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Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине

ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена

по специальности СПО

21.02.15 Открытые горные работы

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Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности *21.02.15 Открытые горные работы,* базовый уровень, программы учебной дисциплины *Иностранный язык.*

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СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

I. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств…….4	
II. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины…….……4	
III. Формы и методы оценивания ……..……..5	
IV. Контрольно-оценочные средства для текущего контроля…….5	
V. Контрольно-оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации …..13	
Приложение 1. Ключи к контрольно-оценочным средствам для текущего контроля……...16	
Приложение 2. Ключи к контрольно-оценочным средствам для промежуточной аттестации ……...19	
Лист изменений и дополнений к комплекту контрольно-оценочных средств …….21	

I. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины *Иностранный язык* студент должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС по специальности СПО *21.02.15 Открытые горные работы* следующими общими компетенциями:

ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, выбирать типовые методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 3. Принимать решения в стандартных и нестандартных ситуациях и нести за них ответственность.

ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск и использование информации, необходимой для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.

ОК 7. Брать на себя ответственность за работу членов команды (подчиненных), результат выполнения заданий.

ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

ОК 9. Ориентироваться в условиях частой смены технологий в профессиональной деятельности.

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

II. Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины

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

знания:

1. Лексический (1200 − 1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности

умеия:

1. Общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
2. Переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;
3. Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;

В результате освоения дисциплины студент должен **знать:**

III. Формы и методы оценивания

Контроль и оценка знаний, умений, а также сформированность общих компетенций осуществляются с использованием следующих форм и методов: проверка выполнения самостоятельных и контрольных работ, выполнения лексико- грамматических заданий, работы с профессионально ориентированными текстами.

IV. Контрольно-оценочные средства для текущего контроля

Раздел 1. Горное образование в России и за рубежом

Вариант 1

Задания:

1. Read the text and answer the questions:

The First Mining School in Russia

Working vocabulary:

Prospecting- разведка
to introduce -вводить, привносить
prominent- выдающийся
colliery -каменноугольная копь
open-cast mines- шахты с открытым способом добычи
to cope- справиться
to call for -требовать
establishment -основание, учреждение
concentration plant -обогатительная фабрика
processing -обработка
department- факультет
scientific research Institute of Mining - научно-исследовательский горный институт

Moscow Mining Academy was established1 in 1918. The main task of the Academy was to train mining engineers and technicians, to popularize technological achievements among miners, to work on important problems of mining and metallurgical engineering and to direct scientific research. There were three departments in the Academy: mining, geological prospecting and metallurgy. The Moscow Mining Academy introduced a new course in coal mining mechanization which provided the basis for the development of mining engineering. The two scientists A.M. Terpigorev and M.M. Protodyakonov wrote the first textbook on machinery for mining bedded deposits. Much credit for the establishment of the Moscow Mining academy and the development of cooperation

among outstanding scientists-and educators is due to Academician I.M.Gubkin, a prominent geologist and oil expert. In 1925 the Moscow Mining Academy was one of the best-known educational institutions in Russia. It had well-equipped laboratories, demonstration rooms and a library which had many volumes of Russian and foreign scientific books and journals. The Academy established close contacts with the coal and ore mining industries. The scientists carried out scientific research and worked on important mining problems. The rapid growth of the mining industry called for the training of more highly qualified specialists and the establishment of new educational institutions. New collieries and open-cast mines, concentration plants, metallurgical works and metal-working factories for processing non-ferrous and ferrous metals appeared in the country. The people took an active part in the construction of new industrial enterprises. The Academy alone could not cope with the problem of training specialists. In 1930 the Moscow Mining Academy was transformed3 into six independent institutes. Among the new colleges which grew out of the Academy's departments was the Moscow mining Institute and the Moscow Institute of Geological Prospecting. Later, the scientific research Institute of Mining appeared near Moscow.

