

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ  
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ИРКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ  
«ЧЕРЕМХОВСКИЙ ГОРНОТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ ИМ. М.И.  
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**КОМПЛЕКТ КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ**

**по учебной дисциплине**

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

**программа подготовки специалистов среднего звена**

**по специальности СПО**

***08.02.01 Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений***

Черемхово, 2024

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности **08.02.01 Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений**, базовый уровень, программы учебной дисциплины **Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности**.

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# 1. ПАСПОРТ КОМПЛЕКТА КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины *Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности* обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС по специальности СПО *08.02.01 Строительство и эксплуатация зданий и сооружений* общими и профессиональными компетенциями:

ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам;

ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности;

ОК 03. Планировать и реализовывать собственное профессиональное и личностное развитие, предпринимательскую деятельность в профессиональной сфере, использовать знания по финансовой грамотности в различных жизненных ситуациях;

ОК 04. Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде;

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

ОК 06. Проявлять гражданско-патриотическую позицию, демонстрировать осознанное поведение на основе традиционных общечеловеческих ценностей, в том числе с учетом гармонизации межнациональных и межрелигиозных отношений, применять стандарты антикоррупционного поведения;

ОК 07. Содействовать сохранению окружающей среды, ресурсосбережению, применять знания об изменении климата, принципы бережливого производства, эффективно действовать в чрезвычайных ситуациях;

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

ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках."

ПК 3.3 Обеспечивать ведение текущей и исполнительной документации по выполняемым видам строительных работ.

Учебным планом колледжа предусмотрена промежуточная аттестация по учебной дисциплине *Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности* в форме дифференцированного зачета.

## 2. РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

В результате аттестации осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний, которые формируют общие и профессиональные компетенции:

### **знания:**

лексический (1200 – 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности

### **умения:**

-общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

-переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;

-самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

## 3. ФОРМЫ И МЕТОДЫ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ

Контроль и оценка знаний, умений, а также сформированность общих и профессиональных компетенций осуществляются с использованием следующих форм и методов: проведения тестирования, выполнения лексико-грамматических заданий, работы с профессионально ориентированными текстами. Оценка освоения дисциплины предусматривает использование накопительной системы оценивания при промежуточной аттестации и дифференцированном зачете.

## 4. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ

### Раздел 1 «Иностранный язык в профессиональном общении»

#### Тест №1

#### Вариант №1

#### Задания

1. Ann never ... to work by bus.

a) go

b) does go

c) goes

2. Mary ... a lot last year.

a) travels

b) did travel

c) travelled

3. She ... French a tall.

- a) not speaks                      b) doesn't speak                      c) doesn't speaking

4. This book ... five years ago.

- a) write                                  b) wrote                                  c) was written

5. We ... this work tomorrow.

- a) did                                      b) will do                                  c) done

### **Вариант №2**

#### **Задания**

1. Soldiers ... obey their commander's orders.

- a) can                                      b) must                                      c) may

2. ... I come in?

- a) can                                      b) must                                      c) may

3. I'm afraid you ... everything once again.

- a) must do                                  b) have to do                                  c) can do

4. ... you speak English?

- a) may                                      b) must                                      c) can

5. It was 10 o'clock. I ... leave.

- a) must                                      b) have to                                      c) had to

### **Тест №2**

#### **Вариант №1**

#### **Задания**

1. I think the article ... tomorrow in the evening.

- a) will translate                      b) will be translated                      c) will translated

2. The city ... on the banks of the river.

- a) is situated                              b) situated                                      c) are situated

3. About 5 000 new houses ... last year.

- a) were built                              b) are built                                      c) built

4. He ... to the theatre next month.

- a) goes                                      b) will go                                      c) went

5. Soldiers ... obey their commander's orders.

- a) can                                      b) must                                      c) may

#### **Вариант № 2**

## **Задания**

1. ... I come in?  
a) can    b) must    c) may
2. I'm afraid you ... everything once again.  
a) must do    b) have to do    c) can do
3. ... you speak English?  
a) may    b) must    c) can
4. It was 10 o'clock. I ... leave.  
a) must    b) have to    c) had to
5. When I was a boy I ... play football.  
a) can    b) must    c) could

## **Раздел 2. Профессиональный модуль**

### **Раздел 3. Деловая и профессиональная среда общения. Этика и нормы делового и профессионального общения:**

#### **Контрольное задание №1**

#### **Вариант 1**

#### **Задание**

### **CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS.**

#### **1. Read the article and do the tasks:.**

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.

