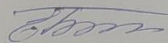


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МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ
Юго-Западный государственный университет

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:
Заведующий кафедрой
иностранных языков.

(наименование кафедры полностью)



Е.Г. Баянкина

«01» марта 2022г.

ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА
для текущего контроля успеваемости
и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся
по дисциплине

ОПОП ВО 19.03.02 Продукты питания из растительного сырья
(шифр и наименование направления подготовки (специальности))

направленность (профиль, специализация) Организация и управление в
производстве продуктов питания

«Иностранный язык»

(наименование дисциплины)

(код и наименование ОПОП ВО)

Курск – 2022

1 ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ

1.1 ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ УСТНОГО ОПРОСА

№ п/п	Раздел (тема) дисциплины	Вопросы
1	2	3
1	Модуль 1. Вводный курс	1. Вводный курс (Noun. Pronouns. Adjectives. Adverbs). 2. Simple Tenses (present, past, future), active, passive.
2	Модуль 2. Типы Образования	3. Типы образования частей речи. 4. Continuous Tenses (present, past, future), active, passive.
3	Модуль 3. Наука и технология	5. Словообразование. 6. Perfect Tenses (present, past, future).
4	Модуль 4. Техника в 21 веке	7. Порядок слов в предложении. 8. Неличные формы глагола- Infinitive.
5	Модуль 5. Гибкие производственные системы	9. Префиксы существительных, прилагательных. 10. Неличные формы глагола – Gerund.
6	Модуль 6. Компьютеры	11. Суффиксы существительных, прилагательных. 12. Неличные формы глагола – Participle I, II.
7	Модуль 7. Конструкционные материалы	13. Complex Object.
8	Модуль 8. Технология конструкционных материалов	14. Complex Subject.
9	Модуль 9. Современные материалы	15. Grammar Revision.
10	Модуль 10. Food science	16. Subjunctive Mood.
11	Модуль 11. .Food processing	17. Grammar Revision.
12	Модуль 12. Food stuffs	18. Grammar Revision.
13	Модуль 13 . Food industry	19. Complex sentences.

14	Модуль 14 Food and health	20. Grammar Revision.
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Шкала оценивания: 100 балльная.

Критерии оценивания (нижеследующие критерии оценки являются примерными и могут корректироваться):

85-100 баллов (или оценка «отлично») выставляется обучающемуся, если он демонстрирует глубокое знание содержания вопроса; дает точные определения основных понятий; аргументированно и логически стройно излагает учебный материал; иллюстрирует свой ответ актуальными примерами (типовыми и нестандартными), в том числе самостоятельно найденными; не нуждается в уточняющих и (или) дополнительных вопросах преподавателя.

70-84 баллов (или оценка «хорошо») выставляется обучающемуся, если он владеет содержанием вопроса, но допускает некоторые недочеты при ответе; допускает незначительные неточности при определении основных понятий; недостаточно аргументированно и (или) логически стройно излагает учебный материал; иллюстрирует свой ответ типовыми примерами.

50-69 баллов (или оценка «удовлетворительно») выставляется обучающемуся, если он освоил основные положения контролируемой темы, но недостаточно четко дает определение основных понятий и дефиниций; затрудняется при ответах на дополнительные вопросы; приводит недостаточное количество примеров для иллюстрирования своего ответа; нуждается в уточняющих и (или) дополнительных вопросах преподавателя.

менее 50 баллов (или оценка «неудовлетворительно») выставляется обучающемуся, если он не владеет содержанием вопроса или допускает грубые ошибки; затрудняется дать основные определения; не может привести или приводит неправильные примеры; не отвечает на уточняющие и (или) дополнительные вопросы преподавателя или допускает при ответе на них грубые ошибки.

1.2 ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ СОБЕСЕДОВАНИЯ

№ п/п	Раздел (тема) дисциплины	Вопросы
1	2	3
1	Модуль 1. Вводный курс	1. How large is your family? 2. Do you have any special duties? 3. Who do you most take after, your mother or your father? 4. Who is the head of your family? 5. Do you have close relations with any of your grandparents or other relatives?
2	Модуль 2. Образования	1. How long will your course at the University last? 2. What department do you study at? 3. Why did you decide to enter this University? 4. When will you graduate from the University?
3	Модуль 3. Наука и технология	1. Why is science so important in the modern world? 2. What natural resources do you know? Are you aware of the ways to save them? 3. Why is it essential to study the Universe? 4. What benefits can the humanity gain from scientific studies? 5. Why is it important to study the natural world?

4	Модуль 4. Техника в 21 веке	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What way do modern technologies make our life easier and better? What role has scientific and technological development played in man's life? 2. What proves that science and technology are closely related today? 3. What does the term technology refer to? 4. When did science and technology begin to work together? 5. How can the history of mankind be described?
5	Модуль 5. Гибкие производственные системы	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Is Flexible Manufacturing System (FMS) famous for being both a manufacturing technology and a philosophy? 2. When was the FMS idea proposed in England? 3. What are the general objectives of FMS? 4. What are the main components of FMS? 5. Give the definition of a flexible manufacturing system.
6	Модуль 6. Компьютеры	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What units does any computer have? 2. What joins the main parts of the computer? 3. How is the memory also called? 4. Which output devices do you know? 5. How often do you use your computer?
7	Модуль 7. Конструкционные материалы	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Name the main engineering materials. 2. What technologies made it possible to produce new materials. 3. What are the most important metal properties? 4. Express your ideas concerned the transport of future. 5. Does the modern transport influence our environment?
8	Модуль 8. Технология конструкционных материалов	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What are the main metalworking forming processes? 2. Can you name the sheet metal forming processes? 3. What is usually poured into a mold? 4. How must the dies be designed? 5. Continue the sentence "Metal components can be formed by"
9	Модуль 10. Food science	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What does food science study? 2. Which factors affect properties of food? 3. What is food safety? 4. What are the foodborne illnesses? 5. What are the key principles of food hygiene?
10	Модуль 11. Food processing.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What is the food processing? 2. What is the purpose of sterilization process? 3. What are freezing process principles 4. What is the significance of food preservation in science? 5. What techniques are the most suitable for fish preservation?.
11	Модуль 12. Food stuffs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What kinds of raw materials are used in cheese manufacturing? 2. Name the qualities of ready product (cheese). 3. Speak about the classification of cheese 4. Speak about the conditions of keeping liquid egg products and say how they are produced? 5. Determine the main requirements for producing sausage
12	Модуль 13 .Food industry	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. why is milk considered to be healing? 2. Which factors influence the composition of milk? 3. What is casing? 4. What methods of meat preparing do you know?? 5. What can you say about the importance of fish production in human life?

