Департамент внутренней и кадровой политики
Областное государственное автономное образовательное
профессиональное учреждение
«Белгородский индустриальный колледж»

КОМПЛЕКТ КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

ОГСЭ. 03 Иностранный язык

по специальности
15.02.09 Аддитивные технологии

Белгород 2020 г.

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине ОГСЭ. 03 Иностранный язык разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта по специальности среднего профессионального образования (далее - СПО) 15.02.09 Аддитивные технологии, утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации № 1506 от 22 декабря 2015 г.

Рассмотрено цикловой комиссией Протокол заседания № 1 от « 31 » августа 2020 г. Председатель цикловой комиссии _____/_____	Согласовано Зам.директора по УМР _____/Е.Е.Бакалова « 31 » августа 2020 г.	Утверждаю Зам.директора по УР _____ /Выручаева Н.В. « 31 » августа 2020 г.

Рассмотрено
цикловой комиссией
Протокол заседания № 1
от « 31 » августа 2021 г.
Председатель цикловой комиссии
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Рассмотрено
цикловой комиссией
Протокол заседания № 1
от « 31 » августа 2022 г.
Председатель цикловой комиссии
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Рассмотрено
цикловой комиссией
Протокол заседания № 1
от « 31 » августа 2023 г.
Председатель цикловой комиссии
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1. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

Контрольно-оценочные средства (КОС) предназначены для контроля и оценки образовательных достижений обучающихся, освоивших программу учебной дисциплины **ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык».**

1.1. Система контроля и оценки освоения программы учебной дисциплины.

В соответствии с рабочим учебным планом по специальности СПО **15.02.09 Аддитивные технологии** формой промежуточной аттестации по учебной дисциплине является дифференцированный зачет.

1.2. Требования к результатам освоения учебной дисциплины

В результате изучения иностранного языка студент должен **уметь:**

У1 - вести диалог (диалог–расспрос, диалог–обмен мнениями/суждениями, диалог–побуждение к действию, этикетный диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, используя аргументацию, эмоционально-оценочные средства.

У2 - рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных/прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения.

У3 - создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуроведческой информации; заполнять различные виды анкет, сообщать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка.

У4 - самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной задачи.

У5 - понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения;

У6 - понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию, оценивать важность/новизну информации, определять свое отношение к ней.

У7 - описывать явления, события, излагать факты в письме личного и делового характера; переводить со словарем иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности.

Студент должен **знать:**

З1 - лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности;

З2 - лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения;

ЗЗ - тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения.

Студент должен овладеть **общими и профессиональными компетенциями:**

ОК4. 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.

ПК 1.1. Применять средства бесконтактной оцифровки для целей компьютерного проектирования, входного и выходного контроля.

ПК 1.2. Создавать и корректировать средствами компьютерного проектирования цифровые трехмерные модели изделий.

ПК 2.1. Организовывать и вести технологический процесс на установках для аддитивного производства.

ПК 2.2. Контролировать правильность функционирования установки, регулировать ее элементы, корректировать программируемые параметры.

ПК 2.3. Проводить доводку и финишную обработку изделий, созданных на установках для аддитивного производства.

ПК 2.4. Подбирать параметры аддитивного технологического процесса и разрабатывать оптимальные режимы производства изделий на основе технического задания (компьютерной/цифровой модели).

ПК 3.1. Диагностировать неисправности установок для аддитивного производства.

ПК 3.2. Организовывать и осуществлять техническое обслуживание и текущий ремонт механических элементов установок для аддитивного производства.

ПК 3.3. Заменять неисправные электронные, электронно-оптические, оптические и прочие функциональные элементы установок для аддитивного производства и проводить их регулировку.

2. Результаты освоения дисциплины, подлежащие проверке

2.1. В результате аттестации по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка следующих умений и знаний:

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Основные показатели оценки результатов	Форма контроля и оценивания
Уметь:		
У1. Вести диалог (диалог–расспрос, диалог–обмен мнениями/суждениями, диалог–побуждение к действию, этикетный диалог и их комбинации) в ситуациях официального и неофициального общения в бытовой, социокультурной и учебно-трудовой сферах, используя аргументацию, эмоционально-оценочные средства.	Драматизация диалогов в рамках изученной темы.	УО
У2. Рассказывать, рассуждать в связи с изученной тематикой, проблематикой прочитанных/прослушанных текстов; описывать события, излагать факты, делать сообщения.	Составление монологов и сообщений.	УО ПО
У3. Создавать словесный социокультурный портрет своей страны и страны/стран изучаемого языка на основе разнообразной страноведческой и культуроведческой информации; заполнять различные виды анкет, сообщать сведения о себе в форме, принятой в стране/странах изучаемого языка.	Составление презентаций, сообщений. Выполнение самостоятельной работы по заполнению анкеты и написанию личного письма.	УО ПО СР
У4. Самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас; читать аутентичные тексты разных стилей (публицистические, художественные, научно-популярные и технические), используя основные виды чтения (ознакомительное, изучающее, просмотровое/поисковое) в зависимости от коммуникативной	Пользование словарями, работа в Интернете при чтении и переводе текстов разных стилей.	УО ПО СР

задачи.		
У5. Понимать относительно полно (общий смысл) высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке в различных ситуациях общения.	Ответы на вопросы по прочитанным текстам.	УО
У6. Понимать основное содержание аутентичных аудио- или видеотекстов познавательного характера на темы, предлагаемые в рамках курса, выборочно извлекать из них необходимую информацию, оценивать важность/новизну информации, определять свое отношение к ней.	Выражение своего мнения и отношения к прочитанным и прослушанным текстам с использованием разговорных клише.	УО
У7. Читать и переводить со словарем тексты профессиональной направленности	Письменный перевод текстов по изучаемым темам.	ПО
Знать:		
З1 - лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.	Выполнение самостоятельных и контрольных работ.	ПО КР
З2 - лингвострановедческую, страноведческую и социокультурную информацию, расширенную за счет новой тематики и проблематики речевого общения.	Выполнение тестовых заданий, сообщений по теме, драматизация диалогов.	ПО УО СР
З3 - тексты, построенные на языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения.	Выполнение самостоятельных и контрольных работ.	КР ТЗ СР

Условные обозначения

УО – устный ответ; **СР** –самостоятельная работа; **КР** – контрольная работа; **ТЗ** – тестовые задания; **ПК** – проверка конспектов **ПО –** письменный опрос

3. Оценка освоения учебной дисциплины
3.1. Формы и методы оценивания

Предметом оценки служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС по дисциплине **ОГСЭ. 03 Иностранный язык**, направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций.

№	Тип (вид) задания	Проверяемые знания и умения	Критерии оценки
1.	Контрольная (самостоятельная работа)	Знание лексического и грамматического материала по пройденной теме	Контрольная (самостоятельная работа) состоит из 3-х заданий «5»- 3 правильных ответа «4» - 2 правильных ответа «3» - 1 правильный ответ «2» - ни одного правильного ответа
2.	Устные ответы	Знание лексического и грамматического материала по пройденной теме	Устные ответы предполагают конкретный ответ на соответствующий вопрос
3.	Тесты	Знание материала по пройденной теме	«5» - 86% -100% правильных ответов «4»- 70% - 85% правильных ответов «3»- 51 % -75% правильных ответов «2» - 50% и менее правильных ответов
4.	Проверка конспектов, творческих работ, презентаций	Умение составлять конспект. Знание правил оформления творческих работ, презентаций.	Соответствие содержания работы заявленной теме, правилам оформления

3.2. Типовые задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины

3.2.1. Типовые задания для оценки знаний/умений (текущий контроль)

1. Работа в парах. Разыграйте диалог по выбранной теме.