## 2. Answer the questions:

1. How do construction materials differ?
2. What are the advantages (disadvantages) of wood, stone, metals?
3. What is concrete produced by?

## 3. Which of the materials listed below are natural, artificial?

Metal, stone, brick, concrete, gravel, wood, sand, timber, iron.

## 4. Which of the properties of construction materials may be classified as advantageous? Disadvantageous?

High cost	fire-resistance	non-fire-resistance
Low resistance	low cost	high strength
High weight	durability	corrosion-resistance
<b>Disadvantageous</b>	hardness	softness

## Вариант 2

### Задание

## WOOD

### 1. Read the article and do the tasks;

Wood has been a highly used building material since prehistoric times. Among other highly used construction materials there are concrete, steel, brick, stone, and plastics. They all differ in their properties and in the methods of usage. Construction materials are known to differ in strength, hardness, fire-and corrosion-resistance durability, and, naturally, cost.

Being the oldest building material, wood is also known to be the only naturally growing organic material. Is wood strong? Hardly so, because wood always contains some water which decreases its strength. But after the wood is cut, the water content starts to evaporate and as the water content decreases the strength of cut wood and its hardness start to increase. It is a well-known fact that the drier is the cut wood the greater is its strength and hardness.



Trees are known to grow naturally, which makes wood a constantly renewable natural resource. Among other advantages of wood there are its low cost, low weight, and high workability. But, as any other construction material, wood has its disadvantages. The main ones are the following-it is not fire-resistant, it easily burns. Besides, it easily decays.

## 2. Translate the following sentences. Mind the Complex Subject.

1. Water content is known to decrease in the cut wood.
2. Wood as a structural material is considered to be highly used because of its low weight, low cost, and high workability.
3. Use of concrete for building purposes is announced to be constantly increasing all over the world.
4. The strength and hardness of cut wood are known to increase as its water content evaporates.

## 3. Give the English equivalents of the Russian words.

1. Small (полосы) \_\_\_\_\_ of wood are (склеены) \_\_\_\_\_ together.
2. Wood in panel form is more (предпочтителен) \_\_\_\_\_ for some construction (цеди) \_\_\_\_\_ than (доски) \_\_\_\_\_
3. (фанерные) \_\_\_\_\_ panels are made up of (тонкие) \_\_\_\_\_ (деревянные) \_\_\_\_\_ veneers.

## 4. Translate the following combinations into Russian.

Wood veneers	laminated wood
Strip of land	strips of wood glued together

## Контрольное задание № 2

### Вариант 1

#### задание

### TIMBER

#### 1. Read the article and do the tasks:

Timber belongs to one of the oldest building materials. It has been from ancient times and is still produced from cut wood. Timber has always been highly usable in construction because of its many advantages. To these belong its strength, light weight, cheapness, and high workability. Its other advantage is that it belongs to natural resources and is naturally renewable. It is the more so that about a third of

the world is still considered to be covered with forests. Besides, timber is resistant to corrosion produced by chemical substances in the modern polluted atmosphere. One more advantage of timber is that it can be used for many construction purposes. But, naturally, timber has disadvantages and the main ones are that it is not fire-resistant and it easily decays; especially if it is not impregnated. Besides, freshly cut timber contains water that may cause great structural defects. Removal of water from timber is a necessary procedure that should take place before timber is used in practice. It increases strength and work-ability of the material and, of course, its durability.

What is timber mainly used for? Because of its many advantages it is highly used for producing window and floor frames, for flooring and roofing and for other various woodwork. The two main types of timber are hardwoods and softwoods. Of them, hardwoods are popular as materials used for decorative purposes: veneering in furniture and paneling. As to softwoods, they are mainly used for producing window and door frames and other kinds woodwork.