Notes:

1.was established – была основана,
2.much credit... is due to – большая заслуга ... принадлежит
3.was transformed – была преобразована

2. Answer the questions:

1. What was the main task of the Academy?
2. What new course did the academy introduce?
3. Were there three or four departments at the academy?
4. What industries did the Academy establish contacts with?
5. Who wrote the first textbook on machinery for mining bedded deposits?
6. Why was the Academy transformed?

3. Find the equivalents of the following word combinations:

1. mining equipment	а) обогатительная фабрика
2. to carry out research	б) подготовка горных инженеров
3. new course in	в) разведка нефти
4. to direct scientific activity	г) обработка цветных металлов
5. to take an active part	д) техническое образование
6. prospecting for oil	е) новый учебный курс (по)
7. bedded deposit	ж) принимать активное участие
8. concentration plant	з) проводить исследование
9. technical education	и) направлять научную деятельность
10. the training of mining engineers	к) горное оборудование
11.processing of non- ferrous metals	л) пластовые месторождения

Вариант 2

Задания:

1. Read the text and answer the questions:

Mining Education in Great Britain

In Great Britain the students get mining education at special colleges and at mining departments of universities.

For example, the Mining Department at the University of Nottingham ranks as one of the foremost teaching and research mining schools in Great Britain. The students come to the University from all parts of the country and from abroad. The close proximity of Nottingham to mines extracting coal and different metals makes it possible for the University to keep in close touch with new achievements in mining.

The aim of training at the University is to give the student an understanding of applied science based on lectures, tutorial system,[1] laboratory work and design classes. The laboratory work trains the student in accurate recording of observations, drawing of logical conclusions and presentation of scientific reports. Besides, it gives the student an understanding of experimental methods and familiarizes him (or her) with the characteristics of engineering materials, equipment and machines.

At Nottingham there are two types of laboratories, general and Specialized. General laboratories deal with the fundamentals of engineering science and specialized ones[1] study the more specialized problems in different branches of engineering.

During the final two years of his course the student gets a comprehensive training in surveying. Practical work both in the field and in drawing classes forms an important part of this course. Besides, the students have practical work in survey camps during two weeks. The equipment available for carrying out traversing, levelling, tacheometric and astronomical surveying is of the latest design.

The practical and laboratory work throughout the three or four years of study forms a very important part of the course, so the students obtain the required standard in their laboratory course work before they graduate.

British educational system is fee-paying. The annual fee includes registration, tuition, examination, graduation and, in the case of full-time students, membership of the Union of Students.

Students from all over the world (nearly 100 countries) study at the University of Nottingham. For many years the University has had a thriving community of international students.

The University pays much attention to learning foreign languages. For individual study there is a 16-place self-access tape library[4] with a tape archive of 3,000 tapes in 30 languages. There are also 16 video work stations where the students play back video tapes or watch TV broadcasts in a variety of languages.

2. Answer the questions:

1. Where do the students get mining education in Great Britain ?

2. What makes it possible for the University of Nottingham to keep in close touch with new achievements in mining?
3. What do General laboratories deal with?
4. What do students get during the final two years of their course?
5. Students from all over the world study at the University of Nottingham? Don't they?

Раздел 2. Земная кора и полезные минералы.
Раздел 3. Горнодобывающая промышленность
Раздел 4. Методы горнодобывающей промышленности
Раздел 5. Горное дело и экология
Раздел 6. Экономика и горное дело

Задание № 1

Вариант 1
Задания:
1. Read these words:

value – ценность
fuel – топливный
heating quality of coal – свойство угля выделять тепло
hence – отсюда, следовательно
to smelt – плавить
to warm – согревать
heat – нагревать, тепло
essential part – значительная часть
to surround – окружать
to extract – извлекать
treatment – обработка, обогащение
coke - кокс
to subject – подвергать воздействию, влиянию
to distil – перегонять, подвергать
ammonical liquid – аммиачная жидкость
leaving behind – за исключением
volatile hydrocarbons – летучие углеводороды
carbon monoxide – окись углерода
to obtain – получать, достигать
to predict – предугадать, спрогнозировать
immense – огромный
consumption – потребление, расход
to yield – добывать, вырабатывать, добыча
tar – смола

2. Read the text and answer the questions:

WHAT IS COAL?