Шкала оценивания: 100 балльная.

Критерии оценивания (нижеследующие критерии оценки являются примерными и могут корректироваться):

85-100 баллов (или оценка «отлично») выставляется обучающемуся, если он принимает активное участие в беседе по большинству обсуждаемых вопросов (в том числе самых сложных); демонстрирует сформированную способность к диалогическому мышлению, проявляет уважение и интерес к иным мнениям; владеет глубокими (в том числе дополнительными) знаниями по существу обсуждаемых вопросов, ораторскими способностями и правилами ведения полемики; строит логичные, аргументированные, точные и лаконичные высказывания, сопровождаемые яркими примерами; легко и заинтересованно откликается на неожиданные ракурсы беседы; не нуждается в уточняющих и (или) дополнительных вопросах преподавателя.

70-84 баллов (или оценка «хорошо») выставляется обучающемуся, если он принимает участие в обсуждении не менее 50% дискуссионных вопросов; проявляет уважение и интерес к иным мнениям, доказательно и корректно защищает свое мнение; владеет хорошими знаниями вопросов, в обсуждении которых принимает участие; умеет не столько вести полемику, сколько участвовать в ней; строит логичные, аргументированные высказывания, сопровождаемые подходящими примерами; не всегда откликается на неожиданные ракурсы беседы; не нуждается в уточняющих и (или) дополнительных вопросах преподавателя.

50-69 баллов (или оценка «удовлетворительно») выставляется обучающемуся, если он принимает участие в беседе по одному-двум наиболее простым обсуждаемым вопросам; корректно выслушивает иные мнения; неуверенно ориентируется в содержании обсуждаемых вопросов, порой допуская ошибки; в полемике предпочитает занимать позицию заинтересованного слушателя; строит краткие, но в целом логичные высказывания, сопровождаемые наиболее очевидными примерами; теряется при возникновении неожиданных ракурсов беседы и в этом случае нуждается в уточняющих и (или) дополнительных вопросах преподавателя.

менее 50 баллов (или оценка «неудовлетворительно») выставляется обучающемуся, если он не владеет содержанием обсуждаемых вопросов или допускает грубые ошибки; пассивен в обмене мнениями или вообще не участвует в дискуссии; затрудняется в построении монологического высказывания и (или) допускает ошибочные высказывания; постоянно нуждается в уточняющих и (или) дополнительных вопросах преподавателя.

1.3 ВОПРОСЫ И ЗАДАНИЯ В ТЕСТОВОЙ ФОРМЕ

Модуль 1.

1. Replace with the pronouns.

1. *My uncle* is a carpenter.
a) She b) I c) He d) His
2. *His daughter* is a musician.
a) She b) He c) Hers d) It
3. *Their aunt* is a manager.
a) He b) She c) They d) Her
4. *Our parents* are physicians.
a) He b) We c) They d) Our
5. *My grandfather and grandmother* are pensioners.
a) My b) They c) She d) He

2. Choose the suitable forms of the verbs.

1. His uncle (to be) a fitter.
a) are b) is c) am d) to be
2. My aunt (to have) those books.
a) have b) to have c) has
3. I (to be) his cousin.
a) is b) are c) am d) to be
4. Their friends (to be) students.
a) is b) are c) to be d) am
5. His son (to have) this article.
a) has b) have c) to have

3. Choose the correct forms of the plural.

1. Their friend is a dentist.
a) Their friends were dentists.
b) Their friends are dentists.
c) Their friend was a dentist.
d) Their friends is dentists.

4. Choose the suitable pronouns.

1. My friends have ... discs.
a) this b) theirs c) these d) me
2. ... were students.
a) We b) I c) This d) That
3. This is my notebook, and that is
a) hers b) your c) you d) me
4. ... grandparents are pensioners.
a) Me b) Mine c) My d) Hers
5. ... are my pencils.
a) That b) These c) This d) We

5. Choose the suitable translation of the sentences.

1. Он такой же счастливый, как и она.
a) He is so happy as she was.
b) He was so happy as she was.
c) He is as happy as she is.
d) He were so happy as she was.
2. Бабушке следует отдохнуть в саду.
a) The grandmother should rest in the garden.
b) The grandmother can rest in the garden.
c) The grandmother was able to rest in the garden.
d) The grandmother may rest in the garden.
3. Мне разрешили войти в комнату.
a) I am allowed to come into the room.
b) I was allowed to come into the room.
c) I am able to come into the room.
d) I are allowed to come into the room.
4. Этот студент должен ответить на вопросы из этого упражнения.
a) This student must answer the questions from this exercise.
b) This student can answer the questions from this exercise.
c) This student is allowed to answer the questions from this exercise.
d) This student may answer the questions from this exercise.
5. Ему разрешили посмотреть телевизор в той комнате.
a) He is allowed to watch TV in that room.
b) He was allowed to watch TV in that room.
c) He was allowed to watch TV in this room.
d) He were allowed to watch TV in this room.