## **2. Translate the following questions.**

1. What structural materials does timber belong to?
2. What is it produced from?
3. What are the main advantages (disadvantages) of timber?
4. Why is removal of water from timber useful for construction purposes?
5. What are the two main types of timber?
6. What are softwoods (hardwoods) used for?
7. How much of the world's land surface is considered to be covered with forests?
8. What countries are rich (poor) in forests?

## **3. Choose and put down the English equivalents to the Russian word combinations given below.**

Model: загрязненный воздух- polluted air

Surface waters, floor frame, roofer, chemical pollution, decorative purposes, surface cracks, strips of land, chemically polluted air, floor boards, roof iron, laminated panel.

Слоистая панель- \_\_\_\_\_

Кровельщик- \_\_\_\_\_

Поверхностные трещины- \_\_\_\_\_

Полоски земли- \_\_\_\_\_

Химически загрязненный воздух- \_\_\_\_\_

Декоративные цели- \_\_\_\_\_

Химическое загрязнение- \_\_\_\_\_

Шпангоут- \_\_\_\_\_

Поверхностные воды- \_\_\_\_\_

Настил- \_\_\_\_\_

Кровельное железо- \_\_\_\_\_

## Вариант 2

### Задание

## Aluminum

### 1. Read the article and do the tasks:

Aluminum is a considerably new structural material. For a long period it was considered to be rather expensive since its production required the use of electric power. Because of its relatively high cost, aluminum was not very popular as a construction material till the middle of the twentieth century. But now the situation is absolutely different.

Aluminum and aluminum-based alloys are extremely popular and are widely used in various forms for construction purposes.

The advantages of aluminum, compared with other popular metals, are its high strength combined with lightness. High-purity aluminum (about 99% pure) is soft and ductile but its great disadvantage is that it is not strong enough. At the same time it has high corrosion resistance and is used in construction of buildings as bright foil for heat insulation, roofing, exterior and interior architectural ornamentation.

And what about aluminum alloys? They are much more advantageous than pure substance, Aluminum alloys are much harder and stronger than pure aluminum. Besides, pure aluminum is rather difficult to cast while many of its alloys are extremely easily cast. Pure aluminum is easily alloyed with other metals. And these combinations possess a great variety of usage. For example, when alloyed with copper, aluminum possesses additional strength. Unfortunately, it is much less corrosion resistive than alloys with manganese, chromium, or magnesium and silicon.

One more advantage of aluminum is that it can be easily remelted over and over again.

Aluminum combined with oxygen forms a new oxide. Its name is alumina. Alumina is a colourless crystalline substance. It is glass hard solid and extremely durable.

It should be also noted that being an excellent conductor aluminum is widely used in power engineering. It serves for long-distance transfer of electric power.

### 2. Answer the questions:

1. Why was aluminum unpopular for a long period?
2. What good qualities does aluminum possess?
3. Where is aluminum in the form of bright foil used?
4. What are the advantages of aluminum alloys?

5. Can aluminum be remelted?

### Контрольное задание № 3

#### Вариант 1

#### Задание

### BRICK. TERRACOTTA. CERAMIC TILES

#### 1. Read the article and do the tasks:

Brick, stone, and timber are known to be the oldest building materials. Bricks belong to artificial (man-made) materials. Their production started in prehistoric times. Since then they have been produced and tested in all types of climate and in many countries. Thousands of years ago the builders in Egypt already knew the advantages of bricks and used them for construction. In those days the production of bricks was quite different from the modern one: bricks were produced not by burning but by drying in the sun, there being much sunshine in Egypt all the year round. Brick work was also popular in Rome, there being very few growing forests and as a result little timber there.

In modern times bricks can be made of concrete, mortar, of burnt clay and of a combination of some other substances. For example, different types of clay and shale can be used as raw materials. Accordingly, bricks produced nowadays have different sizes, shapes, colours, and textures. Bricks also vary with the method of fabrication and temperatures of burning. It should be noted that some types of brick, such as, for example, salmon bricks are underburnt and highly porous. Naturally, their strength is extremely poor. This property of salmon bricks should be taken into account when choosing brick material for construction. But there exist many other types of brick that are extremely strong and almost glass hard. Between these extremes there lie some other types of bricks with different properties. Bricks properties are of great importance and should be taken into account while choosing material for construction purposes.