A: Excuse me, you must be Tom.
B: Sorry?
A: You are Tom, aren't you? You've just come from London, haven't you?
B: Yes, that's right. I'm Tom Anderson.
A: Good, and I'm Ted Royal.
B: How do you do.
A: How do you do. That's Mrs Royal and our son. Liz, Allan, come and say hello to Tom.
C: Hello, Tom, did you have a good flight?
B: Oh, yes, very nice, thank you. Hello, Allan.
D: Hello.
A: Come on, Tom, we've got the car outside. Liz, did you find a baggage trolley for Tom?
C: I'm afraid, I didn't. I couldn't find one anywhere.
A: Never mind, give me one of your bags, Tom.
B: Oh, thank you Mr Royal.
A: By the way, I hope you don't mind me calling you Tom?
B: No, of course not.
C: And Ted, don't you think it would be better if Tom called us by our first names?
A: Yes, of course."Mr Royal" makes me feel like a grandfather.

2. Состаьте сообщение/монолог/презентацию по выбранной теме.

GREAT BRITAIN

The official name of the country we usually call England is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The U K is situated on the group of islands lying to the west of the continent of Europe. The UK consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. The total land area of the United Kingdom is 244,000 square kilometres. The population of the country according to the 2011 census is about 63,182,000. The mountains are in the west and the north of the country. There are lowlands in the south and the east. Great Britain officially includes England, Scotland and Wales.

The western coast of Great Britain is washed by the Atlantic Ocean and the Irish Sea. The eastern coast is washed by the waters of the North Sea. The English Channel, which is 32 kilometres wide, separates the south-east of Great Britain from France the

narrower part of which is called the Strait of Dover. So Great Britain is surrounded by water. Not far from the British Isles there is warm Gulf Stream. So, the climate in Great Britain is generally mild, humid and temperate due to the influence of the Gulf Stream. This humid and mild climate is good for plants. The trees and flowers begin to blossom early in spring. In January average temperature is from 3 to 7 degrees below zero and in July it is from 16-17 degrees above zero.

British people say: "Other countries have a climate, in England we have weather." The weather in Britain changes very quickly. One day may be fine and the next day may be wet. The morning may be warm and the evening may be cool. The English also say that they have three variants of weather: when it rains in the morning, when it rains in the afternoon or when it rains all day long. Every daily paper publishes a weather forecast. Both the radio and television give the weather forecast several times each day.

There are many rivers in Great Britain but they are not long. The longest of them is the Thames, which is a little over 200 miles. Britain's principal ports are London, Liverpool, Manchester, Hull, Glasgow.

The capital city of England is London. The capital city of Scotland is Edinburgh. The capital city of Wales is Cardiff. Belfast is the capital of Northern Ireland.

The national emblem of England is a red rose. The national emblem of Scotland is a thistle. The national emblem of Wales of is a daffodil. The national emblem of Northern Ireland is a shamrock.

Great Britain is not rich in mineral resources, except coal, mined mostly in Wales. But it is a highly developed country.

The UK is the parliamentary monarchy. Legislative power belongs to her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, and the Parliament, which consists of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Officially the Head of the State is the Queen.

3. Самостоятельно заполните анкету/ напишите письмо другу.

Specimen of a CV

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Ivan Ivanov
198, Zelenaya Street, apt. 85
St Petersburg, 191194, Russia
Phone: +7 812 273 10 50
Date of Birth: 25.08.1972
Marital Status: married

OBJECTIVE

Obtain employment in the field of public relations that will allow me to use my ability to work with people and take advantage of my knowledge of English.

EDUCATION

St.Petersburg State University

1988-1995 Diploma in English and French. Qualified as English interpreter.

WORK

Assistant, Interpreter of Director General

EXPERIENCE

Insurance Co.Rodina Ros.

April 1995-till now

Duties: schedules of meetings, appointments and recording of the personnel, interpreting and translation of documents.

January - March 1993

Personal assistant and secretary to Mr. Ron Black at the office of Operation Carelift. Mr. Black, a former member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives supervised the activities of this NGO in distributing humanitarian assistance in St. Petersburg. Duties: interviewing and screening Russian organization which applied for humanitarian assistance, arranging and supervising of deliveries of children's shoes and boots in St.Petersburg, scheduling of the drivers and Russian personnel.

LANGUAGES

ENGLISH Fluent reading, writing and speaking ability. Qualified as interpreter and translator. FRENCH Good reading and translating ability. GERMAN Rudimentary conversation German acquired during several visits to Germany.

OTHER SKILLS HOBBIES & ACTIVITIES

Computers, Microsoft Word and Excel Typing, fax, Xerox. Theatre, music, tourism, tennis.

REFERENCES

Mrs. Elena Sidorova, Assosiate Mr.Homer Green, Manager

professor St.Petersburg, Anglo-American School

State University 11, US Consulat General

Universitetskaya Nab. St.Petersburg

St.Petersburg Phone: +7 812 325 63 00

Phone: +7 812 298 90 00

4. Прочитайте и переведите текст по профилю специальности с использованием словаря, выполните лексические и грамматические задания, используйте дополнительный материал.

CURRENT 3D PRINTING TECHNOLOGIES

The starting point for any 3D printing process is a 3D digital model, which can be created using a variety of 3D software programs in industry this is 3D CAD, for Makers and Consumers there are simpler, more accessible programs available — or

scanned with a 3D scanner. The model is then sliced into layers, thereby converting the design into a file readable by the 3D printer. The material processed by the 3D printer is then layered according to the design and the process. As stated, there are a number of different types of 3D printing technologies, which process different materials in different ways to create the final object. Functional plastics, metals, ceramics and sand are, now, all routinely used for industrial prototyping and production applications.

The different types of 3D printers each employ a different technology that processes different materials in different ways. It is important to understand that one of the most basic limitations of 3D printing — in terms of materials and applications — is that there is no one solution fits all. For example some 3D printers process powdered materials (nylon, plastic, ceramic, metal), which utilize a light/heat source to sinter/melt/fuse layers of the powder together in the defined shape. Others process polymer resin materials and again utilize a light/laser to solidify the resin in ultra thin layers.

Jetting of fine droplets is another 3D printing process, reminiscent of 2D inkjet printing, but with superior materials to ink and a binder to fix the layers. Perhaps the most common and easily recognized process is deposition, and this is the process employed by the majority of entry-level 3D printers. This process extrudes plastics, commonly PLA or ABS, Start with a 3D CAD file either by creating the 3D model or scanned with a 3D scanner.

Various steps involved in 3D printing technology:

1.Glass piece – This is needed for the heat bed. We don‘t usually ship this with our kit.

2. Power supply – You will need a 12 V power supply. This manual has full instructions on wiring a standard 12 v power supply to the printer

3. Filament – For ideal printing experience, you will need good quality filament poly carbon.

Pontefract Software

To compile and upload firmware to your arduino-based electronics, you use the arduino IDE that you can download from the arduino website, By this software we can control the printer.

Working procedure

1. First we have to design in Auto-CAD or any designing softwares.
2. After designing save the file name as .stl .
3. By using slicer software we have to convert .stl file to g-code file.
4. Now open pronterface software
5. Select the port and speed and click on connect button.
6. Now printer is online we see the display which can seen.
7. Now set the Extrusion Temperature will be 210c for ABS or 160c for PLA (Do not go above 225c)

8. Check the printer it is in good condition or not.
9. Then upload g-code file in pronterface software
10. Then click on print option
11. The 3d printer starts printing 3d object.