Модуль 2.

1. Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks.

1. When we were discussing educational systems of different countries we used
A. skills B. scheme C. the ways D. types
2. It is not difficult to use good ... when you are eating.
A. manners B. children C. schemes D. speed
3. People ... knowledge about the world.
A. pass B. gain C. expect D. support
4. To transmit A. common cultural heritage is ... of general education.
A. made B. received C. the aim D. the design
5. The children are taught skills they will use ... their life.
A. above B. throughout C. though D. thought

2. Fill in the blanks with the proper grammatical forms.

1. He ... this museum the whole morning yesterday.
A. were visiting C. was visiting
B. was being visited D. being visited
2. They ... A. composition all morning yesterday.
A. are being written C. was writing
B. is writing D. were writing
3. He ... this text very well.
A. was translating C. translate
B. is translated D. is being translated
4. This material ... in the article.

- A. is being used C. uses
- B. use D. were being used
- 5. At present she ... here.
- A. were studying C. is studying
- B. study D. is being studied

3. The text contains different mistakes: 2 — in spelling, 5 — in grammar. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

In most western nations, advanced general education is often called liberal education, which aim at broad mentall development, and teach learners to study a problem from diferent sides. The branches of learning that help in these development are called liberal arts. This branches includes the humanities, mathematics, and the biological, physical, and social sciences.

4. Answer these multiple-choice questions about science and technology.

1. What stages is formal education in the USA divided into?
A general and special education
B elementary, special, adult education
C elementary, secondary, higher education
2. What stages is formal education in the UK divided into?
A primary, secondary, and further education
B secondary and vocational education
C state and private schools
3. At what age do pupils take GCSE examination in the UK?
A between the ages of 5 and 16
B at the age of 15 or 16
C at the age of 11
4. At what age do pupils take GCE examination in the UK?
A beyond the age of 16
B between the ages of 14 and 15
C beyond the age of 10
5. What kinds of schools provide secondary education in the USA?
A higher schools
B junior and senior schools
C different kinds of colleges

Модуль 3.

1. Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks.

1. Scientists solve a ... of complicated mathematical problems.
A. origin B. variety C. universe D. cell
2. The researchers always try to ... the facts.
A. refer B. measure C. satisfy D. unify
3. When people speak of technology they usually mean ... technology.
A. medical B. nuclear C. educational D. industrial
4. ... make our life and work easier.
A. Principles B. Laws C. Tools D. Facts
5. People had to get food, clothes and
A. shelter B. machines C. cars D. technologies

2. Fill in the blanks with the proper grammatical forms.

1. The experiments ... by him.
A. has been done C. have been done

- B. were been done D. have done
2. The scientists ... a wide variety of subjects.
A. were studied C. has studied
B. have studied D. are studied
3. The cell structure of the plants ... by the scientists.
A. has been examined C. have examined
B. has examined D. had examined
4. ... they already solved the problem?
A. Are B. Have C. Do D. Is
5. ... he made observations?
A. Have B. Is C. Does D. Has

3. The text contains different mistakes: 2 — in spelling, 5 — in grammar. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

Computers has changed the way people work. Many tasks which was performed by a large number of people is done now by computers. They provide scintists with understanding of nature. Computers produces new information so quikly that they have change people's views on the world.

4. Answer these multiple-choice questions about science and technology.

1. What does the word 'science' mean?
A. broad field
B. Latin word
C. knowledge
2. What do scientists do?
A. develop theories
B. only collect facts
C. only make observations
3. When does a theory become a part of scientific knowledge?
A. after experiments
B. after tests
C. after it has been tested experimentally and proved to be true
4. What do scientific theories consist of?
A. different technologies
B. observations and facts
C. general principles and laws
5. What groups can scientific study be divided into?
A. social and technical sciences
B. natural and technical sciences
C. natural, social, and technical sciences

Модуль 4.

1. Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks.

1. ... is the creative application of scientific principles to particular branch.
A. engineering C. aerospace
B. civil engineering D. petroleum
2. One who practices engineering is called
A. a chartered engineer C. an engineer
B. a professional engineer D. a respected engineer
3. Engineering encompasses ... branches.
A. two C. four

- B. three D. four main and other branches
4. New fields are combined together with the traditional ones ...
A. to form new branches C. to use new concepts
B. to advance existing D. to overlap
5. In each new field, considerable ... exists.
A. overlap C. breakthrough
B. gap D. cover

2. Fill in the blanks with the proper grammatical forms.

1. It is a good question ...
A. to be discussed C. was discussed
B. discuss D. discusses
2. It must ... a very serious problem.
A. to be B. be C. been D. to being
3. We will continue ... the tools.
A. to test B. test C. to be test D. have tested
4. We need ... productivity.
A. increase C. are increasing
B. to increase D. have increased
5. They have ... mechanical systems.
A. maintain C. to be maintained
B. to maintain D. maintaining

3. The text contains different mistakes: 4 — in spelling, 3 — in grammar. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

Mechanical engineering are a scientific and technical basis for machinery advansemments. It is due to the fact that it use new materials and enhanced tehnologies. The main goals of engineering is to streamline mashines in terms of efficiency, safety, reliability and ecological performance.