What is coal? When did man learn about its value as a fuel?

If nowadays scientists can fully answer the first question, nobody can answer the second one. We cannot say at what stage of civilization man realized the heating quality of coal.

We do not know how many years coal serves man. We know, however, that

coal forms the basis upon which the majority of human industries and hence human health, wealth and happiness.

Coal moves thousands of mighty vessels through the seas and oceans, and a hundred thousand locomotives over the iron ways of the world. Coal smelts the millions of tons of iron ore from which we make all our machinery. Coal provides the power for our factories, lights our streets and houses, warms us with its stored heat. But we need not extend the list. Coal becomes an essential part of our everyday life and surrounds us in the shape of thousands of different things.

Coal is one of the greatest sources of materials in the world, a wonderful reservoir of valuable chemicals. Which of them do we extract and in what form do we use them? This is rather a matter of choice. A ton of coal may yield large quantities of chemicals and materials, or it can give a little heat, some gas and a little tar. It depends upon the treatment to which we subject coal.

The usual treatment of coal is to distil it at a high temperature, which drives off gas, tar, and ammonical liquid, leaving behind coke. Coal-gas is a mixture of volatile hydrocarbons with some other gases such as carbon monoxide. It forms a good, convenient method of lighting and heating but it results in the wastes of the hydrocarbons. The chief use of coal-gas today is that of heating.

Today besides heating calories we obtain hundreds of the most precious products which have nothing in common with a little black piece of coal. What else can scientists obtain from this "black gold" in their laboratories?

Can we predict it? ’’Black gold"!

May we consider this a very bold comparison? People willingly pay gold for this stone in which, as we know, the energy of the sun accumulated millions of years and which is now a store of immense power in the service of man.

If we look at all the products which we obtain from coal, we realize that under no conditions can gold supply us with even a thousandth of what we get from coal.

That is why when people speak of coal as ’’black gold" they only belittle its importance. We may even put such questions as: Is there anything more precious for man than coal? Do we know enough about the wonderful properties of coal? Do we devote sufficient attention to its mining and consumption?

“The Sun Stone” so the Russian writers name coal. That is true. Sun is the source of life on our planet. The sun warms and feeds us. We must not be wasteful of our “store” of sun power – this greatest gift of nature.

3. Answer the questions:.

1. What does coal provide?
2. What is coal ?
3. What can yield a ton of coal?

Вариант 2

Задания:

1. Read the text and answer the text:

Working vocabulary:

decay- гниение, распад, разложение
weathering –выветривание
beds- пласт, слой, залегание
stratum pl (strata)- пласт, напластование, формация
irregularity- неровность, беспорядочность
uniformity –единообразие
bands –полоса
bench -терраса, уступ
shale- сланцевая глина, глинистый сланец
pyrites-серный колчедан, пирит
partings- прослойки
folding -складка
faulting -разлом
bituminous -битумный
anthracite -антрацит
to subdivide- подразделять (ся)
lignite -лигнит, бурый уголь
lithium -литий
chromium –хром
tungsten -вольфрам
coke- кокс
conversion –переработка
liquefaction -разжижение, сжижение

Coal and Its Classification

Coal is the product of vegetable matter that has been formed by the action of decay, weathering, and the effects of pressure, temperature and time millions of years ago. Although coal is not a true mineral, its formation processes are similar to those of sedimentary rocks. Structurally coal beds are geological strata characterized by the same irregularities in thickness, uniformity and continuity as other strata of sedimentary origin. Coal beds may consist of essentially uniform continuous strata or like other sedimentary deposits may be made up of different bands or benches of varying thickness. The benches may be separated by thin layers of clay, shale, pyrites or other mineral matter, commonly called partings. Like other sedimentary rocks coal beds may be structurally disturbed by folding and faulting. According to the amount of carbon coals are classified into: brown coals, bituminous coals and anthracite. Brown coals are in their turn subdivided into lignite and common brown coal. Although carbon is the most important element in coal, as many as 72 elements have been found in some coal deposits, including lithium, chromium, cobalt, nickel, tungsten and others. Coal is still of great importance for the development of modern industry. It may be used for domestic and industrial purposes. Being the main source of coke, coal is widely used in the iron and steel industry. Lignite, for example either in the raw state or in briquettes, is a source of industrial carbon and industrial gases. There is a strong