Maintenance of 3d Printer

1. Smooth rods should be oiled regularly with machine oil.
2. From time to time ensure that connections are firm and the nuts and bolts are not loose.
3. Ensure the printer is on a solid surface.

Applications

Industrial Design
Automotive and Aviation Industries
Architecture
Food processing
Medical Industry
Complex Structure

Advantages

Create anything with great geometrical complexity.
Ability to personalize every product with individual customer needs.
Produce products which involve great level of complexity that simply could not be produced physically in any other way. Additive manufacturing can eliminate the need for tool production and therefore reduce the costs, lead time and labour associated with it. 3D printing is an energy efficient technology.

Disadvantages

Since the technology is new, limited materials are available for printing.
Consumes more time for less complicated pats.
Size of printable object is limited by the movement of extruder.
In additive manufacturing previous layer has to harden before creating next layer.
Curved geometry will not be much accurate while printing.

Answer the questions:

1. What is the starting point for any 3D printing process?
2. What steps are involved in 3D printing technology?
3. What is working procedure?
4. What are advantages and disadvantages?

Put the verbs in brackets into the Present Continuous Passive.

1. The letter _____ (write) now.
2. The oranges _____ (buy) now.
3. Sandwiches _____ (make) now.

4. The newspaper _____ (not/read) at the moment.
5. The song _____ (not/sing) now.
6. _____the candles _____ (light) now?
7. What lecture _____ (give) now?
8. Whose report _____ (listen) to at the moment?
9. _____ the news _____ (report) at the moment?
10. _____the interview_____ (give) now?

Complete the answers to the questions using the Past Continuous Passive.

1. Did she return you the CD yesterday? – No, it _____ (listen) to.
2. Why didn't you put that black shirt on? – It _____ (wash).
3. Why didn't he hear the doorbell? – The carpet _____ (vacuum).
4. Did the teacher check your test yesterday? – No, it _____ (check).
5. Did they find a solution to that problem? – No, it _____ (discuss).
6. Why didn't you try the cake? – It _____ (bake).
7. Could he take the documents yesterday? – No, they_____ (type).

5. Ответьте на вопросы к тексту.

WHAT IS ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING?

The manufacturing process used in engineering industries basically performs to change the physical properties of the job and change the physical parameters of the job by producing the desired accuracy and surface. Based on the nature of work involved these processes are divided as casting processes, forming processes, joining processes, machining processes and surface finishing processes. Depending upon the flexibility of machining the job, the manufacturing methods can be classified as

- Additive manufacturing
- Subtractive manufacturing

Additive manufacturing (AM) is a process that involves production of parts using computer-aided design files (CAD) through successive additions of layers. There are different ways that the additive manufacturing process is carried out, and an increasingly popular method is 3D printing. Another method includes melting successive layers of materials to create a product. The main benefit of additive

manufacturing is that it can create geometrically complex shapes without wasting excess material. Another benefit of the process is that it does not require many tools and is a very cost effective process of manufacturing.

This type of manufacturing is energy efficient as well as environmentally friendly. The materials that are used, especially in 3D printing, end up creating lightweight designs of certain end products. Using additive manufacturing, there is a reduction in physical tools and increased emphasis on spatial design programs that allow engineers more freedom in ideas to design and create certain products without the restraints of traditional machining. There is also the benefit of a reduction in separate parts of a whole product. The technique can even go as far as personalizing certain items for individuals, such as medical devices or clothing.

In additive manufacturing, a computer program is used to create a 3D model of an item, and then separate the image into thin layers. The models can be based on previous items or products that were actually physically sliced to examine the inner workings and fine details. This process allows the computer program to replicate those details and even manipulate them for improvement. By manipulating the details, this additive manufacturing technique allows for the creation of smoothly running items, synchronized parts, and better functioning. Its cost effectiveness also makes this kind of manufacturing beneficial for creating prototypes of certain items.

One of the most famous examples of a 3D printing product is a lightweight, hybrid car made in the United States in 2010 with the collaboration of several manufacturing and engineering groups. The body of the small car, as well as the glass and panels that are part of it, were all created using additive manufacturing. Fused deposition modeling (FDM) was used as its printing method by the company that produced it. Its lightweight design makes the car efficient in gas use. As an example of how fuel efficient the tiny car is, it only costs two cents for every mile traveled.

Subtractive manufacturing technique defined as the process of removing the material in small amounts from a solid material by involving various machining processes like drilling, milling, turning, cutting, etc. Subtractive manufacturing technologies are generally performed on selected machines where the excess material is removed from the raw material in small amounts, thus obtaining the final finished object. Subtractive manufacturing technologies are done on machines which are operated manually (drilling, milling, etc) and some are of the computer controlled (CNC machines).

Answer the questions:

1. What is additive manufacturing?
2. What are its benefits?
3. What is subtractive manufacturing?
4. What is its main principle?

6. Прочитайте/прослушайте текст и выразите свое отношение к нему с использованием клише.

The text is about …
It covers the problem …
The benefits of additive manufacturing are ….
The additive manufacturing is preferable because ….
I think …
It seems to me …
In my opinion …
I disagree that …

THE BENEFITS OF ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING

Since its inception in the 1980s, additive manufacturing has greatly transformed the word of manufacturing. AM has the potential to vastly accelerate innovation, compress supply chains, minimize materials and energy usage, and reduce waste. Let's list some benefits of AM technology:

Lower energy consumption. AM saves energy by eliminating production steps, using less material, enabling reuse of by-products, and producing lighter products.

Less waste. Building objects up layer by layer, instead of traditional machining processes that cut away material can reduce material needs and costs by up to 90% . Additionally, AM reduces waste by lowering human error in production.

Reduced time to market. Items can be fabricated as soon as the 3-D digital description of the part has been created, eliminating the need for expensive and time-consuming part tooling and prototype fabrication.

Innovation. AM enables designs with novel geometries that would be difficult or impossible to achieve using CM processes, which can improve a component's engineering performance.

Part consolidation. The ability to design products with fewer, more complex parts, rather than a large number of simpler parts – is the most important of these benefits. Reducing the number of parts in an assembly immediately cuts the overhead associated with documentation and production planning and control. Also, fewer parts mean less time and labor is required for assembling the product, again contributing to a reduction in overall manufacturing costs.

Greener manufacturing. Additive manufacturing also has environmental benefits. To begin with, whereas additive manufacturing depends on electricity, a fairly small amount is needed for the production of parts. Likewise, there's little waste in light of the fact that only the necessary material are utilized and the plastics can be recycled. Moreover, in the case of 3D faxing, there's considerably less trucking of parts. This

technology also plays an integral role in the light-weighting of aircraft and vehicles, which is essential for reducing dangerous fuel emissions.

Actually, parts made using additive manufacturing technology allow manufacturing engineers to create solid components with a semi-hollow honeycomb interior. The components have as much strength to weight ratio as solid parts, but they are up to 65% lighter when compared to conventional, subtractive manufacturing techniques, which significantly affects the final product's fuel costs.

Avoiding mass production. For many years, additive manufacturing has been used to instantly generate prototypes, without the need to frequently order factory-built models. Today, additive manufacturing technology is so advanced that it can be used to make finished products. This way, you don't have to mass-produce a product, which makes it a cost-efficient venture.

Why additive manufacturing?

Additive manufacturing technology has new opportunities for the economy and society which facilitate the production of strong light-weight products for the aerospace industry and it allows designs that were not possible with previous manufacturing techniques.