4. Answer these multiple-choice questions about engineering and mechanical engineering.

1. What does 'engineering' mean?
A. application of scientific principles to each particular engineering branch
B. type of industry widespread nowadays
C. knowledge
2. What branches does engineering have?
A. engineering education
B. electrical engineering devices
C. chemical, electrical, civil, and mechanical engineering
3. What is mechanical engineering?
A. branch of engineering
B. subject for discussion
C. core concept
4. What does mechanical engineering use core concepts for?
A. to analyse and design mechanical systems
B. to analyse, design, and manufacture mechanical systems
C. to analyse, design, manufacture, and maintain mechanical systems
5. What other engineering branches does mechanical engineering overlap with?
A. aerospace, mining, petroleum, marine engineering
B. aerospace, civil, electrical, and chemical engineering
C. aerospace, civil, electrical, petroleum, and chemical engineering.

Модуль 5.

1. Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks.

1. FMS is
A. a technology C. a cell
B. an idea D. a manufacturing technology and a philosophy
2. The idea of FMS was proposed under the name
A. "system 24" C. "system 01"
B. "system 12" D. "system 007"
3. Early FMSs were... .
A. internal C. chemical
B. electrical D. large and very complex
4. Two or more CNC. machines are... .
A. a flexible cell C. FMS
B. a flexible element D. a set of CNC
5. Two or more cells are
A. FMS C. a control system
B. a set of cells D. a handling system

2. Fill in the blanks with the proper grammatical forms.

1. They succeeded in ... controlled environment in the form of NC and CNC machines.
A. to bring B. bringing C. brought D. was brought
2. Two or more CNC. machines are thought of a flexible cell.
A. is B. are C. being D. been
3. Their tasks are
A. tracking and monitoring C. be and do
B. track and monitor D. cut and signal
4. The automobile industry keeps on ... money by using FMSs.
A. saves B. saving C. being saved D. was saving
5. ... machines can not only speed the process up, but bring the price down.
A. To use B. Using C. Is used D. Having used

3. The text contains different mistakes: 2 — in spelling, 4 — in grammar. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

One of the ideas behind FMS are allowing the business to forsee and to prioritize the goals of inovations in technology. Technological barriers are involve in slowing the efforts of be more adaptable. It require additional planning to cope with these obstacles.

4. Answer these multiple-choice questions about FMS.

1. What does the word FMS mean?
A. a manufacturing system
B. a sequence of operations
C. knowledge
2. What is CNC?
A. a method of controlling machines
B. a system of knowledge
C. an intraorganizational cooperation
3. What is a flexible cell?
A. a new trend

- B. parts
- C. two or more CNC machines
- 4. What is FMS?
 - A. two or more cells
 - B. machine tools
 - C. work stations
- 5. What is the goal of the agile manufacturing?
 - A. to quickly respond to needs and market changes
 - B. to arrange inventory management
 - C. to install a material handling system

Модуль 6.

1. Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks.

1. The system ... is usually stored in read-only memory.
 - A. hardware B. software C. firmware D. variety
2. Instructions and data are fed through the ... devices
 - A. output B. input C. control D. memory
3. A computer can perform very complex numerical...
 - A. communication C. instructions
 - B. computations D. tasks
4. Numbers and instructions forming the programme are ... in the memory.
 - A. stored B. solved C. settled D. simulated
5. The control unit serves for ... orders.
 - A. reading B. inputting C. interpreting D. fulfilling

2. Fill in the blanks with the proper grammatical forms.

1. The basic function of a computer is
 - A. process B. to process C. to be processed D. being processed
2. ... information into the computer is realized by means of flashcards.
 - A. Input B. Inputs C. Inputting D. Is input
3. Air traffic control depends on computer- ... data.
 - A. generating B. generated C. generate D. is generated
4. Computers were designed ... thousands of operations per second.
 - A. to perform B. perform C. performing D. have performed
5. Analytical engine ... to store data.
 - A. were invented C. was invented
 - B. invented D. is being invented

3. The text contains different mistakes: 2 — in spelling, 4 — in grammar. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

The most comon keyboard device use the QWERTY keyboard. It called a "QWERTY" keyboard because there is the first six letters on the top left of the keyboard. The multimedia input devices is digit kamera, webcam, video capture, scanner, and voice data entry.

4. Answer these multiple-choice questions about science and technology.

1. What Is a computer?
 - A. a device to process information
 - B. a device to accept information
 - C. a device to accept and input information
2. What units does the case (or chassis) house?
 - A. a motherboard, a power supply unit, RAM, CPU, ROM

- B. CU, a power supply unit, ALU, ROM
- C. a motherboard, CU, CPU, ROM
- 3. What kind of storage do you know?
 - A. primary and direct
 - B. secondary and indirect
 - C. primary and secondary
- 4. What basic types of computers can you name?
 - A. digital and numerical
 - B. digital and analog
 - C. numerical and analog
- 5. What are the main components of the CPU?
 - A. CU and ALU
 - B. CU and a power supply unit
 - C. ALU and RAM

Модуль 7.

1. Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks.

- 1. Materials which consist of two or more elements combined by chemical reaction present a category of
 - A. elements C. mixtures
 - B. compounds D. composite materials
- 2. ... is a matrix with a reinforced material inside it.
 - A. An element C. A mixture
 - B. A compound D. A composite material
- 3. ... includes two or more elements which are not chemically bound.
 - A. An element C. A mixture
 - B. A compound D. A composite material
- 4. ... cannot be broken into separate constituents.
 - A. An element C. A mixture
 - B. A compound D. A composite material
- 5. Cast iron and steel are
 - A. elements C. mixtures
 - B. compounds D. composite materials

2. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the infinitive.

