resonator is adjustable, allowing the user to change the frequency at which it resonates.

2.1. Определите, какое утверждение соответствует тексту.

- People influence the frequency of electromagnetic waves for better sending.
- Heinrich Hertz enabled to prove James Clerk Maxwell's discovery of electromagnetic waves.
- Electromagnetic waves are used to carry information without frequency modification.
- James Clerk Maxwell studied electrical and light properties of electromagnetic waves.

2.2. Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста

Electromagnetic waves are used …

- At different frequencies for specific purposes
- In radio-sets instead of antennas
- For amplifying sine waves
- To travel only within a certain space

2.3. Ответьте на вопрос

What property of radio waves caused making a lot of other important inventions?

- Radio waves made many electromagnetic phenomena clear.
- Radio waves enabled people to create different useful devices.
- Radio waves are always used for specific proposes.
- Radio waves carry information through space.

2.4. Определите основную идею текста.

- The discovery of electromagnetic waves enabled people to transfer information in space and caused many other important inventions improving human's life.
- It's hard to imagine today's life without the application of the devices based on the functioning of electromagnetic waves.
- The study of electromagnetic phenomena is of critical importance in the study of how radio waves move in free space and over the surface of the Earth.
- Electromagnetic waves have a lot of important properties, being sent through space is one of the most significant of them.

3. Устный ответ.

Билет 3

1. Тестирование

1. Экзаменационное тестирование

1. If you need to ____ teachers attention, just put your hand up.

attract
affect
achieve
divert

2. There wasn't _____ in the garden.

everybody
nobody
somebody

anybody

3. A Scottish moral philosopher and a pioneer of political economics is …… .

Michael Faraday

Charles Darwin

Adam Smith

Jonathan Swift

4. Выберите реплику наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения.

Student A: «……»

Student B: «Sure!»

Would you please do the translation for me?

Could I ask you to help me with translation?

Will you help me with translation?

Would you kindly do the translation with me?\

5. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке

5 - We intend to purchase a new office copier before the end of the fiscal year.

We would like to consider and RBM copier and wonder if you have a model that would suit our needs.

6 - Yours sincerely

1 - Mahoney and Milliman Inc

151 Benson Street

Bronx, NY 10465

7 - William Wilson

Office manager

3 - RBM Manufacturing Company, Inc

421 Ninth Avenue

New York, NY 10055

2 - 2 May 2008

4 - Dear sir or Madam,

2. Чтение

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания, данные после текста.

Applications of radar

1. The information provided by radar includes the bearing and range (and therefore position) of the object from the radar scanner. It is thus used in many different fields where the need for such positioning is crucial. The first use of radar was for military purposes: to locate air, ground and sea targets. This evolved in the civilian field into applications for aircraft, ships and roads.

2. In aviation, aircraft are equipped with radar devices that can warn of obstacles in or approaching their path and give accurate altitude readings. They can land in fog at airports equipped with radar-assisted ground-controlled approach (GCA) systems, in which the plane's flight is observed on radar screens while operators radio landing directions to the pilot.

3. Marine radars are used to measure the bearing and distance of ships to prevent collision with other ships, to navigate and to fix their position at sea when within range of shore or other fixed references such as islands, buoys, and lightships. In port or in harbour, vessel traffic service radar systems are used to monitor and regulate ship movements in busy waters.

4. Radar has invaded many other fields. Meteorologists use radar to monitor precipitation. It has become the primary tool for short-term weather forecasting and to watch for severe weather such as thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, precipitation types, etc.

3. 1. Определите, какое утверждение соответствует содержанию текста.

- Radar can detect any objects: terrestrial or underwater.
- Marine radars are used to detect the distance between the ships and their surroundings.
- Radar was invented for military purposes.
- Meteorologists can make all types of weather forecasting.

3.2. Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста

Using radar in different fields …
- helps people see the image of any object distinctly
- people travel by air, sea or land despite bad weather conditions
- was caused by its application by the military
- made it possible meteorology to appear
3.3. Ответьте на вопрос
Why are the applications of radar vitally important for people?
- The militaries nowadays can't do without the use of radar.
- Using radar people are provided with accurate information of severe weather.
- There are a lot of advantages of using radar in different fields of life.
- People's awareness of air, ground and sea objects can influence their life.
3.4 Определите основную идею текста.
- Radar device facilitates people's life and work in different civilian fields.
- Radar is a device providing people's safety due to its distinctive characteristics.
- Radar devices are widely used by militaries in aviation and shipping.
- Nowadays people can't imagine their life without radar devices.
3. Устный ответ.