Additive manufacturing technology is majorly preferable because it is the manufacturing process which does not involve the use of moulds or extra tooling agents to create different products. Whereas with the utilisation of typical traditional manufacturing techniques, such as casting or moulding, to create a new product, the manufacturers has to create a mould with the template of the product first. So additive manufacturing does not require different moulds for different products with which the manufacturers find a unique capability to utilize varying designs on the same additive manufacturing machine by designing them in the selected CAD software's. With effect to this the additive manufacturing technologies could change the paradigm for manufacturing, moving away from mass production in factories and high costs.

8. Составьте тематический словарь к тексту.

CURRENT 3D PRINTING TECHNOLOGIES

The starting point for any 3D printing process is a 3D digital model, which can be created using a variety of 3D software programs in industry this is 3D CAD, for Makers and Consumers there are simpler, more accessible programs available — or scanned with a 3D scanner. The model is then sliced into layers, thereby converting the design into a file readable by the 3D printer. The material processed by the 3D printer is then layered according to the design and the process. As stated, there are a number of different types of 3D printing technologies, which process different materials in different ways to create the final object. Functional plastics, metals, ceramics and sand are, now, all routinely used for industrial prototyping and production applications.

The different types of 3D printers each employ a different technology that processes different materials in different ways. It is important to understand that one of the most basic limitations of 3D printing — in terms of materials and applications — is that there is no one solution fits all. For example, some 3D printers process powdered materials (nylon, plastic, ceramic, metal), which utilize a light/heat source to sinter/melt/fuse layers of the powder together in the defined shape. Others process polymer resin materials and again utilize a light/laser to solidify the resin in ultra thin layers.

Jetting of fine droplets is another 3D printing process, reminiscent of 2D inkjet printing, but with superior materials to ink and a binder to fix the layers. Perhaps the most common and easily recognized process is deposition, and this is the process employed by the majority of entry-level 3D printers. This process extrudes plastics, commonly PLA or ABS, start with a 3D CAD file either by creating the 3D model or scanned with a 3D scanner.

Various steps involved in 3D printing technology:

1.Glass piece – This is needed for the heat bed. We don‘t usually ship this with our kit.

2. Power supply – You will need a 12 V power supply. This manual has full instructions on wiring a standard 12 v power supply to the printer

3. Filament – For ideal printing experience, you will need good quality filament poly carbon.

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9. Выполните тестовое задание на основе пройденнго лексического/ грамматического материала.

1. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия:

We can't help laughing looking at them

a) не можем не смеяться

b) не можем не улыбаться

c) не можем не насмехаться

2. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия:

They were happy ... in our expedition

a) take part

b) to take part

c) be taking

d) to taken part

3. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:

The letter was ... at once.

a) to send

b) to sent

c) sended

d) to be sent

4. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объективном падеже:

He made (we) do the work again.

5. Отметьте правильные ответы:

Укажите номера предложений, где необходимо поставить частицу -to- перед инфинитивом:

1) I like ... play the piano.

2) They wanted to cross the river.

3) He did want... play in the street.

4) I shall ...do all.

5) I saw him ... enter the room.

6) She was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday.

7) Do you like ... listen to good music?

8) Her brother can ... speak French.

9) It is time ... go to bed.

10) May I ... use your telephone?

6. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

She heard him open the door.

a) она слышала, как он отпирал дверь

b) она услышала его шаги

c) она слышит, как он открывает дверь

7. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:

Mother was too tired to ... supper

a) to cook

b) to be cook

c) to be cooked

d) to be cooking

8. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

He made us do the work again.

a) он попросил нас сделать работу

b) он заставил нас сделать работу снова

c) он заставляет нас сделать работу снова

9. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объективном падеже:

I would like (you) to offer Pete your help.

10. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

I would like you to offer Pete your help.

a) мне бы хотелось помочь Петру

b) мне нравится помогать Петру

c) мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы предложили Петру свою помощь

11. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия:

He made me ... it. .

a) did

b) do

c) to do

d) doing

12. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объективном падеже:

Let (he) smoke here.

13. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:

He was the first ... to the finish.

a) to came

b) to come

c) to be come

d) to have been come

14. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия:

It's very different ... a car in a big city

a) driven

b) drove

c) to be driven

d) to drive

15. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:

They were happy ... at home.

a) to leave

b) to be leave

c) to be left

d) to leaving

16. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:

I have come here to ... to you.
a) to be talked
b) to talk
c) to talked
d) to be talking

17. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия:

Would you like me ... now?
a) read
b) to read
c) to reading

18. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия

I let him ... late
a) go
b) going
c) went
d) to go

19. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном падеже:

I want (he) to go to food fair.

20. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном падеже:

He would like (she) to play with him.

21. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

We expect him to sign the contract on Monday.
a) мы рассчитываем подписать контракт в понедельник
b) мы хотим, чтобы он подписал контракт в понедельник
c) мы ожидаем, что он подпишет контракт в понедельник

22. Измените местоимение в общем падеже па местоимение в объектном падеже:

We expect (he) to do It.

23. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия:

The child wanted ... seriously
a) to be taken
b) to take
c) to took
d) to be take

24. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном падеже:

Let (we) read.

25. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном

падеже:

Bad weather made (they) return home.

26. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

They would like us to learn English.

a) им нравиться учить английский

b) они хотели бы, чтобы мы учили английский

c) они любят учить нас английскому

27. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

Let him smoke.

a) пусть он курит

b) пусть она курит

c) заставьте его курить

28. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

She saw the postman climbing up the stairs.

a) она видела почтальона

b) она видела, как почтальон поднимался по лестнице

4. Контроль и оценка освоения учебной дисциплины по темам

Элемент учебной дисциплины	Текущий контроль	
	Форма контроля	**Проверяемые ОК, У, З**
Раздел 1. Вводно-корректив ный курс		
Тема 1.1. Формы обращения. Приветствия. Речевой этикет. Личные, притяжательные местоимения, глаголы to be, to have.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3
Раздел 2. Страна изучаемого языка		
Тема 2.1. Географическое положение страны изучаемого языка. Present Simple.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3
Тема 2.2. Столица страны изучаемого языка. Past Simple.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3, У5
Тема 2.3 Экономика страны изучаемого языка. Future Simple.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Самостоятельная работа	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3У5, З3
Раздел 3. Деловая поездка за рубеж		
Тема 3.1. В аэропорту. На вокзале. Страдательный залог времен Simple.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3, У5
Тема 3.2. На таможне. Страдательный залог. Повторение.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Самостоятельная работа	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3,У5
Тема 3.3. В гостинице. Подготовка к зачету.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Проверка конспектов	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3, У5, З3
	Промежуточная аттестация	
	Контрольная работа Аттестация	З3 У4, У5
Раздел 4. Введение в специальность		
Тема 4.1. Что такое аддитивные технологии? Present Continuous.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3
Тема 4.2. История развитие аддитивных технологий. Present Continuous/Present Simple.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3, У5
Тема 4.3. Преимущества использования аддитивных технологий. Past Continuous	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3, У5
Тема 4.4. Область применения аддитивных технологий. Future Continuous.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3, У5
Тема 4.5. Система автоматизированного проектирования (CAD). Present Perfect	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ПК 1.2, У2, У3
Тема 4.6. Этапы аддитивного производства. Present Perfect-Past	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ПК 2.1, ПК 2.2, У2, У3, У6, З3