- 1. We didn't believe you ... it.
 - A. to do C. do
 - B. to be done D. to have been done
- 2. The teacher wishes them ... part in the conference.
 - A. to have been taken C. to be taken
 - B. to take D. take
- 3. He allowed these data ... in the article.
 - A. to use B. use C. to be used D. be used
- 4. He didn't expect them ... here.
 - A. to study C. to have been studied
 - B. to be studied D. study
- 5. The teacher made the students ... the metal properties.
 - A. to study C. to have been studied
 - B. to be studied D. study

3. The text contains different mistakes: 2 — in spelling, 5 — in grammar. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

There are various classes of materials. They can be divide into two groups:

metals and non-metals. Metals includes ferrous and non-ferrous metals. Cast iron and steel is common ferrous metals. Copper and aluminium is non-ferrous metals. Non-metals embraces polimers, ceramics, etc.

4. Answer these multiple-choice questions about engineering materials.

1. What do metals include?
 - A. traditional groups
 - B. ferrous and non-ferrous metals
 - C. metallic and non-metallic materials
2. How does large amount of carbon in cast iron influence its properties?
 - A. it increases its properties
 - B. it increases its conductivity
 - C. it increases its brittleness

Модуль 8.

1. Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks.

1. Forming processes ... casting, metalworking by the application of force or pressure, powder metallurgy.
 - A. achieve B. embrace C. improve D. complete
2. A. mold ... a hollow cavity.
 - A. improves B. achieves C. completes D. contains
3. Molten metal is allowed
 - A. to achieve B. to improve C. to solidify D. to complete
4. Final metallurgy processes include ..., extrusion, drawing.
 - A. rolling B. casting C. forging D. stamping
5. Forging operations embrace drawing out, ..., squeezing in compression dies.
 - A. rolling B. upsetting C. forging D. stamping

2. Fill in the blanks. The words in brackets will help you.

1. This process ... to improve the mechanical properties of this metal (вероятно).
 - A. are likely B. is like C. were likely D. is likely
2. The dies ... to be precisely shaped (оказывается).
 - A. proved B. prove C. are proved D. proves
3. Forgings ... to be stronger than equivalent castings (известно).
 - A. is known B. are known C. is know D. was known
4. Casting ... to be one of the main manufacturing processes (несомненно).
 - A. are certain B. is certain C. were certain D. to be certain
5. He ... to achieve the aim (кажется).
 - A. seemed B. is seemed C. seems D. seem

3. The text contains different mistakes: 4 — in spelling, 3 — in grammar. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

Casting is one of the main manufacturing proceses. Casting is a process of poring molten metall into a mold where it solidify into the shape of a mold. Casting was well establish in the Bronze Age when it was use to form bronze pieces now found in muzeums.

4. Answer these multiple-choice questions about engineering materials technology.

1. What operations does forging include?

- A. casting, forging, pressing
 - B. drawing out, upsetting, squeezing in compression dies
 - C. forming, cutting, joining
2. What processes does final metallurgy embrace?
- A. rolling, forging, drawing
 - B. rolling, extrusion, drawing
 - C. forging, casting, drawing
3. What kinds of casting do you know?
- A. sand casting, spin casting, shell casting, die casting
 - B. mold casting, sand casting, die casting, spin casting
 - C. sand casting, shell-mold casting, die casting, spin casting
4. What temperatures can forging operations be performed at?
- A. at various temperatures
 - B. above the recrystallization temperature
 - C. below the recrystallization temperature
5. What processes does metalworking include?
- A. forming, cutting
 - B. forming, joining
 - C. forming, cutting, joining

Модуль 10.

1. Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks.

1. The resolution on the construction of ... was adopted.
A. vehicles B. categories C. goods D. units
2. Category 'M' includes motor vehicles for the ... of passengers.
A. construction C. goods
B. carriage D. classification
3. Motor cars may be classified according to the chassis
A. engine B. fuel C. frame D. vehicle
4. Pickups are used for the transportation of ... equipment.
A. bulky B. desirable C. light D. wheeled
5. Trucks ... in size.
A. adopt B. power C. vary D. perform

2. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the Subjunctive Mood.

1. It ... interesting to attend this conference.
A. were B. are C. would be D. been
2. I'll tell you some more information so that you ... better understand the problem.
A. will B. might C. are D. were
3. It is necessary that we ... this book.
A. should read C. was reading
B. has read D. reads
4. It is desirable that they ... this car.
A. buys B. bought C. has bought D. should buy
5. We wish they ... here.
A. are B. were C. been D. was

3. The text contains different mistakes: 4 — in spelling, 3 — in grammar. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

An automobile, motor car or car are a wheeled motor vehicle used for transporting rather passengers than goods, which also carry its own engine or motor. Most definitions of the term specifies that automobiles been designed to run primarily on roads, to have seats for one to eight people, and to have typically four wheels.

4. Answer these multiple-choice questions about different types of vehicles.

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1. What vehicle categories do special purpose vehicles embrace?
 - A. 'N', 'M', 'G'
 - B. 'N', 'T', 'G'
 - C. 'M', 'N', 'O'
2. What category do off-road vehicles represent?
 - A. 'G'
 - B. 'O'
 - C. 'N'
3. What types of vehicles do special purpose vehicles embrace?
 - A. scrapers, bulldozers, graders, excavators
 - B. scrapers, graders, excavators
 - C. ambulances, motor caravans
4. What is the characteristic feature of off-road vehicles?
 - A. gravel surface
 - B. flexible suspension
 - C. paved surface
5. What is the characteristic feature of a coach?
 - A. deep open treads
 - B. overhead luggage compartments
 - C. caterpillar tracks

Модуль 11.

1. Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks.