#### 2. Choose and put down the correct variant.

1. Shale and clay belong to (*natural, man-made*) \_\_\_\_\_ materials.
2. (*Metal and glass, clay and mortar*) \_\_\_\_\_ are used for fabricating bricks.
3. In (*prehistoric, modern*) \_\_\_\_\_ times bricks (*are, were*) \_\_\_\_\_ made by (*drying in the sun, burning*) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Russia is extremely (*rich, poor*) \_\_\_\_\_ in raw materials.
5. There were (*many, few*) \_\_\_\_\_ growing forests in Rome in prehistoric times.

6. Bricks (*are extremely different, do not differ*) \_\_\_\_\_ in size, colour, and texture.

**3. Translate the following combination into Russian.**

- Extremely strong and glass hard bricks \_\_\_\_\_  
Underburnt and highly porous bricks \_\_\_\_\_  
Clay and shale used as raw materials \_\_\_\_\_  
Bricks produced by drying in the sun \_\_\_\_\_  
Bricks made of mortar and burnt clay \_\_\_\_\_  
Few forests and little timber \_\_\_\_\_  
Many forests and much timber \_\_\_\_\_  
Polluted atmosphere and polluted soil \_\_\_\_\_  
Eco-friendly production and eco-friendly usage \_\_\_\_\_  
(eco-friendly-экологически благополучный)

**Вариант 2**

**Задание**

**CONCRETE**

**1. Read the article and do the tasks:**

Concrete is considered to be a universal material for construction. Different kinds of concrete can be used practically for every building purpose. The raw materials for producing concrete can be found in every part of the world. The main property that makes concrete so popular is that it can be formed into strong monolithic slabs. Another good quality is its relatively low cost. Besides, Concrete is known to be fire-and decay-resistant.

Concrete is produced by combining coarse and fine aggregates, Portland cement, and water. Coarse aggregate is generally gravel or crushed stone, and fine aggregate is sand. Cement, sand, gravel, and water are taken in proportional amounts and mixed. The quality of concrete depends mostly on the quality of the cement used. The process of production consists in pouring the mixed components into forms and holding them there until they harden. The process of hardening generally lasts for about 28 days.

There exist different ways of producing concrete. It can be produced by mixing the ingredients and pouring the mixture into position on the very site of building. Concrete can also be produced in a factory, and used as a material for manufacturing prefabricated blocks. Accordingly, there exist the so-called in-situ (cast-in-place) concrete and precast concrete.

Concrete, as any other building material, has not only advantages but also disadvantages. Its main disadvantage is that it has no form of its own. Also, it does not possess useful tensile strength. Because of these qualities, in modern times construction concrete is very frequently combined with different metals. Most common of them are iron and steel.

The introduction of metal into the structure of concrete is highly advantageous. It strengthens the material and helps to realize its limitless construction and architectural potential. It should be noted that the use of ferro-concrete started only in the nineteenth century and is still gaining popularity.

## **2. Answer the following questions:**

1. What properties make concrete a highly used construction material?
2. What two types of aggregate are used for producing concrete?
3. What ingredients does the quality of concrete depend upon?
4. What quality is considered to be the main disadvantage of concrete?
5. What metals is concrete frequently combined with?

## **5.КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ**

### **Задания для промежуточной аттестации**

#### **Вариант 1**

#### **Инструкция для обучающихся:**

Прочитайте текст, переведите со словарем, ответьте на вопросы

#### **Задания**

##### **1. Choose the correct variant:**

1. High cost and low fire-resistance are classified as
  - a) Advantages of construction materials
  - b) disadvantages
2. Cement, brick, and concrete may serve as examples of
  - a) natural materials
  - b) artificial materials
3. Durability, strength, and high fire-resistance are properties
  - a) of stone
  - b) of wood
4. Iron, steel, and alloys belong to
  - a) ferrous metals
  - b) non-ferrous metals
5. One of the advantages of cast iron is

- a) its cheapness
- b) its high cost

## **2. Read the text and do the tasks**

### **WHY DO PEOPLE BUILD?**

We build because we need shelter. We need shelter from sun, rain, wind, and snow. Not much that modern people do takes place outdoors. Our activities mostly take place indoors. For these activities we need air that warmer or cooler than air outdoors. We may also need less light by day and more light by night than is provided by nature.