Билет 4
1. Тестирование

1. Экзаменационное тестирование
1. Wales is a part of the UK, so one cant really call it ____ country.
an independent
a dependent
depending
independently
2. I saw a ticket on the floor next to a couple of tourists and asked them if it was ….
theirs
her
their
them
3. The chairman in the House of Commons of Great Britain is the …… .
Prime Minister
Clerk of the House
Lord Chancellor
Speaker

4. Выберите реплику наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения.
Clerk: «I'll be with you a minute. Yes, sir. What can I do for you?»
Customer: «…….»
I want a car.
A car.
Could I hire a car?
Do you have cars here?
5. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке
3 - Fournier at Cie SA
14 Avenue Ravigny
Paris XV
France
1 - Western Shoe Company Ltd.
Yeovil Somerset S19 3AF
England
4 - Dear Sirs,

5 - We thank you for your inquiry of 12 October, and appreciate your interest in our products. Details of our export prices and terms of payment are enclosed, and we have arranged for a copy of our catalogue to be sent to you today.

2 - October 16, 2010

6 - Yours faithfully

7 - Mr. Smith

Export Sales Manager

2. Чтение

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания, данные после текста.

Cell-phone Channels.

1) A single cell in an analog mobile phone system uses one-seventh of the available duplex voice channels. That is, each cell (of the seven on a hexagonal grid) is using one-seventh of the available channels so it has a unique set of frequencies and there are no collisions. A cell phone carrier typically gets 832 radio frequencies to use in a city. Each cell phone uses two frequencies per call – a duplex channel – so there are typically 395 voice channels per carrier.

2) Therefore, each cell has about 56 voice channels available. In other words, in any cell, 56 people can be talking on their cell phone at one time. Analog cellular systems are considered first-generation mobile technology, or 1G. With digital transmission methods (2G), the number of available channels increases. For example, a TDMA-based digital system (more on TDMA later) can carry three times as many calls as an analog system, so each cell has about 168 channels available.

3) Cell phones have low-power transmitters in them. Many cell phones have two signal strengths: 0.6 watts and 3 watts (for comparison, most CB radios transmit at 4 watts). The base station is also transmitting at low power. Low-power transmitters have two advantages. The transmissions of a base station and the phones within its cell do not make it very far outside that cell. The power consumption of the cell phone, which is normally battery-operated, is relatively low. Low power means small batteries, and this is what has made handheld cellular phones possible.

4.1. Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение.

- A cell usually contains more voice channels than it is used at one time.
- A unique set of frequencies is available for cell phone carriers only in cities .
- A cell phone carrier usually obtains over 800 cell grids and only 2 frequencies .
- A regular cell phone has got from one to seven voice channels.

4.2. Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста.

Lower power transmitters …

- increase the power consumption of cells
- allow to minimize the size of cell phone batteries
- usually are not located in cell phones
- always transmit signals at 6 watt

4.3. Ответьте на вопрос What is 1G technology?

- It is the first digital technology which can be used by 56 people only at one time.
- This technology increases the number of calls one cell phone can carry simultaneously.
- This digital technology was the predecessor of 2G technology, it had a pretty low capacity.
- It is the first cell phone technology which makes 56 voice channels available for each cell.

4.4 Основной идеей текста является…

Cell phone carrier is available now in every city and can provide its services to many cell phone uses

Low-power transmitters have a lot of advantages; one of them is the size of battery operated cell phone

A cell can carry multiple calls at one time and due to low-power transmitters technology a cell phone has got a small size

2G technology is more popular nowadays because of its bigger capacity for one cell comparing to 1G technology

3. Устный ответ.

Билет 5

1. Тестирование

1. They've published a book of George Bush's _____ and it looks really interesting.

correspondence
correspondent
corresponding
correspond

2. This is Mary Simpson. She's the girl _____ works with me.

who
whom
whose
which

3. A stage through which a bill has to go before it becomes an Act of the British Parliament is called ….. .

reading
ratification
consent
consideration

4. Выберите реплику наиболее соответствующую ситуации общения.

Agent: «South-West Airways. Myra Davis speaking»

Customer: «…….»

Look! I want to know how much it costs to fly from Los Angeles to Hong-Kong.

Good afternoon! Can you please tell me how much it costs to fly from Los Angeles to Hong-Kong?