Simple.	Самостоятельная работа	
Тема 4.7. Пост - производство. Past Perfect.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Проверка конспектов	ПК 2.1, ПК 2.2, У2, У3, У6, З3
	Промежуточная аттестация	
	Контрольная работа Дифференцированный зачет	З3 У4, У5
Раздел 5. 3D печать		
Тема 5.1. История развития 3D печати. Страдательный залог Simple.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3, У5
Тема 5.2. Технология 3D печати. Страдательный залог Continuous	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ПК 2.4, У2, У3, У6
Тема 5.3. Материалы, используемые в 3D печати. Подготовка к контрольной работе	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Проверка конспектов	ПК 2.4, У2, У3, У6, З3
	Промежуточная аттестация	
	Контрольная работа Аттестация	З3 У4, У5
Раздел 6. Классификация аддитивных технологий		
Тема 6.1. Технология FDM. Инфинитив.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3, ПК 2.3, ПК 2.4
Тема 6.2. Технология SLA. Инфинитив страдательного залога.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3, ПК 2.3, ПК 2.4
Тема 6.3. Технология SLS. Инфинитив активного залога.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3, ПК 2.3, ПК 2.4
Тема 6.4. Технология DMLS. Сложное дополнение	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3, ПК 2.3, ПК 2.4
Тема 6.5. Технология LOM. Сложное дополнение	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3, ПК 2.3, ПК 2.4
Тема 6.6. Технология SGC. Сложное подлежащее	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Самостоятельная работа Проверка конспектов	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3, ПК 2.3, ПК 2.4
	Промежуточная аттестация	
	Контрольная работа Дифференцированный зачет	З3 У4, У5
Раздел 7. Программное обеспечение		
Тема 7.1. Программное обеспечение в аддитивном производстве. Причастие I.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3, ПК 1.2
Тема 7.2. Типы программного обеспечения. Причастие II	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3, ПК 1.2
Тема 7.3. Применение программного обеспечения. Подготовка к контрольной работе.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Самостоятельная работа Проверка конспектов	ОК4, ОК6, У2, У3, ПК 1.2
	Промежуточная аттестация	

	Контрольная работа Аттестация	З3 У4, У5
Раздел 8. Оборудование в аддитивном производстве		
Тема 8.1. 3D принтеры. Герундий/инфинитив.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос	ПК 3.1, ПК 3.2
Тема 8. 2 Производители 3 D принтеров. Герундий/инфинитив. Повторение.	Устный опрос Письменный опрос Проверка конспектов	ПК 3.1 ПК 3.2
	Промежуточная аттестация	
	Дифференцированный зачет	З3, У4, У5

Приложение 1

5. Задания для оценки освоения дисциплины (промежуточная аттестация)

Контрольные задания к дифференцированному зачету
II курс
Вариант I

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

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- **Part consolidation.** The ability to design products with fewer, more complex parts, rather than a large number of simpler parts – is the most important of these benefits. Reducing the number of parts in an assembly immediately cuts the overhead associated with documentation and production planning and control. Also, fewer parts mean less time and labor is required for assembling the product, again contributing to a reduction in overall manufacturing costs.
- **Greener manufacturing.** Additive manufacturing also has environmental benefits. To begin with, whereas additive manufacturing depends on electricity, a fairly small amount is needed for the production of parts. Likewise, there's little waste in light of the fact that only the necessary material are utilized and the plastics can be recycled. Moreover, in the case of 3D faxing, there's considerably less trucking of parts. This technology also plays an integral role in the light-weighting of aircraft and vehicles, which is essential for reducing dangerous fuel emissions.

Actually, parts made using additive manufacturing technology allow manufacturing engineers to create solid components with a semi-hollow honeycomb interior. The components have as much strength to weight ratio as solid parts, but they are up to 65% lighter when compared to conventional, subtractive manufacturing techniques, which significantly affects the final product's fuel costs.

- **Avoiding mass production.** For many years, additive manufacturing has been used to instantly generate prototypes, without the need to frequently order factory-built models. Today, additive manufacturing technology is so advanced that it can be used to make finished products. This way, you don't have to mass-produce a product, which makes it a cost-efficient venture.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What are benefits of additive manufacturing?
2. Why is it preferable?

3. Поставьте предложения в Present Perfect:

1. She.....(just break) a vase.
2. We.....(already clean) the room.
3. I.....(just make) the bed.
4. He.....(phone) his friend.
5. It.....(start) raining.
6. A little girl.....(cut) her finger.

4. Что обозначает -'s— (has или is)? Напишите предложения без сокращений:

1. She's gone to the shop.
2. She's very angry.
3. I think Emily's right.
4. He's lived here for ten years.
5. He's always hungry.
6. What's happened?

Вариант II

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

APPLICATION OF ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING

Additive manufacturing in the medical industry

The medical industry is a sphere where mistakes simply aren't tolerable; the equipment that makes it to market must perform consistently and predictably, and be able to deliver the expected results. But because every person is a unique individual, it can sometimes be difficult and time-consuming to get the desired results, because of the shortcomings of the kit available.

Additive manufacturing has exploded into the medical industry, bringing with it a whole new way of being able to treat and diagnose patients, with equipment which can be tailored exactly to the individual's needs.

Medical devices

Unfortunately in many cases decisions in the medical industry are based on cost, and this often means having to achieve economies of scale. Ordering custom items to be made on a one-off basis are simply not a cost-efficient use of resources for conventional manufacturing requests.

However, additive manufacturing changes matter entirely because it is surprisingly economical to produce medical devices in low volumes, even in batches of just one.

This is because there's no expensive tooling required and no arduous manual labour to produce each article. Once designed, the programme "prints" the medical device out using the materials provided, with no manual intervention. This process is so much faster and easier than conventional engineering processes that it opens up a world of new possibilities for the medical industry

Orthopaedics

An area which is particularly challenging for manufacturing, orthopaedics requires both disposable surgical implements and implants which will function in a patient's body. This latter need is particularly demanding as no two bodies are exactly the same and designing a part which can firstly be tolerated by the body without rejection, and then fit into place exactly is no mean feat. The accuracy and ability to easily amend designs is why additive manufacturing is increasingly being chosen as the means to create the components.

When creating parts for implantation into the body, there's no such thing as a standard part. Each component will need to be tailor-made and in most cases, there will be a reasonable need to produce the item speedily. Using additive manufacturing can also help the implantation process for the surgeon and make the post-recovery period easier.

Being able to introduce an extremely exact amount of surface roughness with the aid of the precise design software means that the implants and bone will fuse more easily.Another relatively new concept is the idea of customised, disposable surgical instruments. These are surprisingly cost-effective compared to re-useable surgical tools and can actually increase the success rate of operations

3D printing techniques add an indescribable number of benefits to dental products, particularly with dentures and implants such as crowns and bridges which need to be individually fitted to each person's mouth.

The time to make removable dentures can be dramatically slashed, with the design created within a matter of minutes. Using additive manufacturing eliminates casting errors and the final product will be strong yet capable of having the intricacies needed to guarantee a perfect fit.

Additive manufacturing has been used to produce crowns and bridges since 2005, and it's one of the most widespread applications of the technology. With manual intervention only required to set up the manufacturing equipment and then unload it, 3D printing is a very economical way to create these vital dental components.

The application of additive manufacturing has been central to advances in the medical field, and it's one of the industries where the technology has been the most widely utilised. In 2012 more than 16% of all additive manufacturing applications were completed in the field of medicine, and related industries.

2. Ответить на вопросы:

1. What is the application of additive manufacturing?

3. Раскройте скобки, поставив глаголы в Past Perfect:

Образец: Mr And Mrs Davis were in an airplane.
They were very nervous as the plane took off because they had never flown before (fly).

