

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ИРКУТСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ
«ЧЕРЕМХОВСКИЙ ГОРНОТЕХНИЧЕСКИЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ ИМ. М.И.
ЩАДОВА»**

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КОМПЛЕКТ КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по учебной дисциплине

СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

программы подготовки специалистов среднего звена

по специальности СПО

21.02.18 Обогащение полезных ископаемых

Черемхово, 2025

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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 СПО по специальности **21.02.18 Обогащение полезных ископаемых** общими компетенциями:

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

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 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.

ПК 1.5. Вести техническую и технологическую документацию.

Учебным планом 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 и грамматический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;
- лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода текстов профессиональной направленности (со словарем);
- общеупотребительные глаголы (общая и профессиональная лексика);
- правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности;
- правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;
- правила речевого этикета и социокультурные нормы общения на иностранном языке;
- формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном, межкультурном и профессиональном взаимодействии

умения:

- строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;
- взаимодействовать в коллективе, принимать участие в диалогах на общие и профессиональные темы;
- применять различные формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном, межкультурном и профессиональном взаимодействии;
- понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на общие и базовые профессиональные темы;
- понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;
- составлять простые связные сообщения на общие или профессиональные темы;
- общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;
- переводить иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности (со словарем);
- 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. Роль иностранного языка в профессиональной деятельности

Вариант №1

Задание 1

1. Read the text and look at the questions that follow it

University Offers Computer Game Course

A Scottish University has announced a world first in the field of elite academic achievement. It is offering a master's degree course in computer games software engineering.

The University of Abertay in Dundee says it could put the city at the centre of a multi-million pound industry.

Over £45bn will be spent on computer software in Europe this year, with the games market making up a substantial share.

There are only forty places on the course. The course leader, John Sutherland says he hopes that people will see that computer games are about people as well as machines.

"Students will have to learn about how people see, feel and hear to be successful in this environment" he said

"In the next five years the computer games industry will be worth more than the entire cinema industry is today."

The University will be offering a Bachelors course in the same discipline in the very near future and are in the process of building a new computer laboratory.

Computer games technology, particularly virtual applications, have other uses apart from entertainment.

Medical simulations for training surgeons and more realistic flight simulators for pilot education are just two uses for the technology.

2. Choose the right variant:

1. The university wants to teach people how to play games better.

- ☒ True
- ☐ False

2. There's a chance that the area might become very important for the computer game industry if this course goes ahead.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

3. The leader of the course hopes to expand people's understanding of what computer games are about.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

4. There is more money now in computer games than in the entire cinema industry.
- ☐ True
- ☐ False
5. Only older, more advanced students can currently take the course.
- ☐ True
- ☐ False
6. The university is undergoing expansion to allow the course to take place.
- ☐ True
- ☒ False
7. The course is specially designed for professionals such as doctors and pilots.
- ☐ True
- ☐ False

3. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. We ... (go) roller-skating last Saturday.
2. Our granny ... (bake) meat-pies every weekend.
3. We ... (write) an essay tomorrow.
4. I really ... (enjoy) the opera yesterday.
5. Where your husband ... (work) five years ago?
6. British people ... (prefer) tea to coffee.
7. Tom, you ... (meet) me at the railway station next Sunday?

Вариант № 2

1. Read the text and do the tasks

Education in Russia

Vocabulary

To guarantee – гарантировать
to incorporate – включать
pre-school – дошкольный
crèche - ясли
to regulate – регулировать
generation – поколение
lyceum – лицей
tuition – обучение
to be free of charge – быть бесплатным
fee – плата (за обучение)
grade – класс
compulsory – обязательный
primary – начальный
stage – ступень
to extend – продолжаться, распространяться

to separate – разделять
term – четверть, условие
choice – выбор
elementary – начальный
vocational – профессиональный
to enroll – зачислять
technology – техника, технология
a connect to the Internet – связь с Интернетом
remote education – дистанционное обучение
physical training – физкультура
to launch – запускать, начинать
Unified State Examination – ЕГЭ
to enact the law – учредить закон
location - местонахождение
graduate – выпускник
high school – средняя школа
entrance exam – вступительный экзамен
to undergo great changes – претерпевать большие изменения
to replace – заменять
two-tiered approach – двухрядный подход
Bachelor's degree – степень бакалавра
Master's degree – степень магистра

Citizens of Russia have the right to education which is guaranteed by the Constitution. The public educational system in this country incorporates pre-school, secondary school, specialized secondary and higher education.