Hi! Would you like to fly to Hong-Kong with me?

Hi! I need some info about the price of the fight from Los Angeles to Hong-Kong.

5. Расположите части делового письма в правильном порядке

4 - Dear Dr. Samson,

6 - Sincerely yours,

5 - We are pleased to invite you to a reception on April 21, 2010 to be held in honour of Prof. Marilyn Gomez, the newest member of the faculty in the Department of Geological Sciences.

7 - James Kandick,
Chairman

1 - Department of Geological Sciences
Queen`s University
Kingston, Ontario

2 - March 16, 2010

3 - Dr. Claire Samson
Geological Survey of Canada
615 Booth Street, Room 204
Ottawa, Ontario

2. Чтение

Прочитайте текст и выполните задания, данные после текста.

What is inside a typical satellite?

1) Satellites come in all shapes and sizes and play a variety of roles. For example, weather satellites contain cameras that can return photos of Earth's weather, either from fixed geostationary positions or from polar orbits. Communications satellites allow telephone and data conversations to be replayed through the satellite. The most important feature of a communications satellites is the transponder – a radio that receives a conversation at one frequency and then amplifies it and retransmits it back to Earth on another frequency. A satellite normally contains hundreds or

thousands of transponders. Broadcast satellites broadcast television signals from one point to another (similar to communications satellites).

2) Scientific satellites perform a variety of scientific missions. The Hubble Space Telescope is the most famous scientific satellite, but there are many others looking at everything from sun spots to gamma rays. Navigational satellites help ships and planes navigate. Rescue satellites respond to radio distress signals. Military satellites are up there, but much of the actual application information remains secret. Applications may include relaying encrypted communication, nuclear monitoring, observing energy movements, early warning of missile launches, eavesdropping on terrestrial radio links, radar imaging, photography.

3) Despite the significant differences between all of these satellites, they have several things in common. All of them have a radio system and antenna. At the very least, most satellites have a radio transmitter\receiver so that the ground-control crew can request status information from the satellite and monitor its health. Many satellites can be controlled in various ways from the ground to do anything from change the orbit to reprogram the computer system.

5.1. Содержанию текста соответствует утверждение …

- One satellite usually operates only one radio transmitter, one radio wave receiver and one frequency.
- All the satellites are different in size as well as in functions but they usually have the same round form.
- Each satellite has got its own frequency to receive and send signals which have to be amplified to be received.
- The common feature of communication satellites is an installed radio which can get and send signals back to the Earth.

5.2. Завершите утверждение согласно содержанию текста.

Military satellites are usually used …

- to help civil ships navigate
- for secret purposes
- exclusively for photography
- to look at sun spots from space

5.3. Ответьте на вопрос

What features can one find in every satellite?

- Ground-control groups regularly request data from satellites.
- Satellites are always operated with a radio system and antenna.
- A ground-control group can reprogram every satellite any time.
- Satellites constantly receive and send radio signals.

5.4 Основной идеей текста является …

- Military and scientific satellites are the most important ones because they perform vital for human-being missions.
- Satellites serve in multiple spheres of our life and have different functions though all of them have some common features.
- A satellite consists of many elements; the most important of them are transponders, i.e. a radio that receives signals from the Earth.
- A radio system and antenna are the basic elements of any satellite because they are used to run satellites.

3. Устный ответ.

Рубежный рейтинг студента складывается из суммарного количества баллов, набранных за работу в течение контролируемого периода изучения предмета, исходя из приведенной шкалы.

– 8 баллов (по 0,5 балла за каждый из 16 вопросов)

– 8 баллов (по 2 балла за каждый из 4 вопросов)

– 24 балла

Итоговая оценка выставляется из суммарного количества баллов, набранных за работу в семестре (максимальное количество - 60 баллов) и баллов, полученных за экзамен (максимальное количество - 40 баллов), исходя из принятой в МИ (филиале) ВлГУ шкалы.

Методические материалы, характеризующие процедуры оценивания

1 семестр (зачет).

1. Собеседование по темам "О себе и своей семье", "Учеба в институте".

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. Where are you from?
4. What are you?
5. Are you married or single?
6. What kind of person are you?
7. Is your family large or small?
8. How many are you in the family?
9. Whom does your family consist of?
10. Who are your relatives? Where do they live?
11. Is your family friendly?
12. What does the family mean to you?
13. What kind of family would you like to have in future?
14. What institute do you study at?
15. Who is the head of your institute?
16. How many departments are there at your institute? What are they?
17. What department do you study at?
18. How many faculties are there at your institute? What are they?
19. What faculty do you study at?
20. What is your specialty?
21. Do you pay fees for your studies?