1. My best friend, Kevin, was no longer there. He ... (go) away.
2. The local cinema was no longer open. It ... (close) down.
3. Mr Johnson was no longer alive. He ... (die).
4. I didn't recognize Mrs Johnson. She ... (change) a lot.
5. Bill no longer had his car. He ... (sell) it.
6. The woman was a complete stranger to me. I ... (see) before.

4. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в Past Simple или Past Perfect:

1. Tom (to return) from the cinema at five o'clock.
2. Tom (to return) from the cinema by five o'clock.
3. I (to finish) my homework at seven o'clock.
4. I (to finish) my homework by seven o'clock.
5. He (to think) that he (to lose) the money.
6. Ann (to tell) me that she (to see) an interesting film.

Контрольные задания к дифференцированному зачету
III курс

Вариант I

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

DMLS TECHNOLOGY

Direct metal laser sintering (DMLS) is an additive manufacturing metal fabrication technology, occasionally referred to as selective laser sintering (SLS) or selective laser melting (SLM), that generates metal prototypes and tools directly from computer aided design (CAD) data.

DMLS uses a variety of alloys, allowing prototypes to be functional hardware made out of the same material as production components. Since the components are built layer by layer, it is possible to design organic geometries, internal features and challenging passages that could not be cast or otherwise machined. DMLS produces strong, durable metal parts that work well as both functional prototypes or end-use production parts.

The DMLS process begins with a 3D CAD model whereby a STL file is created and sent to the machine's computer program. A technician works with this 3D model to properly orient the geometry for part building and adds supports structure as appropriate. Once this "build file" has been completed, it is "sliced" into the layer thickness the machine will build in and downloaded to the DMLS machine allowing the build to begin. The DMLS machine uses a high-powered optic laser. Inside the build chamber area, there is a material dispensing platform and a build platform along with a recoater blade used to move new powder over the build platform. The technology fuses metal powder into a solid part by melting it locally using the focused laser beam. Parts are built up additively layer by layer, typically using layers 20 micrometers thick.

Benefits

DMLS has many benefits over traditional manufacturing techniques. The ability to quickly produce a unique part is the most obvious because no special tooling is required and parts can be built in a matter of hours. Additionally, DMLS allows for more rigorous testing of prototypes. Since DMLS can use most alloys, prototypes can now be functional hardware made out of the same material as production components.

DMLS is also one of the few additive manufacturing technologies being used in production. Since the components are built layer by layer, it is possible to design internal features and passages that could not be cast or otherwise machined. Complex geometries and assemblies with multiple components can be simplified to fewer parts with a more cost effective assembly. DMLS does not require special tooling like castings, so it is convenient for short production runs.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is DMLS?
2. What does it produce?
3. What are the benefits of using DMLS?

3. Вставьте частицу to где это необходимо:

1. I like ... play the guitar.
2. My brother can ... speak French.
3. We had ... put on our overcoats because it was cold.
4. They wanted ... cross the river.
5. It is high time for you ... go to bed.
6. May I ... use your, telephone?

7. They heard the girl ... cry out with joy.

4. Замените выделенные части предложений инфинитивными оборотами:
Образец: The boy had many toys ***which he could play with****.*
The boy had many toys ***to play with****.*
1. I have no books **which I can read**.
2. Is there anybody **who will help you with your spelling**?
3. Don't forget that she has a baby **which she must take care of**.
4. Have you got nothing **that you want to say** on this subject?
5. There was nothing **that he could do** except go home.
6. I have only a few minutes **in which I can explain these words to you.**
7. I have an examination **which I must take soon**, so I can't go the theatre with you

Вариант II

1. Прочитайте и переведите текст.

SLS TECHNOLOGY

Selective laser sintering (SLS) is an additive manufacturing (AM) technique that uses a laser as the power source to sinter powdered material, aiming the laser automatically at points in space defined by a 3D model, binding the material together to create a solid structure. It is similar to direct metal laser sintering (DMLS); the two are instantiations of the same concept but differ in technical details. Selective laser melting (SLM) uses a comparable concept, but in SLM the material is fully melted rather than sintered, allowing different properties. SLS (as well as the other mentioned AM techniques) is a relatively new technology that so far has mainly been used for rapid prototyping and for low-volume production of component parts.

History

Selective laser sintering (SLS) was developed and patented by Dr. Carl Deckard and academic adviser, Dr. Joe Beaman at the University of Texas at Austin in the mid-1980s.

As SLS requires the use of high-powered lasers it is often too expensive, not to mention possibly too dangerous, to use in the home. The expense and potential danger of SLS printing means that the home market for SLS printing is not as large as the market for other additive manufacturing technologies, such as Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM). There are, however, a few individuals and companies who are focusing on bringing this technology to the individual consumer. One such individual is Andreas Bastian, an engineering student from Swarthmore College, who recently developed a relatively low-cost SLS printer capable of creating objects from wax or carbon. Another option for at home SLS printing is the Focus SLS printer.

Technology

An additive manufacturing layer technology, SLS involves the use of a high power laser (for example, a carbon dioxide laser) to fuse small particles of plastic, metal, ceramic, or glass powders into a mass that has a desired three-dimensional shape. The laser selectively fuses powdered material by scanning cross-sections generated from a 3-D digital description of the part (for example from a CAD file or scan data) on the surface of a powder bed. After each cross-section is scanned, the powder bed is lowered by one layer thickness, a new layer of material is applied on top, and the process is repeated until the part is completed.

Because finished part density depends on peak laser power, rather than laser duration, a SLS machine typically uses a pulsed laser. The SLS machine preheats the bulk powder material in the powder bed somewhat below its melting point, to make it easier for the laser to raise the temperature of the selected regions the rest of the way to the melting point.

In contrast with some other additive manufacturing processes, such as stereolithography (SLA) and fused deposition modeling (FDM), which most often require special support structures to fabricate overhanging designs, SLS does not need a separate feeder for support material because the part being constructed is surrounded by unsintered powder at all times, this allows for the construction of previously impossible geometries. One design aspect which should be observed however is that with SLS it is 'impossible' to fabricate a hollow but fully enclosed element. This is because the unsintered powder within the element can't be drained.

Since patents have started to expire, affordable home printers have become possible, but the heating process is still an obstacle, with a power consumption of up to 5 kW and temperatures having to be controlled within 2 °C for the three stages of preheating, melting and storing before removal.

2. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. What is SLS? When was it developed?
2. What is the technology of SLS?

3. Переведите на русский язык:

1. Everybody expected her to marry Nick.
2. I would-like them to come as soon as possible.
3. I expect you t join us.
4. I don't want to see you in this company
5. We would like you to visit us.
6. I hate you to play the piano.
7. My mother wants me to study better.

4. Перефразируйте предложения по образцу:

Образец: *The boy was playing football in the yard (see).*
We saw the boy play football in the yard.

1. They came back at once (make).
2. You must do it yourself (want).
3. The boy said something in a low voice (hear).
4. She is waiting for Mary (believe).
5. He is a very talented actor (know).
6. My son is going to become a surgeon (want).
7. The girl was singing a very lovely song (hear).