Pre-school consists of kindergartens and creches. Children there learn reading, writing and arithmetic. But pre-school education isn't compulsory, children can get it at home.

Compulsory education is for children from 6(7) to 17 years of age.

The main link in the system of education is the secondary school which prepares the younger generation for life and work in modern production. There are various types of schools: general secondary schools, schools specializing in a certain subject, lyceums and so on. Tuition in most of them is free of charge, but some new types of schools are fee-paying. There have appeared many private schools in Russia. Parents pay for these schools and fees are rather high.

The term of study in a secondary school is 11 years and consists of primary, middle and upper stages. The school year extends from September 1 to the end of May and is divided into four terms. Study program in schools is fixed but in the nearest future schoolchildren or their parents will have a choice of study subjects.

Children are accepted to the first grade at the age of 6 or 7, depending on individual development of each child. Students of elementary classes are normally separated from other classes within their own floor of a school building. They are taught by a single teacher through all four elementary grades except for physical training and foreign languages.

At the middle stage of a secondary school the students learn the basic laws of nature and society at the lessons of history, algebra, literature, physics and many others. After 9th grade students have to sit for examinations. Also they have a choice between entering the 10th grade of a secondary school and enrolling in a specialized secondary or vocational school to get some profession.

Russia is on the stage of bringing new technologies in education. In almost every school there are new models of computers and almost every school has a direct connect to the Internet. The Internet gives an opportunity for remote education with the help of e-mail, special forums and teleconferences.

The Ministry of Education launched the Unified State Examination (USE) program. The set of standardized tests for high school graduates, issued uniformly throughout the country and it has replaced entrance exams to state universities. Thus, the reformers reasoned, the USE will empower talented graduates from remote locations to compete for admissions at the universities of their choice.

Higher education in Russia is undergoing great changes. Russia is in the process of migrating from its traditional education model to a modernized degree structure in a line with Bologna Process model. Russia co-signed the Bologna Declaration in 2003. Russia enacted a law that replaces the traditional five-year model of education with a two-tiered approach: a four-year Bachelor's degree followed by a two-year Master's degree.

2. Answer the questions

1. What document guarantees the right of the citizens to education in Russia?
2. What is the very early stage of schooling in this country?
3. At what age are the children accepted to the first grade?
4. What is the compulsory school leaving age in Russia?
5. Can you name the types of schools in Russia? What are they?
6. What is the school year split into?
7. What are modern schools equipped with?
8. What opportunities does the Internet give for remote education?

3. Раскройте скобки, употребив глагол в Present Simple, Past Simple или Future Simple.

1. Where she usually ... (celebrate) her birthdays?
2. ... you (have) a big family?
3. Newton ... (invent) the telescope in 1668.
4. When ... this accident (happen)?
5. I always ... (send) Christmas cards to my grandparents.
6. Nina and Nick ... (get married) in two weeks.
7. How many books they ... (bring) tomorrow?

Раздел 2. Научно-технический прогресс: открытия, которые потрясли мир

Вариант 1

1. Read the text

Key Discoveries and Innovations

Throughout history, numerous inventions and discoveries have fundamentally transformed our world. One of the most notable inventors is Thomas Edison, best known for his work on the electric light bulb. Edison's innovation revolutionized how we illuminate our lives, allowing for longer and more productive hours after sunset. His contributions extended beyond this invention; he held over 1,000 patents and significantly impacted various industries.

In the realm of physics, the theory of relativity introduced by Albert Einstein is another milestone. This groundbreaking theory reshaped our understanding of time, space, and gravity. Einstein's work has had far-reaching implications, influencing both theoretical physics and practical technologies.