2. Тестирование по грамматическим темам (местоимения; имя существительное; артикль, степени сравнения; предлоги; модальные глаголы; союзы).

2 семестр (зачет).

1. Собеседование по темам "Муром: вчера и сегодня", "Мой родной город".

1. What is your native town? Why is called so?
2. Where is it situated?
3. When was it founded?
4. What is its population?
5. Is it an industrious center? What are the industries?
6. What are the educational institutions of your native town?
7. What is the cultural life of your native town?
8. Are there any squares and monument in the town? What are they?
9. What are the historical monuments of the past?
10. What great men were born in your town?
11. Do tourists come to your town? What attracts them? What you recommend them to visit?
12. Why do you like your town?

2. Промежуточное тестирование по страноведению (Страны изучаемого языка).
3. Тестирование по грамматическим темам (глагол и его формы).

3 семестр (зачет).

1. Собеседование по теме "Электротехника и электроника".

1. How can electric current be described?
2. What does the current consist of in a solid conductor?
3. What other current carriers may be in liquids and in gases?
4. Can electrons and charged atoms travel through a vacuum?

5. What are the main requirements for the flow of electric current?
6. What is the function of a battery?
7. What must engineers know?
8. What are the results of external forces?
9. What is fatigue?
10. What is creep?
11. When does a material usually stretch?

2. Тестирование по разделу "Речевой этикет", «Деловое общение. Письмо»

4 семестр (экзамен).

1. Собеседование по темам «Приборы, их компоненты и функции», «Системы и технологии»

2. Экзаменационное тестирование (лексика, грамматика, речевой этикет, страны изучаемого языка, Деловое общение. Письмо, чтение).

Максимальная сумма баллов, набираемая студентом по дисциплине равна 100.

Оценка в баллах	Оценка по шкале	Обоснование	***Уровень сформированности компетенций***
Более 80	«Отлично»	Содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество их выполнения оценено числом баллов, близким к максимальному	***Высокий уровень***
66-80	«Хорошо»	Содержание курса освоено полностью, без пробелов, некоторые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом сформированы недостаточно, все предусмотренные программой обучения учебные задания выполнены, качество выполнения ни одного из них не оценено минимальным числом баллов, некоторые виды заданий выполнены с ошибками	***Продвинутый уровень***

50-65	«Удовлетворительно»	Содержание курса освоено частично, но пробелы не носят существенного характера, необходимые практические навыки работы с освоенным материалом в основном сформированы, большинство предусмотренных программой обучения учебных заданий выполнено, некоторые из выполненных заданий, возможно, содержат ошибки	***Пороговый уровень***
Менее 50	«Неудовлетворительно»	Содержание курса не освоено, необходимые практические навыки работы не сформированы, выполненные учебные задания содержат грубые ошибки	***Компетенции не сформированы***

3. Задания в тестовой форме по дисциплине

Примеры заданий:

1. We'll begin _____ the solution of the present-day problems of our enterprise.

at
by
in
with

2. Определите к какому виду делового письма относится данный отрывок:

The goods will be considered as delivered by the Sellers and accepted by the Buyers:

1) as regards the gross weight and the number of cases – in accordance with the weight and the number of cases stated in an airway bill.

2) as regards the net weight and the quality – in accordance with the Sellers' Specification. The date of an airway bill is to be considered as the date of delivery.

contract
CV
inquiry letter
letter of confirmation

Пример открытого типа заданий:

1. Определите правильный артикль. Впишите ответ.

Here's _____ book you asked to borrow.

2. Расположите реплики диалога в правильном порядке.

1. Are you flying alone, sir?
2. I think, business.
3. Good morning. What can I do for you?
4. Yes, I am.
5. Just a moment, sir... I'll check. Yes. There are some seats left.
6. I want a ticket to Moscow. Are there any seats left on the 5th of February?
7. What class would you like?

Полный перечень тестовых заданий с указанием правильных ответов, размещен в банке вопросов на информационно-образовательном портале института по ссылке https://www.mivlgu.ru/iop/question/edit.php?courseid=2897&category=33041%2C97185&qbshowtext=0&recurse=0&recurse=1&showhidden=0

Оценка рассчитывается как процент правильно выполненных тестовых заданий из их общего числа.