It is a well-known fact that modern people in many countries also need services. Modern services must provide energy, water, communications, and dispose of waste. Sanitary accommodation is also necessary and very important. For sanitary accommodation people must ventilation. It is important to note that all services and accommodations are preplanned and located on a site plan. A site plan must be prepared and provided for every building and every construction.

In order to have shelter provided with modern services and accommodation, people all over the world use many different construction materials and arrange them into different constructions. Since prehistoric times these constructions have served as shelter and accommodation for a man, a group of people, a family, a few families, many families, an organization, or an enterprise.

What are the branches modern civil construction has? Among the branches the main ones are housing construction, construction of industrial enterprises, construction of railroads, highways, subways, construction of bridges, dams, ports, canals, construction of different sporting facilities. Among them there are stadiums, aquaparks, swimming pools, sporting complexes, and others.

#### **Read and answer the following questions.**

1. Why do people need shelter?
2. What kind of services and accommodation do modern people need and use?
3. What are the branches modern civil construction has?

#### **Задания для промежуточной аттестации**

##### **Вариант 2**

##### **Инструкция для обучающихся:**

Прочитайте текст, переведите со словарем, ответьте на вопросы

##### **Задания**

##### **1. Choose the correct variant:**

1 Aluminum is

- a) a good conductor of electricity
- b) a poor conductor of electricity

2. Wood is considered to be

- a) the only naturally renewable material
- b) one of the naturally renewable materials

3. In cut wood water content is

- a) constantly increasing
- b) constantly decreasing

4. Steel, brick, and concrete

- a) differ in their properties
- b) have the same structural properties

5. The drier is the cut wood

- a) the lower is its strength
- b) the greater is its strength

## **2. Read the text and do the tasks**

### **EXCAVATION**

What does construction of a building start with? Construction of any building usually starts with excavation. Excavation is a process necessary for the construction of every modern building.

It is a well-known fact that there exist different kinds of soil. It is also a well-known fact the structure of the upper stratum of the soil is of great importance for excavation. The foundation of a building should never be placed on organic soils because of this kind are easily decomposed. They are decomposed because water and wind change their structure. So, if the upper stratum of soil is organic, it must be removed from the construction area in order to guard the foundation of the building against water and wind erosion. Further excavation may take place only after the upper organic stratum has been removed. In colder climates the foundations of buildings should be placed below the level to which the ground freezes in winter.

What are the major parts of a building? Modern buildings have three major parts. These are the superstructure, the substructure, and the foundation. The superstructure is the above-ground part of a building; the substructure- its below-ground part. As to the third part- foundation- its function is of great importance as it serves to transfer the loads a building into the upper stratum of earth- its soil.

**Answer the questions given below.**

1. How many major parts does a modern building usually have?



2. What are the major parts of a building?
3. How is the above- ground (below- ground) part of a building called?
4. What is the function of a foundation?
5. Which part of soil is of great importance for excavation?

## **Задания для промежуточной аттестации**

### **Вариант 3**

#### **Инструкция для обучающихся:**

Прочитайте текст, переведите со словарем, ответьте на вопросы

#### **Задания**

### **1. Choose the correct variant**

1. Large structural members are produced by clueing together

- a) large strips of wood
- b) small strips of wood

2. Wood panels are

- a) much easier to install than boards
- b) much more difficult to install than boards

3. Plywood panels are made up of

- a) thin wooden veneers glued together
- b) thick wooden veneers glued together

4. Timber is material that is

- a) artificially renewed
- b) naturally renewed

5. Removal of moisture from timber

- a) increases its strength, hardness, and workability
- b) decreases its strength, hardness, and workability

### **2. Read the text and do the tasks**

#### **FOUNDATION.**

It is a well-known fact that every building needs permanent stability. In order to have stability, buildings should have foundations. We know that the function of a foundation is to transfer the loads of a building into the soil. Foundations keep the walls and the floors of buildings from direct contact with the soil. They guard the walls and the floors against the action of the weather- rain, snow, and wind. They also guard buildings against sinking that may cause cracks in the walls. Foundation

design is very special. It may be both rather complex or very simple. It is a common practice that for very small buildings foundation design is usually much simpler than for large ones. Why is it so? Firstly, because foundations loads of small buildings are usually low.