Medical diagnostics have also seen monumental changes, primarily due to discoveries such as X-rays. X-rays have become an essential tool for doctors, allowing them to examine the internal structures of the body non-invasively. This advancement has drastically improved diagnostic methods, leading to better patient care and outcomes.

Finally, the introduction of computers in the 20th century paved the way for automation across various sectors. This technology has made it possible to streamline processes, increase efficiency, and enhance productivity in fields ranging from manufacturing to communications.

These discoveries—Edison's electric light bulb, Einstein's theory of relativity, X-rays in medicine, and computers—highlight the incredible impact of innovation on our daily lives and the development of modern society.

2. Multiple Choice

What discovery is related to Edison?

- a) A microscope
- b) Electric light bulb
- c) Phone number
- d) Car

Who is the inventor of the theory of relativity?

- a) Newton
- b) Max Planck
- c) Albert Einstein
- d) Isaac Newton

Which of the following discoveries has changed diagnostic methods in medicine?

- a) X-rays
- b) Antiseptics
- c) Vaccination
- d) Anesthesia

What technology made it possible to automate many processes in the 20th century?

- a) Computers
- b) Television
- c) Aeroplanes
- d) Lasers

3. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях I типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

Н-р: If it ... (rain), we ... (stay) at home.

(Если пойдет дождь, мы останемся дома.) – If it rains, we shall stay at home.

1. If he ... (practice) every day, he ... (become) a champion. (Если он будет тренироваться каждый день, он станет чемпионом.)
2. She ... (help) us if we ... (ask). (Она поможет нам, если мы попросим.)
3. If they ... (have) enough money, they ... (open) a restaurant next year. (Если у них будет достаточно денег, они откроют ресторан в следующем году.)

Вариант 2

1. Read the text

Scientific Innovations and Their Impact

The discovery of Louis Pasteur in the field of microbiology has helped save millions of lives through the development of vaccines. Pasteur's work on germ theory and the development of vaccines for rabies and anthrax laid the groundwork for modern immunology and has significantly reduced the incidence of infectious diseases.

Telegraphy, invented at the end of the 19th century, has changed the way information is transmitted over long distances. The telegraph enabled messages to be sent quickly and efficiently, connecting people and businesses across vast areas, and it played a crucial role in the rise of global communication.

The Apollo program in the field of space research allowed mankind to land on the moon for the first time in 1969. This historic achievement demonstrated human ingenuity and the possibilities of space exploration, inspiring generations to pursue scientific knowledge and exploration of the universe.

The invention of the transistor became the basis for the development of personal computers. This small but powerful electronic device revolutionized computing by

enabling the miniaturization of circuits and significantly reducing costs, leading to the era of personal computing that we know today.

These scientific advancements—Pasteur's vaccines, the telegraph, the Apollo program, and the transistor—have profoundly influenced human life, shaping our modern world in countless ways.

2. Filling in the gaps

The discovery of _____ (name of the scientist) in the field of microbiology has helped save millions of lives through the development of vaccines.

_____ (technology), invented at the end of the 19th century, has changed the way information is transmitted over long distances.

The _____ (name of the project) in the field of space research allowed mankind to land on the moon for the first time in 1969.

The invention of _____ (the name of the device) became the basis for the development of personal computers.

3. Раскройте скобки в условных предложениях I типа и поставьте глаголы в правильную форму.

H-p: If it ... (rain), we ... (stay)

at home (Если пойдет дождь, мы останемся дома.) – If it rains, we shall stay at home.

1. I ... (not talk) to you anymore if you ... (insult) me. (Я не буду с тобой больше разговаривать, если ты обидишь меня.)

2. If Bob ... (not keep) his word, Anna ... (be angry) with him. (Если Боб не сдержит слово, Анна разозлится на него.)

Раздел 3. Чемпионат профессионального мастерства.

Вариант № 1

1. Read the text

What is WorldSkills?