tendency now for increased research into new technologies to utilize coal. No doubt, coal will be used as a raw material for the chemical industry and petrochemical processes. All these processes involve coal conversion which includes gasification designed to produce synthetic gas from coal as the basis for hydrogen manufacture, liquid faction for making liquid fuel from coal and other processes.

2. Answer the questions:

1. What kind of product is coal?
2. May coal beds consist of essentially uniform continuous strata?
3. What are coals classified into?
4. Brown coals are in their turn subdivided into lignite and common brown coal, aren't they?
5. For what purposes may coal be used?
6. Will coal be used as a raw material for the chemical industry and petro-chemical processes?
7. What does coal conversion include?

3. Find the equivalents of the following words:

1. in its turn	а) смешиваться с другими углями
2. amount of carbon	б) быстро выветриваться
3. of improved quality	в) свою очередь
4. the most abundant variety of coal	г) содержание углерода
5. to smelt iron ore	д) высокосортный уголь
6. high-rank coal	е) широко распространенные угли
7. to weather rapidly	ж) улучшенного качества
8. to blend with other coals	з) теплотворная способность
9. heat value	е) плавить железную руду

Задание № 2

Вариант 1

Задания:

1. Read the text and answer the questions.

Coal Mining Industry in Russia

Our Land is rich in coal. People own the riches of their land and miners work for the good of the whole people. Coal miners produce much coal both to the export and to the import. But economy in our country needs still more coal for its mills, factories and railway transport. In order to produce more high-grade coal the miners apply various progressive methods of coal mining. The miners' labour

methods are productive. The coal miners work with the aid of coal cutters and coal combines. Coal cutters and cutter-loaders (combines) play a very important role in mining. They do the hard work in our mines. They make man's labour easier. The Federal and local Government display great concern for the development of the coal mining industry and for the safety of coal miners' labour. For this purpose the most famous mining engineers invent various types of devices. Face workers, coal combine operators and timber men take part in the invertors' work. They help them to develop various engines, motors, coal cutters, combines, loaders, and different types of timber and metal support. The invertors develop mighty fans for intake and return airways. In order to make the miners' labour safer, they develop various progressive methods of strata and roof control. Thus, miner's work in Russia grows safer and easier every year.

2. Answer the questions:

1. Is our country rich in coal?
2. What makes man's labour easier?
3. Are the miners' labour methods productive?
4. What types of support do the miners use?
5. Do the combines do the hard work in our mines?
6. Who invents various types of devices?
7. What do the invertors develop?
8. Who helps the invertors to develop various engines, motors, combines and loaders?
9. Do these devices play an important role in mining?

Вариант 2

Задания:

1. Read the text and answer the questions:

COAL-MINING IN ENGLAND

Hard coals are mined almost everywhere. Seams are often interbedded with dirt bands. Coal is mined from considerable depth, roof being moderate, very variable. Roof varies—good, bad and indifferent. Gas is prevalent in majority of seams, but varies considerably. There are very few naked-Hght pits. Liability to spontaneous combustion is prevalent in thick seams. Pumping demands are heavy in many districts.

Under such conditions longwall methods of working are the most suitable. In many cases longwall is the only practicable method as, for example, in thick seams liable to spontaneous combustion, in seams lying at considerable depth and in the thinner seams. The object of British mining engineers has always been to conserve their national coal resources by aiming at a maximum recovery, and longwall working has contributed to this end; about 90 per cent extraction is attained in England.