What kinds of loads are supported by foundations? A foundation may support different kinds of loads. Among them there are dead loads and live loads. The dead load of a building includes the weights of the ceilings, the frame, the floor, roofs and the walls. Besides, every modern building is known to have water, electricity, heating, ventilation and disposal of waste systems and, accordingly, their equipment. The dead load also includes the weights of this electrical and mechanical equipment and the weight of the foundation itself. As to the live load, it includes the sum of the weights of the people and other living beings, the furnishings, and equipment they use. The live load also includes snow, ice, and water of the roof.

**Answer the following questions.**

1. For what reason does every building need stability?
2. What functions of a foundation do you know?
3. What may cause cracking in the walls of buildings?
4. What are the loads supported by foundations?
5. What parts does dead load (live load) include?

Приложение 1. Ключи к контрольно-оценочным средствам для текущего контроля

**Раздел 1.«Иностранный язык в профессиональном общении»**

**Тест № 1**

Вариант №1

**Ключ к заданиям**

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>b</i>

Вариант № 2

**Ключ к заданиям**

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>

**Тест № 2**

Вариант №1

**Ключ к заданиям**

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>b</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>

Вариант № 2

**Ключ к заданиям**

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>c</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>

**Раздел 2. Профессиональный модуль**

**Раздел 3. Деловая и профессиональная среда общения. Этика и нормы делового и профессионального общения:**

**Контрольное задание №1**

**Вариант 1**

**Ключ к заданиям**

**2.**

1. They differ in durability, strength, weight, fire-and-decay resistance, cost.

2. The advantages of wood, stone, metals are: they belong to naturally growing materials, they are the oldest construction materials.
3. It is produced by mixing cement, gravel, water, and sand in the proper amounts.

3.

1. Natural materials: stone, gravel, wood, sand.

Artificial materials: Metals, brick, concrete, timber, iron

**4. Advantageous:** fire-resistance, low cost, durability, hardness, high strength, corrosion resistance.

**Disadvantageous** Heavy weight, high cost, non-fire-resistance, softness.

## Вариант 2

Ключ к заданиям:

### Древесина

2. 1. Известно, что содержание воды в древесине уменьшается в срубленном дереве.
2. Древесина, как строительный материал, считается высоко используемой из-за ее малого веса, низкой стоимости, высокой обрабатываемости.
3. Известно, что использование бетона в строительных целях увеличивается во всем мире.
4. Известно, что прочность и твердость срубленной древесины возрастает по мере содержания в ней воды.

3.

1. Small **stripes** of wood are **are glued** together.
2. Wood in panel form is more **preferred** for some construction **goals** than **boards**.
3. **Plywood** panels are made up of **thin wooden** veneers.

### Контрольное задание № 2

## Вариант 1

Ключ к заданиям

### Древесина

2.

1. К каким строительным материалам относится древесина?
2. Из чего она производится?
3. Каковы основные преимущества (недостатки) пиломатериалов?
4. Почему удаление воды из древесины полезно для строительных целей?
5. Каковы два основных вида древесины?
6. Для чего используются хвойные породы (лиственные породы)?
7. Какая часть земной поверхности считается покрытой лесами?
8. Какие страны богаты (бедны) лесами?

3.

Слоистая панель	Laminated panel
Кровельщик	Roofer
Поверхностные трещины	Surface cracks
Полоски земли	Stripes of land
Химически загрязненный воздух	Chemically polluted air
Декоративные цели	Decorative purposes
Химическое загрязнение	Chemical pollution
Шпангоут	Floor frame
Поверхностные воды	Surface waters
Настил	Floor boards
Кровельное железо	Roof iron

## Вариант 2

### Ключ к заданиям

## Aluminum

2.