Our life today is based on the one cornerstone: skills. Skills shape people and their societies. Plumbers, electricians, machinists, mechanics, cooks, computer technicians, welders, designers, and many other necessary skilled professionals constantly improve our world with the power of skills. In 1950 when skilled labour collaboration and innovation we needed more than ever – the first WorldSkills competition was hosted in Spain. Today, over 70 member countries and regions participate in the biggest vocational education and skills excellence event in the world. The WorldSkills Competition truly reflects the global industry. Tens of thousands of young students and professionals have participated over the years.

The WorldSkills Foundation contributes by connecting Champions, Experts and partners with projects and initiatives that improve lives and to build innovative and

sustainable activities around the world. WorldSkills is not just a competition though, it is a movement. By working in the six main areas Promoting Skills, Career Building, Skills Competition, Education and Training, International Cooperation and Development, and Research – WorldSkills is the global hub for skills excellence and development with ongoing activities nationally and globally.

WorldSkills raises the profile and recognition of skilled people, and shows how important skills are in achieving economic growth and personal success. WorldSkills: the global hub for skills excellence and development.

2. Answer the questions:

What is the primary goal of professional skills championships?

- a) To promote leisure activities
- b) To enhance cultural understanding
- c) To showcase and improve vocational skills
- d) To organize competitive sports events

Which of the following is a common category in professional skills championships?

- a) Graphic Design
- b) Basketball
- c) Musical Performance
- d) Cooking

In which country did the WorldSkills competition originate?

- a) United States
- b) Germany
- c) France
- d) Japan

What is one benefit of participating in a professional skills championship?

- a) Increased social media following
- b) Networking opportunities with industry professionals
- c) Free merchandise
- d) Guaranteed employment

Вариант № 2

1. Read the text

What is WorldSkills?

Our life today is based on the one cornerstone: skills. Skills shape people and their societies. Plumbers, electricians, machinists, mechanics, cooks, computer technicians, welders, designers, and many other necessary skilled professionals constantly improve our world with the power of skills. In 1950 when skilled labour collaboration and innovation we needed more than ever – the first WorldSkills competition was hosted in Spain. Today, over 70 member countries and regions participate in the biggest vocational education and skills excellence event in the

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WorldSkills raises the profile and recognition of skilled people, and shows how important skills are in achieving economic growth and personal success. WorldSkills: the global hub for skills excellence and development.

2. Fill in the gaps

The _____ (name of the organization) is responsible for organizing the WorldSkills competition worldwide.

Competitors in the championship are often referred to as _____ (term used to describe skilled participants).

The competition includes various _____ (type of tasks), which test candidates' practical skills.

Winning a medal at the professional skills championship can enhance a competitor's _____ (a term used to refer to a person's prospects in their career).

Раздел 4. Профессиональное содержание.

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 -обогажительная 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 ones¹ 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 library⁴ 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 5. Земная кора и полезные минералы.

Чтение профориентированных текстов

Раздел 6. Горнодобывающая промышленность

Чтение и работа с текстом, выполнение упражнений

Раздел 7. Методы горнодобывающей промышленности

Изучение лексических единиц и речевых образцов по теме

Раздел 8. Горное дело и экология:

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 fraction 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?

5. КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ КОНТРОЛЯ КАЧЕСТВА ЗНАНИЙ

Тестовые задания для контроля качества знаний

Вариант №1

Фамилия, имя обучающегося _____

Группа _____

Учебная дисциплина: Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

При выполнении теста необходимо внимательно прочитать вопросы, выбрать и записать правильные ответы в бланк ответов.