2. Answer the questions:

1. What is the difference between American and British mining conditions?
2.What is the nature of seams in the US?
3. What is the nature of seams in England?

V. Контрольно-оценочные средства для промежуточной аттестации

Вариант 1

Задания:

1. **Read the text and answer the questions:**

MINING INDUSTRY ABROAD

extract [ˈekstrækt] - добывать, извлекать; вынимать (*уголь, руду*);
generation – производство
extraction - выемка, извлечение; очистные работы;
extractive - добывающий, извлекающий
obtain - получать; достигать; добывать;

Among the foreign countries with a highly-developed economy are the USA, Japan, Great Britain, Canada, France, Italy and some other West European countries.

The United States of America is a country with large energy resources. The territory of the USA is rich in coal, natural gas, iron ores, large reserves of petroleum, uranium and other ferrous and non-ferrous metals. The country develops different branches of industry. Among them are mining, iron and steel, machine building, military and others. The coal industry plays an important part in the country's economy, its raw material base. The future of coal depends very much upon its use in electricity generation and in other fields. Most of the total annual coal production comes from the coal-fields in Pennsylvania and the northern part of West Virginia, Illinois and Kentucky and southern West Virginia. The USA mines larger portion of coal, iron ore and other ferrous and non-ferrous metals by the open-cast method.

2 Answer the questions.

1. What minerals is the USA rich in?
2. What branches of industry does the country develop?
3. Where does most of the total annual coal production come from?
4. What method does the USA use for mining?
5. What foreign countries with a highly-developed economy do you know?

Вариант 2

Задания:
1. Read the text and answer the questions.

MINING INDUSTRY

Mining refers to actual ore extraction. Broadly speaking, mining is the industrial process of removing a mineral-bearing substance from the place of its natural occurrence in the Earth's crust. The term "mining" includes the recovery of oil and gas from wells; metal, non-metallic minerals, coal, peat, and other hydrocarbons from the earth. In other words, the work done to extract mineral, or to prepare for its extraction is called mining.

The tendency in mining has been toward the increased use of mining machinery so that modern mines are characterized by tremendous capacities. This has contributed to improving working conditions and raising labour productivity.

Mining can be done either as a surface operation or it can be done by an underground method. The problem of depth also affects the mining method.

Working the deposit means the extraction of mineral. With this point in view a number of underground workings is driven in barren (waste) rock and in mineral. Mine workings vary in shape, location and function.

2. Answer the questions
1. What is mining?
2. What has contributed to the better working conditions of the miners?
3. What factors influence the choice of the mining method?
4. What does working the deposit mean?
5. How do mine workings very?

Вариант 3
Задание

1. Read the text and answer the questions:

A VISIT TO A CONCENTRATION - PLANT

A group of pupils was going to visit a concentration - plant. They were met by the chief engineer. He told them a few words about the history of the plant and its work. After the introduction made by the chief engineer, the pupils were taken over the shops. They visited a forge, a foundry and the main assembly line. In the shops they watched the processes of coal enrichment. The pupils were told about safety techniques, the aim of which is to prevent accidents. The air in the shops was purified by modern ventilators and dust-collecting apparatus.
Experimental work was conducted on a large scale; labor-saving devices were constantly being introduced.

The plant had several sanatoriums and rest homes where the workers could spend their holidays.

The pupils were much impressed by their visit to the plant and learned many interesting things about up-to-date equipment.

Questions:

1. What did the chief engineer tell the students about?
2. What did the students visit in the concentration- plant?
3. Did they watch the processes of coal enrichment?
4. How is the air purified in the shops?
5. What does the plant do for health of workers?

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

Вариант 1

Ключ к заданиям:

Первая горная школа в России

2. Ответы на вопросы:

1**.** The main task of the Academy was to train mining engineers and technicians, to popularize technological achievements among miners, to work on important problems of mining and metallurgical engineering and to direct scientific research.