1. For a long period it was considered to be rather expensive since its production required the use of electric power.
2. The advantages of aluminum, compared with other popular metals, are its high strength combined with lightness.
3. At the same time it has high corrosion resistance and is used in construction of buildings as bright foil for heat insulation, roofing, exterior and interior architectural ornamentation.
4. They are much more advantageous than pure substance, Aluminum alloys are much harder and stronger than pure aluminum.
5. It can be easily remelted over and over again.

## Контрольное задание № 3

### Вариант 1

#### Ключ к заданиям

2.

1. Shale and clay belong to *natural* materials.
2. *Clay and mortar* are used for fabricating bricks.
3. In *prehistoric* times bricks were made by *drying in the sun*.
4. Russia is extremely *rich* in raw materials.
5. There were *few* growing forests in Rome in prehistoric times.
6. Bricks are extremely *different* in size, colour, and texture.

3.

<p>1. Extremely strong and glass hard bricks</p> <p>2. Underburnt and highly porous bricks</p> <p>3. Clay and shale used as raw materials</p> <p>4. Bricks produced by drying in the sun</p> <p>5. Bricks made of mortar and burnt clay</p> <p>6. Few forests and little timber</p> <p>7. Many forests and much timber</p> <p>8. Polluted atmosphere and polluted soil</p> <p>9. Eco-friendly production and eco-friendly usage (eco-friendly-экологически благополучный)</p>	<p>1. Чрезвычайно прочные и твердые стеклоблоки</p> <p>2. Недожженные и высокопористые кирпичи</p> <p>3. Глина и сланец, используемые в качестве сырья</p> <p>4. Кирпичи, полученные путем сушки на солнце</p> <p>5. Кирпичи из строительного раствора и обожженной глины</p> <p>6. Мало лесов и мало древесины</p> <p>7. Много лесов и много древесины</p> <p>8. Загрязненная атмосфера и загрязненная почва</p> <p>9. Экологически чистое производство и экологически чистое использование</p>
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## Вариант 2

### Ключ к заданиям

#### Бетон

2.

1. The main property that makes concrete so popular is that it can be formed into strong monolithic slabs.
2. Concrete is produced by combining coarse and fine aggregates, Portland cement, and water.
3. The quality of concrete depends mostly on the quality of the cement used.
4. Its main disadvantage is that it has no form of its own.
5. Most common of them are iron and steel.

Приложение 2. Ключи к контрольно-оценочным средствам для промежуточной аттестации

**Вариант 1**

**Ключ к заданиям**

1.

1	2	3	4	5
b	b	a	a	b

2.

1. We build because we need shelter. We need shelter from sun, rain, wind, and snow.
2. Modern services must provide energy, water, communications, and dispose of waste.
3. Among the branches the main ones are housing construction, construction of industrial enterprises, construction of railroads, highways, subways, construction of bridges, dams, ports, canals, construction of different sporting facilities.

**Вариант 2**

**Ключ к заданиям**

1.

1	2	3	4	5
a	b	b	a	a

2.

1. Modern buildings have three major parts.
2. These are the superstructure, the substructure, and the foundation.
3. The superstructure is the above-ground part of a building; the substructure- its below- ground part.
4. As to the third part-foundation-its function is of great importance as it serves to transfer the loads a building into the upper stratum of earth- its soil.
5. It is also a well-known fact the structure of the upper stratum of the soil is of great importance for excavation.

**Вариант 3**

**Ключ к заданиям**

1.

1	2	3	4	5
b	a	a	b	a

## 2.

1. In order to have stability, buildings should have foundations.
2. We know that the function of a foundation is to transfer the loads of a building into the soil.
3. Foundations also guard buildings against sinking that may cause cracks in the walls.
4. A foundation may support different kinds of loads. Among them there are dead loads and live loads.
5. The dead load of a building includes the weights of the ceilings, the frame, the floor, roofs and the walls.



## **Лист изменений и дополнений к комплекту контрольно-оценочных средств**

Дополнения и изменения к комплекту КОС на \_\_\_\_\_ учебный год по дисциплине \_\_\_\_\_

В комплект КОС внесены следующие изменения:

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Дополнения и изменения в комплекте КОС обсуждены на заседании ЦК

\_\_\_\_\_

« \_\_\_\_ » \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_ г. (протокол № \_\_\_\_\_).

Председатель ПЦК \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_ /