1. What is beneficiation?

- a) The process of extracting minerals from ore
- b) The process of upgrading ores to improve their economic value
- c) The method of transporting ores to processing plants
- d) The final step of mining

2. Which of the following is NOT a method of ore beneficiation?

- a) Gravity separation
- b) Magnetic separation
- c) Filtration
- d) Flotation

3. What is the primary goal of mineral processing?

- a) To generate waste products
- b) To preserve the environment
- c) To increase the concentration of valuable minerals
- d) To reduce production costs

4. What is the role of a jig in mineral processing?

- a) Crushing and grinding
- b) Separating minerals based on density
- c) Filtration of liquids
- d) Smelting metals

5. In flotation, what is the purpose of adding collectors?

- a) To increase the water content
- b) To enhance mineral separation
- c) To stabilize froth
- d) To reduce energy consumption

6. Which term describes the removal of impurities from raw materials?

- a) Crushing
- b) Concentration
- c) Purification

d) Transportation

7. What is tailings in mineral processing?

- a) The waste material left after ore has been processed
- b) The final product of ore processing
- c) A type of mineral
- d) A processing technique

8. Which of the following is a common challenge in mineral processing?

- a) High recovery rates
- b) Environmental impact
- c) Low mineral prices
- d) Abundant resources

9. What is the main purpose of grinding in mineral processing?

- a) To separate minerals
- b) To reduce particle size for liberation
- c) To increase density
- d) To prepare for flotation

10. Which piece of equipment is used for gravity concentration?

- a) Hammer mill
- b) Vibrating screen
- c) Spiral classifier
- d) Ball mill

Бланк ответов

Номер задания	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Номер ответов										

Количество баллов _____ **Оценка** _____

Вариант №2

Фамилия, имя обучающегося _____

Группа _____

Учебная дисциплина: Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

При выполнении теста необходимо внимательно прочитать вопросы, выбрать и записать правильные ответы в бланк ответов.

1. What does the term "liberation" refer to in mineral processing?

- a) The release of minerals from the surrounding matrix
- b) The separation of waste materials
- c) The recovery of metals
- d) The concentration of minerals

2. What type of separator uses magnetic forces to separate minerals?

- a) Hydrocyclone
- b) Flotation cell
- c) Magnetic separator
- d) Jigging machine

3. Which of the following is an example of a physical separation method?

- a) Chemical leaching
- b) Smelting
- c) Gravity separation
- d) Bioleaching

4. In which stage of mineral processing is the ore crushed?

- a) Concentration
- b) Grinding
- c) Liberation
- d) Crushing

5. What chemical reagent is often used in flotation to create froth?

- a) Acid
- b) Alkali
- c) Surfactant
- d) Solvent

6. Which of the following is typically a by-product of mineral processing?

- a) Concentrate
- b) Ore
- c) Tailings
- d) Residue

7. What is the main advantage of using a flotation process?

- a) Low cost
- b) High selectivity for minerals
- c) Simplicity of operation
- d) Efficient crushing

8. Which parameter is essential to monitor during the beneficiation process?

- a) Temperature
- b) Granulometry
- c) Color
- d) Weight

9. What is one of the main environmental concerns associated with mineral processing?

- a) Noise pollution
- b) Water usage
- c) Air quality
- d) Energy consumption

10. What does a hydrocyclone do in mineral processing?

- a) Separates particles based on size and density
- b) Crushes ore to a smaller size
- c) Produces froth for flotation

d) Collects tailings

Бланк ответов

Номер задания	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Номер ответов										

Количество баллов _____ **Оценка** _____

Критерии оценивания результатов контроля качества знаний: за каждое правильно выполненное задание обучающийся получает 1 балл, максимальное количество баллов 10.

Процент результативности (правильных ответов)	Отметка
85-100%	5 (отлично)
75-84%	4 (хорошо)
65-74%	3 (удовлетворительно)
менее 50%	2 (неудовлетворительно)

6. 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. Read the text and answer the questions:

MINING INDUSTRY ABROAD

extract ['ekstrækt] - 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

Инструкция для обучающихся:

Прочитайте текст, переведите со словарем, ответьте на вопросы

Задания

1. Read the text and answer the questions.

MINING INDUSTRY-1

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 vary?

Вариант 3

Инструкция для обучающихся:

Прочитайте текст, переведите со словарем, ответьте на вопросы

Задания

1. Read the text and answer the questions.

MINING INDUSTRY-2

Among the key sectors of the national economy special attention is paid to fuel and energy resources. Russia is rich in large and often unique deposits of mineral resources such as coal, oil, gas, ferrous and non-ferrous metals. In fact, the country depends on its own fuel and energy resources to develop its national economy.