2. The Moscow Mining Academy introduced a new course in coal mining mechanization which provided the basis for the development of mining engineering.

3. There were three departments in the Academy: mining, geological prospecting and metallurgy.

4. The Academy established close contacts with the coal and ore mining industries.

5. The two scientists A.M. Terpigorev and M.M. Protodyakonov wrote the first textbook on machinery for mining bedded deposits.

6. The Academy alone could not cope with the problem of training specialists.

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Вариант 2

Ключ к заданиям:

Ответы на вопросы:

1.In Great Britain students get mining education at special colleges and at mining departments of universities.

2.The close proximity of Nottingham to mines extracting coal and different metalsmakes it possible for the university to keep in close touch with new achievements in mining.

3.General laboratories deal with fundamentalsof engineering science and specialized ones study the more specialized problems in different branches of engineering.

4.During the final two years of his course the student get a comprehensive training in surveying.

5.Yes, they do.

Раздел 2. Земная кора и полезные минералы.

Раздел 3. Горнодобывающая промышленность

Раздел 4. Методы горнодобывающей промышленности

Раздел 5. Горное дело и экология

Раздел 6. Экономика и горное дело

Задание № 1

Вариант 1

Ключ к заданиям:

Что такое уголь?

Что такое уголь? Когда человек узнал о его ценности как топлива?

Если сегодня ученые могут полностью ответить на первый вопрос, то никто не может ответить и на второй. Мы не можем сказать, на каком этапе развития цивилизации человек осознал тепловое качество угля.

Мы не знаем, сколько лет уголь служит человеку. Мы знаем, однако, что уголь является основой, на которой базируется большинство отраслей человеческой промышленности и, следовательно, здоровье человека, его богатство и счастье.

Уголь перемещает тысячи могучих судов по морям и океанам, а сто тысяч локомотивов-по железным дорогам мира. Уголь плавит миллионы тонн железной руды, из которой мы делаем все наше оборудование. Уголь обеспечивает энергией наши заводы, освещает наши улицы и дома, согревает нас своим накопленным теплом. Но нам не нужно расширять этот список. Уголь становится неотъемлемой частью нашей повседневной жизни и окружает нас в виде тысяч различных вещей.

Уголь является одним из величайших источников материалов в мире, прекрасным резервуаром ценных химических веществ. Какие из них мы извлекаем и в какой форме используем? Это скорее вопрос выбора. Тонна угля может дать большое количество химических веществ и материалов, или он может дать немного тепла, немного газа и немного смолы. Это зависит от обращения, которому мы подвергаем уголь.

Обычная обработка угля заключается в его перегонке при высокой температуре, которая отгоняет газ, смолу и аммиачную жидкость, оставляя после себя Кокс. Угольный газ представляет собой смесь летучих углеводородов с некоторыми другими газами, такими как угарный газ. Он формирует хороший, удобный метод освещения и топления но он приводит к в отходах углеродов. Основное использование угольного газа сегодня-это отопление.

Сегодня, кроме калорий, мы получаем сотни самых ценных продуктов, которые не имеют ничего общего с маленьким черным кусочком угля. Что еще могут получить ученые из этого "черного золота" в своих лабораториях?

Можем ли мы предсказать это? "Черное золото"!

Можно ли считать это очень смелым сравнением? Люди охотно платят золотом за этот камень, в котором, как известно, энергия Солнца накапливалась миллионы лет и который сейчас является хранилищем огромной силы на службе у человека.

Если мы посмотрим на все продукты, которые мы получаем из угля, мы поймем, что ни при каких условиях золото не может дать нам и тысячной доли того, что мы получаем из угля.

Вот почему, когда люди говорят об угле как о "черном золоте", они только умаляют его значение. Мы можем даже поставить такие вопросы, как: есть ли что-нибудь более ценное для человека, чем уголь? Достаточно ли мы знаем о чудесных свойствах угля? Уделяем ли мы достаточное внимание его добыче и потреблению?
” Солнечный камень " так русские писатели называют уголь. Это правда. Солнце-источник жизни на НАШЕЙ ПЛАНЕТЕ. Солнце греет и кормит нас. Мы не должны расточать наш "запас" солнечной энергии-этот величайший дар природы.
3.