1. A structure of a vehicle provides a ... for all necessary vehicle systems.
 - A. location B. number C. requirement D. purpose
2. A. motor car includes engine, chassis, and
 - A. suspension B. body C. diesel D. clutch
3. Transmission embraces ..., gearbox, propeller shaft, etc.
 - A. frame B. brakes C. clutch D. rear axle
4. ... systems are wheel steering and brake steering.
 - A. Main B. Major C. Sufficient D. Steering
5. Drive lines include ..., front and rear axles, etc.
 - A. frame B. gearbox C. clutch D. space

2. Fill in the blanks with the proper grammar forms.

1. The power of the engine ... through the transmission and drive lines.
 - A. is to be transmitted C. is to transmit
 - B. are to be transmitted D. to be transmitted
2. The main purpose of a motor car ... comfortable accommodation for occupants.
 - A. is to be provided C. provides
 - B. provided D. is to provide
3. Bulky equipment ... easily into the estate body car.
 - A. can load C. can loaded
 - B. can be loaded D. can be load

4. The hatchback design ... on a saloon body.
A. to be based B. are based C. is based D. based
5. Cabriolet ... into an open car.
A. can change C. can be change
B. can changed D. can be changed

3. The text contains different mistakes: 4 — in spelling, 3 — in grammar. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

In British English, the term 'transmission' refer to the whole drive train, including clutch, gearbox, propeller shaft (for rear-wheel drive), diferencial, and final drive shafts. In American English, a gearbox are any device which convert speed and torque, whereas a transmission is a type of gearbox that can be "shifted" to change the speed-torque ratio dynamicaly.

4. Answer these multiple-choice questions about motor car components.

1. What are the main structural components of a motor car?
A. engine, body, chassis
B. suspension, transmission, engine
C. chassis, transmission, engine
2. What are the chassis components?
A. suspension, transmission, steering system
B. drive lines, transmission, steering systems
C. brakes, wheel steering, transmission
3. What is the usual source of energy for a heavy vehicle?
A. diesel
B. petrol engine
C. gasoline engine
4. What does transmission embrace?
A. clutch, gearbox, propeller shaft, etc.
B. main shaft, differentials, frame, etc.
C. main shaft, half-shafts, drive lines, etc.
5. What do drive lines contain?
A. frame, front and rear axles, suspension
B. frame, suspension, wheels
C. frame, front and rear axles, suspension, wheels

Модуль 12.

1. Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks.

1. An internal combustion (IC) engine is an engine in which ... of the fuel takes place in a confined space.
A. melting B. combustion C. forging D. cutting
2. The first internal combustion engine ran on..., but worked on a cycle of operations, which did not include compression of the gas before ignition.
A. natural gas B. petrol C. coal gas D. diesel oil
3. The most significant distinction between modern internal combustion engines and the early designs is the use of
A. pressure B. damping C. ignition D. compression
4. A reciprocating engine has one or more cylinders in which pistons reciprocate
A. up and down C. left and right
B. back and forth D. round the cylinder
5. Basic design divides engines into reciprocating and ... ones.
A. royal B. round C. rotary D. rolling

2. Fill in the blanks with the proper forms of the Passive Voice.

1. The first commercially successful internal combustion engine ... by a Frenchman, Étienne Lenoir in 1860.
A. is created B. was created C. are created D. will be created
2. The combustion chamber... in the closed end of each cylinder.
A. am located B. are located C. is located D. were located
3. Power... to a rotating output crankshaft by mechanical linkage with the pistons in reciprocating engine.
A. am delivered C. are delivered
B. is delivered D. were delivered
4. In-Line engine cylinders ... in a straight line, one behind the other along the length of the crankshaft.
A. are positioned C. was positioned
B. is positioned D. am positioned
5. Engines of two different cylinder arrangements... as W-type engines in the technical literature.
A. are classified C. has been classified
B. is classified D. was classified

3. The text contains different mistakes: 4 — in spelling, 3 — in grammar. Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

Modern internal combustion engines can to be clasified in a number of different ways. Several or all of these classifications can be use at the same time to identify a given engine. Thus, a modern engine might be calles a reciprocating, spark-ignition, four-stroke cycle, I-head, woter-cooled, gasoline, multipoint port fuel injection avtomobile engine.

4. Answer these multiple-choice questions about engineering materials technology.

1. What types can engines according to the type of ignition be divided into?
A. spark-ignition and compression-ignition engines
B. cylinder-ignition and piston-ignition engines
C. valve-ignition and crankshaft-ignition engines
2. What types can engines depending on the engine cycle be divided into?
A. three-stroke cycle and five-stroke cycle
B. four stroke cycle and two-stroke cycle
C. six-stroke cycle and seven-stroke cycle
3. What engine has two piston movements over one revolution for each cycle?
A. a rotary engine
B. a four stroke cycle engine
C. a two-stroke cycle engine
4. How are the internal combustion engines called in accordance with the valve location?
A. J-head engines and K-head engines
B. Y-head engines and B-head engines
C. I-head engines and L-head engines
5. How are engines called with pistons positioned in a circular plane around a circular crankshaft?
A. reciprocating engines
B. radial engines
C. rotary engines

Модуль 13.

1. Choose the proper words and fill in the blanks.

1. The primary products of the oil & gas industry are... .
A. crude oil, natural gas liquids
C. mazute
B. jet fuel
D. crude oil, natural gas liquids, natural gas
2. The major processes are... .
A. exploration
C. exploration, production, well development, site abandonment
B. production
D. production, exploration, site abandonment
3. Crude oil is the mixture of... .
A. hydrocarbons B. hydrogen C. oxygen D. carbon
4. Most of the world's petroleum was found trapped in ... rocks.
A. porous B. deep C. sedimentary basins D. high
5. ... transformed the organic materials into solid, liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons.
A. Distillation B. Coking C. Heating D. Cooling

2. Fill in the blanks with the proper grammatical forms.

1. If you ... very hard, you can master your skills.
A. try B. will try C. would try D. had tried
2. Time will be saved if we ... a pump.
A. use B. will use C. would use D. to use
3. It would be a good thing if that well ... lack the potential to produce economic quantities of oil and gas.
A. didn't B. will not C. wouldn't D. will
4. If I ... in your place, I would use that equipment.
A. were B. was C. am D. will be
5. We are speaking about the crude oil... can be transformed into gasoline.
A. whose B. who C. what D. that

3. The text contains different mistakes: 2 — in spelling, 5 — in grammar.

Correct the mistakes and rewrite the text.