The objective of new economic development plans is to ensure the growth of the country's energy potential mainly on the basis of nuclear power and coal. Coal continues to play an important part in supplying the country with fuel and electric power, especially in the eastern areas where there are large fuel and energy complexes.

New economic development plans provide for the extensive development of the extractive industries in the eastern regions of the country. Large mining enterprises are constructed in Eastern Siberia and the Far East. At the same time the retooling and modernization of the collieries in the old coal-mining areas and firstly in Kuznetsk basins continue.

2. Answer the questions

1. What are the key sectors of the national economy?
2. What is Russia rich in?
3. What plays an important part in supplying the country with fuel and electric power?
4. What do new economic development plans provide?

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

Раздел 1. Роль иностранного языка в профессиональной деятельности

Вариант № 1

Ключ к заданиям:

Задание № 1

- Question 1: False.
Question 2: True.
Question 3: True.
Question 4: False.
Question 5: True.
Question 6: True.
Question 7: False.

Задание № 2

1.went 2. bakes 3. will write 4. Enjoyed 5.did....work 6.prefer 7.will...meet

Вариант № 2

Ключ к заданиям:

Задание № 1

Citizens of Russia have the right to education, which is guaranteed by the Constitution.

The public educational system in this country incorporates pre-school.

Children are accepted to the first grade at the age of 6 or 7, depending on individual development of each child.

Compulsory education is for children from 6(7) to 17 years of age.

There are various types of schools: general secondary schools, schools specializing in a certain subject, lyceums and so on.

The school year extends from September 1 to the end of May and is divided into four terms.

In almost every school there are new models of computers and almost every school has a direct connect to the Internet.

The Internet gives an opportunity for remote education with the help of e-mail, special forums and teleconferences.

Задание № 2

1. Does...celebrate 2.do...have 3.invented 4.did...happen 5. Send 6. Will get 7. Will...bring.

Раздел 2 Научно-технический прогресс: открытия, которые потрясли мир.

Вариант №1

Задание №1

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. a

Задание №2

1. ... practices; will become
2. ... will help; ask
3. ... have; will open

Вариант №2

Задание №1

1. Louis Pasteur
2. Telephony
3. Apollonian
4. Personal computer

Задание №2

1. ... will not talk; insult
2. ... does not keep; will be

Раздел 3. Чемпионат профессионального мастерства.

Вариант №1:

1. С
2. А
3. В
4. В

Вариант №2

3. WorldSkills
4. Competitors
5. Challenges
6. Career prospects

Раздел 4. Профессиональное содержание.

ЗАДАНИЕ №1

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.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
к	з	е	и	ж	в	л	а	д	б	г

Раздел 5. Земная кора и полезные минералы.

Раздел 6. Горнодобывающая промышленность

Раздел 7. Методы горнодобывающей промышленности

Раздел 8. Горное дело и экология:

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.

Asked

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:

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 fraction for making liquid fuel from coal and other processes.
- 3.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
в	г	ж	е	и	д	б	а	з

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 inventors 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 контроля качества знаний

Вариант 1

1. B
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. B
6. C
7. A
8. B
9. B
10. C

Вариант 2

1. A
2. C
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. B
9. B
10. A

Приложение 3. 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 -1

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

Ключ к заданиям:

Горная промышленность -2

2.

1. Among the key sectors of the national economy special attention is paid to fuel and energy resources.
2. Russia is rich in large and often unique deposits of mineral resources such as coal, oil, gas, ferrous and non-ferrous metals.
3. Coal continues to play an important part in supplying the country with fuel and electric power.
4. New economic development plans provide for the extensive development of the extractive industries in the eastern regions of the country.

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:

Дополнения и изменения в комплекте КОС обсуждены на заседании
ПЦК _____

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

Председатель ПЦК _____ / _____ /