1**.** Coal provides the power for our factories, lights our streets and houses, warms us with its stored heat.
2. Coal is one of the greatest sources of materials in the world, a wonderful reservoir of valuable chemicals.
3. A ton of coal may yield large quantities of chemicals and materials, or it can give a little heat, some gas and a little tar.

Вариант 2

Ключ к заданиям:

2.
1. Coal is the product of vegetable matter that has been formed by the action of decay, weathering, and the effects of pressure, temperature and time millions of years ago.
2. Coal beds may consist of essentially uniform continuous strata or like other sedimentary deposits may be made up of different bands or benches of varying thickness.
3. According to the amount of carbon coals are classified into: brown coals, bituminous coals and anthracite.
4. Yes, they are.
5. It may be used for domestic and industrial purposes.
6. Coal will be used as a raw material for the chemical industry and petrochemical processes.
7. Coal conversion includes gasification designed to produce synthetic gas from coal as the basis for hydrogen manufacture, liquid faction for making liquid fuel from coal and other processes.
3.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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Задание № 2

Вариант 1

Ключ к заданиям:

Угледобывающая промышленность в России

2.

1. Our Land is rich in coal.
2. Coal cutters and cutter-loaders (combines) play a very important role in mining. They do the hard work in our mines. They make man's labour easier.
3. The miners' labour methods are productive.
4. The coal miners work with the aid of coal cutters and coal combines.
5. They do the hard work in our mines.
6. The most famous mining engineers invent various types of devices.
7. The invertors develop mighty fans for intake and return airways.
8. The Federal and local Government display great concern for the development of the coal mining industry and for the safety of coal miners' labour.
9. Yes, they do.

Вариант 2

Ключ к заданиям:

Угледобыча в Англии

2.

1. Roof varies—good, bad and indifferent.
2. Liability to spontaneous combustion is prevalent in thick seams.
3. The object of British mining engineers has always been to conserve their national coal resources by aiming at a maximum recovery.

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

Вариант 1

Ключ к заданиям:

Горная промышленность за рубежом

2.

1. The territory of the USA is rich in coal, natural gas, iron ores, large reserves of petroleum, uranium and other ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

2. The country develops different branches of industry. Among them are mining, iron and steel, machine building, military and others.
3. Most of the total annual coal production comes from the coal-fields in Pennsylvania and the northern part of West Virginia, Illinois and Kentucky and southern West Virginia.
4. The USA mines larger portion of coal, iron ore and other ferrous and non-ferrous metals by the open-cast method.

Вариант 2
Ключ к заданиям:

Горная промышленность

2.

1. Mining refers to actual ore extraction.
2. The tendency in mining has been toward the increased use of mining machinery so that modern mines are characterized by tremendous capacities. This has contributed to improving working conditions and raising labour productivity.
3. The problem of depth affects the mining method.
4. working the deposit means the extraction of minerals.
5.Mining can be done either as a surface operation or it can be done by an underground method.

Вариант 3

Ответы на вопросы:

1. He told them a few words about the history of the plant and its work.
2. They visited a forge, a foundry and the main assembly line. In the shops they watched the processes of coal enrichment.
3. Yes, they did.
4. The air in the shops was purified by modern ventilators and dust-collecting apparatus.
5. The plant had several sanatoriums and rest homes where the workers could spend their holidays.

Лист согласования

Дополнения и изменения к комплекту КОС на учебный год

Дополнения и изменения к комплекту КОС на _____ учебный год по дисциплине

_____

В комплект КОС внесены следующие изменения:

_____

_____

_____

Дополнения и изменения в комплекте КОС обсуждены на заседании ПЦК

_____

«_____» _____ 20_____г. (протокол № _____).

Председатель ПЦК _____ /_____/