When crude oil is first bring to the surface, it may to contain a miktüre of natural gas and produced fluids such as salt water and both dissolved and suspended solids. Natural gas is separated at the well site and is process for sale if natural gas pipelines is nearby. Metane is the predominant component of natural gas, but ethane, propane and butane are also significant component.

4. Answer these multiple-choice questions about the oil and gas industry

1. What are the major processes of the oil & gas industry?
A. production and exploration
B. exploration, well development, production, site exploration
C. exploration, well development, production, site abandonment
2. What is installed in the well to carry the liquids and gas to the surface?
A. tubing
B. casing
C. restoring
3. What is the most common type of the pumps used in the well?
A. drilling rig
B. rod pump
C. production rig
4. What prevents water from getting into the wellbore?
A. tubing
B. well
C. rock

5. Chemicals derived from petroleum and natural gas are

- A. petrochemicals
- B. additives
- C. hydrocarbons

Шкала оценивания: 100 балльная.

Критерии оценивания:

Каждый вопрос (задание) в тестовой форме оценивается по дихотомической шкале: выполнено – 5 баллов, не выполнено – 0 баллов.

Применяется следующая шкала перевода баллов в оценку по 5-балльной шкале:

85-100 баллов соответствуют оценке «отлично»;

70-84_баллов – оценке «хорошо»;

50-69_баллов – оценке «удовлетворительно»;

менее 50_баллов и менее – оценке «неудовлетворительно».

1.4 РОЛЕВАЯ ИГРА

Модуль 11: Food processing

Наименование игры: Food processing.

You are going to give a lecture on different techniques and methods that are used in the food processing for foreign students. The language of international communication is English, of course.

Перечень ролей: участники конференции, гости конференции.

Концепция игры: Создание квазипрофессиональной среды, способствующей профессиональной социализации обучающихся. Цель игры - развитие специальной иноязычной речевой компетенции обучаемых.

Ожидаемые результаты: закрепление необходимых разговорных формул, обучение межличностному общению и взаимодействию в условиях совместной профессиональной деятельности и в рамках реально существующих социальных ситуаций взаимодействия.

Модуль 12: Food stuffs

Наименование игры: Международная молочная федерация

Перечень ролей: Представители разных стран.

You are the member of the International Dairy Federation. You represents RF. Describe what sorts of cheese are manufactured in our country, name and define each of them.

Концепция игры: Создание квазипрофессиональной среды, способствующей профессиональной социализации обучающихся. Цель игры - развитие специальной иноязычной речевой компетенции обучаемых.

Ожидаемые результаты: закрепление необходимых разговорных формул, обучение межличностному общению и взаимодействию в условиях совместной профессиональной деятельности и в рамках реально существующих социальных ситуаций взаимодействия.

Модуль 13: Food industry

Наименование игры: At fast food restaurant

You are a client at the fast food restaurant. You are hungry; rude; polite; tired; sick; sleepy. Choose the role and make the order. The waiter should stay calm and polite anyway.

Перечень ролей: клиент (посетитель), официант.

Концепция игры: Создание квазипрофессиональной среды, способствующей профессиональной социализации обучающихся. Цель игры - развитие специальной иноязычной речевой компетенции обучаемых.

Ожидаемые результаты: закрепление необходимых разговорных формул, обучение межличностному общению и взаимодействию в условиях совместной профессиональной деятельности и в рамках реально существующих социальных ситуаций взаимодействия.

Критерии оценивания (нижеследующие критерии оценки являются примерными и могут корректироваться):

оценка **«отлично»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он принимает активное участие в ролевой игре и полностью справляется с порученной ему ролью, выполняя требуемые от него трудовые действия и проявляя способность применять на практике необходимые для этого знания, умения и навыки; легко откликается на развитие и неожиданные повороты игрового «профессионального» сюжета, создаваемого преподавателем в режиме реального времени; свободно и эффективно взаимодействует с другими участниками игры (своими «деловыми» партнерами); задания, полученные в ходе игры, выполнены точно и правильно; при обсуждении результатов игры демонстрирует способность к профессиональной саморефлексии.

оценка **«хорошо»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он хорошо ориентируется в

искусственно созданной «профессиональной» ситуации, при выполнении своей роли демонстрирует активность и готовность выполнять необходимые трудовые действия, допуская отдельные недочеты; адекватно реагирует на развитие и неожиданные повороты игрового «профессионального» сюжета, создаваемого преподавателем в режиме реального времени; старается «профессионально» взаимодействовать с другими участниками игры (своими «деловыми» партнерами); задания, полученные в ходе игры, выполнены с небольшими недочетами; при обсуждении результатов игры проявляет критичность по отношению к самому себе.

оценка «**удовлетворительно**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он нуждается в посторонней помощи при выполнении трудовых действий, выполняя доверенную ему роль в искусственно созданной «профессиональной» ситуации; при выполнении своей роли демонстрирует неполноту собственных знаний, вследствие чего пассивен и испытывает затруднения при неожиданном развитии игрового «профессионального» сюжета, создаваемого преподавателем в режиме реального времени; неуверенно взаимодействует с другими участниками игры (своими «деловыми» партнерами); задания, полученные в ходе игры, выполнены с ошибками; при обсуждении результатов игры пассивен, внешнюю оценку предпочитает самооценке.