Тестовые задания к дифференцированному зачету
IV курс
Тест

1. Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:
She agreed ... her friend.
a) marrying
b) marry
c) to marry

2. Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:
He decided ... his first trip.
a) to plan
b) planning
c) to planning

3. Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:
I don't remember ... the poem.
a) to learning
b) to learn
c) learning

4. Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:
Don't stop, please! Go on .... .
a) reading
b) read
c) to read

5. Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:
You are not allowed …here.
a) parking
b) to park
c) park

6. Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:
They go on …
a) working
b) to work
c) toworking

7. Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:

Mum won't let me … to the beach today.
a) to go
b) go
c) going

8. Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:
I heard her … in New York.
a) to sing
b) singing
c) to singing

9. Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:
He made her son … down the music
a) to turn
b) turn
c) turning

10. Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:
I want him … to the party.
a) invite
b) to be invited
c) inviting

11. Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:
Will you let me … to the party?
a) go
b) going
c) to go

12. Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:
She agreed … her boyfriend.
a) marrying
b) to be married
c) tomarry

13. Выберите правильную форму герундия или инфинитива:
He decided … his first trip.
a) to plan
b) to planning
c) planning

14. Выберите правильный вариант перевода, обращая внимание на герундий:
My hobby is driving a car.
a) Он водит машину.
b) Мое хобби –вождение машины.
c) Он умеет водить машину.

15. Выберите правильный вариант перевода, обращая внимание на герундий:
Excuse me for not answering your letter.
a) Простите, что не ответил на ваше письмо.
b) Простите, что не написал вам письмо.
c) Извините, что не отправил письмо.

16. Выберите правильный вариант перевода, обращая внимание на герундий:
He liked reading adventure books.

a) Он любит читать о приключениях.
b) Он любил читать.
c) Ему нравилось читать приключенческие книги.

17. Выберите правильный вариант перевода, обращая внимание на герундий:
He didn't like being looked at.
a) Он не любил смотреть.
b) Он не любил, когда на него смотрят.
c) Ему нравилось смотреть.

18. Выберите правильный вариант перевода, обращая внимание на герундий:
They spoke about travelling to the South.
a) Они поехали на юг.
b) Они хотели поехать на юг
c) Они говорили о поездке на юг.

19. Выберите правильный вариант перевода, обращая внимание на герундий:
Did you have any difficulty in solving this problem?
a) Ты смог решить эту проблему.
b) У тебя были трудности при решении этой проблемы?
c) Эту проблему трудно было решить?

20. Выберите правильный вариант перевода, обращая внимание на герундий:
He avoided being seen.
a) Он избегал встреч.
b) Он избегал, чтобы его видели.
c) Его избегали.

Контрольная работа
2 курс 3 семестр.

Вариант 1

1. Совместите слова и словосочетания из двух колонок:

Темза	to carry luggage
Здание парламента	Buckingham palace
Билет	hand luggage
Упаковывать вещи	the Thames
Британский музей	the Houses of Parliame
Нести багаж	to pack bags
Букингемский дворец	a ticket
Ручная кладь	the British Museum
Достопримечательно	a window seat
Место у окна	places of interest

2. Дополните предложения и переведите их:

1. Great Britain consists of... parts.
2. The capital of Wales is… .
3. The official head of the United Kingdom is... .

3. Образуйте отрицательную и вопросительную формы от данного предложения:

The Queen lives in Buckingham palace.

4. Исправьте ошибки, если таковые имеются:

1. He doesn't likes studying.
2. She drive a car very fast.
3. They have many friends.
4. After dinner he listens to the music or watch TV

Вариант II

1.Совместите слова и словосочетания из двух колонок:

Посадочный билет	passengers
Трафальгарская площадь	Westminster Abbey
Регистрация	a window seat
Номер рейса	a boarding card
Вестминстерское Аббатство	to be situated on
Место в центре	Trafalgar Square
Располагаться на	flight number
Пассажиры	check-in desk
Здание парламента	the United Kingdom
Соединенное Королевство	the Houses of Parliament

2. Дополните предложения и переведите их:

1. The climate of Great Britain is ... .
2. The Houses of Parliament is famous for its big hour bell known as ... .
3. The capital of Northern Ireland is ... .

3. Образуйте отрицательную и вопросительную формы от данного предложения:

He bought the ticket two days ago.

4. Исправьте ошибки, если таковые имеются:

1. They didn't visited their granny last week.
2. We maked many mistakes in the test.
3. When were you born?
4. Did you like the film? – No I not.

Контрольная работа
2 курс 4 семестр
Вариант I

1. Вставьте глаголы в Present Simple:
1. We_____ (not/speak) French.
2. A lot of teenagers_____ (play) computer games.
3. _____ (you/study) English every day?
4. He _____ (visit) his grandmother twice a year.

2. Вставьте глаголы в Past Simple:
1. Mary _____ (go) to school yesterday.
2. _____ (you/go) to the cinema on Sunday?
3. He _____ (not/pass) his exam last week.
4. She _____ (see) him two days ago.

3. Вставьте глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple:
1. He_____(to be) a student twenty years ago.
2. She _____(call) you in a few minutes.
3. _____(you/buy) milk yesterday?
4. I _____ (get up) at 7 am every morning.

4. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола Future Simple или to be going to:
1. I _____(call) you. I promise.
2. _____ (you /help) me, please?
3. I think he _____(not/pass) his driving test.
4. I have some plans for Monday. I _____ (visit) my sister.

Вариант II

1. Вставьте глаголы в Present Simple:
1. My father _____ (work) in a bank.
2. I _____ (watch) TV every day.
3. _____ (you/speak) English?
4. She _____ (not/go) to school on Sunday.

2. Вставьте глаголы в Past Simple:
1. I _____ (do) my homework in the evening.
2. He _____(not/write) a letter to his aunt.
3. _____ (you/go) for a walk?
4. He _____(buy) some apples for dinner.

3. Вставьте глаголы в Present, Past или Future Simple:
1. He _____ (to be) in Moscow tomorrow.

2. My sister _____ (fall) ill last week.
3. British people _____ (like) drinking tea a lot.
4. Good-bye! I _____ (call) you next week.

4. Выберите соответствующую форму глагола Future Simple или to be going to:

1. What _____ (you/do) tomorrow evening?
2. The doctor _____ (to be) here in five minutes.
3. He won't be at home. He _____ (leave) Moscow tonight.
4. Do you think she _____ (call) us tomorrow?

Контрольная работа
3 курс 5 семестр.
Вариант I

1. Заполните пропуски *(Present or Past Simple Passive):*

1. My parents …. (invite) to the party last week.
2. Our flat … (clean) every week.
3. The local library …. (destroy) by a fire two years ago.
4. Dinner …. (serve) at 7 o'clock every evening.

2. **Закончите предложения, подобрав глаголы по смыслу. Поставьте предложения в *Present или Past Simple Passive:***

damage	cause	invite	make

1. Many accidents ….. by dangerous driving.
2. Cheese …. from milk.
3. The roof of the building ….. in a storm a few days ago.
4. You ….. to the wedding. Why didn't you go?

3. Напишите предложения в пассивном залоге *Present или Past Simple Passive*:

1. Somebody cleans the room every day.
2. They cancelled all flights because of fog.
3. People don't use this road much.
4. Somebody accused me of stealing money.

4. **Напишите вопросы, используя пассивный залог *Present или Past Simple Passive***. **Follow the model:** *What are pencils made of?*

1. Ask about glass? (how/make?)
2. Ask about television? (when/invent?)
3. Ask about mountains. (how/form?)

4. Ask about keys. (what/make from?)

Вариант II

1. Заполните пропуски *(Present or Past Simple Passive):*

1. A short story competition … (organise) every year.
2. This ring … (give) to me as a gift.
3. Coca Cola …. (drink) by millions of people around the world.
4. The telephone … (invent) by Alexander Graham Bell.

2. **Закончите предложения, подобрав глаголы по смыслу. Поставьте предложения в *Present или Past Simple Passive:***

write	see	hold	surround	translate

1. A cinema is a place where films ….. .
2. In the USA elections for president ….. every four years.
3. Originally the book ….. in Spanish, and a few years ago it …. into English.
4. You can't see the house from the road. It ….. by trees.

3. Напишите предложения в пассивном залоге *Present или Past Simple Passive*:

1. Somebody accused me of stealing money.
2. How do people learn languages?
3. Somebody warned us not to go out alone.
4. My father doesn't use the computer much.

4. **Напишите вопросы, используя пассивный залог *Present или Past Simple Passive*. Follow the model:** *What are pencils made of?*

1. Ask about Pluto *(the planet)?* (when/discover?)
2. Ask about silver? (what/use for?)
3. Ask about television. (when/invent?)
4. Ask about paper. (how/make?

Контрольная работа
3 курс 6 семестр.
Тест

1. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия:

We can't help laughing looking at them

a) не можем не смеяться
b) не можем не улыбаться
c) не можем не насмехаться

2. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия:

They were happy ... in our expedition
a) take part
b) to take part
c) be taking
d) to taken part

3. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:

The letter was ... at once.
a) to send
b) to sent
c) sended
d) to be sent

4. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объективном падеже:

He made (we) do the work again.

5. Отметьте правильные ответы:

Укажите номера предложений, где необходимо поставить частицу -to- перед инфинитивом:
1) I like ... play the piano.
2) They wanted to cross the river.
3) He did want... play in the street.
4) I shall ...do all.
5) I saw him ... enter the room.
6) She was planning ... do a lot of things yesterday.
7) Do you like ... listen to good music?
8) Her brother can ... speak French.
9) It is time ... go to bed.
10) May I ... use your telephone?

6. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

She heard him open the door.
a) она слышала, как он отпирал дверь
b) она услышала его шаги
c) она слышит, как он открывает дверь

7. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:

Mother was too tired to ... supper
a) to cook
b) to be cook
c) to be cooked
d) to be cooking

8. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

He made us do the work again.
a) он попросил нас сделать работу
b) он заставил нас сделать работу снова

c) он заставляет нас сделать работу снова

9. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объективном падеже:

I would like (you) to offer Pete your help.

10. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

I would like you to offer Pete your help.

a) мне бы хотелось помочь Петру

b) мне нравится помогать Петру

c) мне бы хотелось, чтобы вы предложили Петру свою помощь

11. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия:

He made me ... it. .

a) did

b) do

c) to do

d) doing

12. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объективном падеже:

Let (he) smoke here.

13. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:

He was the first ... to the finish.

a) to came

b) to come

c) to be come

d) to have been come

14. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия:

It's very different ... a car in a big city

a) driven

b) drove

c) to be driven

d) to drive

15. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:

They were happy ... at home.

a) to leave

b) to be leave

c) to be left

d) to leaving

16. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива Simple Active or Passive:

I have come here to ... to you.

a) to be talked

b) to talk

c) to talked

d) to be talking

17. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия:

Would you like me ... now?

a) read

b) to read

c) to reading

18. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия

I let him ... late

a) go
b) going
c) went
d) to go

19. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном падеже:

I want (he) to go to food fair.

20. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном падеже:

He would like (she) to play with him.

21. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

We expect him to sign the contract on Monday.

a) мы рассчитываем подписать контракт в понедельник
b) мы хотим, чтобы он подписал контракт в понедельник
c) мы ожидаем, что он подпишет контракт в понедельник

22. Измените местоимение в общем падеже па местоимение в объектном падеже:

We expect (he) to do It.

23. Выберите нужную форму инфинитива или причастия:

The child wanted ... seriously

a) to be taken
b) to take
c) to took
d) to be take

24. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном падеже:

Let (we) read.

25. Измените местоимение в общем падеже на местоимение в объектном падеже:

Bad weather made (they) return home.

26. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

They would like us to learn English.

a) им нравиться учить английский
b) они хотели бы, чтобы мы учили английский
c) они любят учить нас английскому

27. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

Let him smoke.

a) пусть он курит
b) пусть она курит
c) заставьте его курить

28. Выберите правильный вариант перевода предложения:

She saw the postman climbing up the stairs.

a) она видела почтальона

b) она видела, как почтальон поднимался по лестнице

Контрольная работа
4 курс 7 семестр.
Вариант I

1. Образуйте от данных глаголов причастие II и составьте с ними и с данными существительными словосочетания:
To show, to close, to translate, to cut, to ask, to send.
Article, letter, film, bread, window, question.

2. Выберите подходящую форму причастия:
1. The girl (wash, washed) the floor is my sister.
2. The (losing, lost) book was found at last.
3. I picked up the pen (lying, lain) on the floor.
4. Translate the words (writing, written) on the blackboard.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Participle* or *Perfect Participle:*
1. (to do) this task, he was thinking hard.
2. (to read) the story, she closed the book and put it on the shelf.
3. (to eat) all the potatoes, she drank a cup of tea.
4. (to sit) near the fire, he felt very warm.

4. Сделайте из двух предложений одно, используя причастие I.
Пример: *Jim was playing tennis. He hurt his arm. – Jim hurt his arm playing tennis.*
1. I was watching TV. I fell asleep. I …… .
2. The man slipped. He was getting off the bus. The man …. .
3. I was walking home in the rain. I got wet. I …. .
4. Margaret was driving to work yesterday. She had an accident….

Вариант II

1. Образуйте от данных глаголов причастие II и составьте с ними и с данными существительными словосочетания:
To offer, to excite, to hear, to smoke, translate, to write.
Song, student, book, pen, text, cigarette.

2. Выберите подходящую форму причастия:
1. The girl (writing, written) on the blackboard is our best student.
2. The tasks (doing, done) by the students were easy.
3. The wall (surrounding, surrounded) the house was very high.
4. I will show you a picture (painting, painted) by my brother.

3. Раскройте скобки, употребляя глаголы в *Present Participle* or *Perfect Participle:*
1. (to eat) all the potatoes, she drank a cup of tea.
2. (to sit) near the fire, he felt very warm.

3. (to do) this task, he was thinking hard.
4. (to read) the story, she closed the book and put it on the shelf.

4. Сделайте из двух предложений одно, используя причастие I.

Пример: *Jim was playing tennis. He hurt his arm. – Jim hurt his arm playing tennis.*

1. Two firemen were overcome by smoke. They were trying to put up the fire. ….
2. Margaret was driving to work yesterday. She had an accident….
3. I was walking home in the rain. I got wet. I …. .
4. The man slipped. He was getting off the bus. The man …. .

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Рецензия

на комплект контрольно-оценочных средств

преподавателя Сердюковой Н.А.

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык»

по специальности 15.02.09 Аддитивные технологии

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств (КОС) по учебной дисциплине «Иностранный язык» соответствует Федеральному государственному образовательному стандарту (ФГОС) по специальности среднего профессионального образования 15.02.09 Аддитивные технологии.

Задача данного комплекта КОС - оценить знания, умения, навыки и компетенции на разных стадиях обучения студентов.

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств содержит паспорт, в котором указаны требования к результатам освоения учебной дисциплины (знания,

умения, общие компетенции), результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания), основные показатели оценки результатов, формы и методы оценивания, распределение оценивания результатов обучения по видам контроля, а также задания для текущего и промежуточного контроля.

Данный комплект КОС также содержит материал к контрольным работам и дифференцированному зачету на английском и немецком языках, который включает в себя грамматический материал, необходимый для выполнения задания при самостоятельной работе.

Список основной и дополнительной литературы соответствует стандарту.

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