оценка «**неудовлетворительно**» выставляется обучающемуся, если он не справился с выполнением трудовых действий, необходимых по доставшейся ему роли в искусственно созданной «профессиональной» ситуации; при выполнении своей роли демонстрирует отсутствие элементарных знаний, вследствие чего пассивен и теряется при неожиданном развитии игрового «профессионального» сюжета, создаваемого преподавателем в режиме реального времени; вынужденно и неэффективно взаимодействует с другими участниками игры (своими «деловыми» партнерами); задания, полученные в ходе игры, не выполнены или выполнены с грубыми ошибками; при обсуждении результатов игры не способен дать адекватную профессиональную оценку своим действиям.

1.4 Темы для дискуссии:

Дискуссия 1

Speak about Education in general. Speak about SWSU in particular. Name different systems of education and the leading world universities

Дискуссия 2

Speak about science and technology nowadays.

Дискуссия 3

1. Speak about food production, nutrition and food processing.

1.6 CASE-STUDY

Кейс-задача 1

You got interested in a newspaper's article dealing with certain problems in the education systems of several countries. Do you agree or disagree with the author's statements? Express your own opinion on each point.

- Russia has a national education system.
- There is no difference between "high school" and "higher school" in the USA.
- Informal education involves people in learning during their daily life.
- Higher education is compulsory for getting a popular and demanded profession.
- Education by correspondence is very convenient.
- It's enough to have general education to be a necessary specialist nowadays.

Кейс-задача 2

Your friend is going to enter a university or a college in the UK. What do you think of it? Share your point of view.

Кейс-задача 3

You're going to take part in a students' scientific conference. You're preparing a report about science and technology. What main points should be in your report?

Кейс-задача 4

You are a TV reporter at the International scientific space conference. You meet a famous U.S. astronaut there and have a possibility to interview him. What questions are you going to ask him?

Кейс-задача 5

After graduating university your friend decided to build a career as an automotive engineer. But now he doesn't really enjoy the type of work he is doing. Would you advise him to take the opportunity to develop his skills in another field or to succeed in chosen one? Give your reasons.

Кейс-задача 6:

The graduates below want to find a job connected with travelling. Read the descriptions of vacant positions and decide which job would be the most suitable for Carl and Debbie.

Candidates

1. Carl has a journalism degree. He wants a job which involves travelling and also writing about his experiences. He does not mind spending long periods abroad and he could start tomorrow.
2. Debbie has a degree in Zoology and wants a job where she can use that knowledge and also travel. She works well with other people and speaks German. She is not keen on sports.

Vacant positions

- a) **Kanco Expeditions** is looking for leaders for its Latin American tours. You must have a driving license and a basic knowledge of Spanish. The job will require you to spend up to six months per year in Central and South America. Extensive travel experience is not essential.
- b) **Life of Adventure Publishers** urgently needs a reporter with experience of deep-sea photography to join its team in Jamaica. The job is for the summer and we offer all the equipment and comfortable accommodation for a family group if requested. Excellent salary and free weekends.
- c) **World Wildlife**, the designer of group wildlife holidays around the world, requires a tour guide. You must have knowledge of animals, be a real team player and be able to speak at least one foreign language. No previous experience as a tour guide needed. The job starts in three weeks' time.
- d) **Global Tourism** is looking for two people with an excellent command of Spanish and English to accompany groups of English-speaking tourists on whale-watching trips to South America. You must be fit and a good swimmer. These are one-year jobs starting next summer.
- e) **Worldwide Magazine** is looking for a travel writer to cover Central and West Africa, starting immediately. The job is mostly based in our central office, but you must be willing to spend at least two weeks a month travelling. Previous experience of journalism is essential.

Кейс-задача 7:

Decide what sort of computer is best for each of the users below.

Users

1. John Will ring is a salesperson and he spends a lot of time visiting customers. He wants a computer to carry with him so he can access data about his customers and record his sales.
2. Pal Nye is a personnel officer. She needs a computer to keep staff records and to keep a diary of appointments. She also needs a computer for writing letters.
3. The University of the North needs a computer to look after its accounts, its network, the records of all students and staff, and to help with scientific research.

4. The James family want a computer for entertainment, writing letters, the Internet, and for calculating tax.

Types of computer systems

a) A **mainframe** is the most powerful type of computer. It can process and store large amounts of data. It supports multiple users at the same time and can support more simultaneous processes than a PC. The central system is a large server connected to hundreds of terminals over a network. Mainframes are used for large-scale computing purposes in banks, big companies and universities.

b) A **desktop PC** has its own processing unit, monitor and keyboard. It is used as a personal computer in the home or as a workstation for group work. Typical examples are the IBM PC and the Apple Macintosh.

c) A **laptop** (also called a notebook PC) is a lightweight computer that you can transport easily. It can work as fast as a desktop PC, with similar processors, memory capacity, and disk drives, but it is portable and has a smaller screen.

d) A **tablet PC** looks like a book, with an LCD screen on which you can write using a special digital pen. You can fold and rotate the screen 180 degrees. Your handwriting can be recognized and converted into editable text. You can also type at the detached keyboard or use voice recognition. It's mobile and versatile.

e) A **wearable computer** runs on batteries and is worn on the user's body, e.g. on a belt, backpack or vest; it is designed for mobile or hands-free operation. Some devices are equipped with a wireless modem, a small keyboard and a screen; others are voice-activated and can access email or voice mail.

Кейс-задача 8:

Write an e-mail to your friend about your attending the World Forum for Harmonization of Vehicles. Describe one of the units of the resolution devoted to the classification of power-driven vehicles adopted at the Forum in detail.

Кейс-задача 9:

I. Look at the Nutrition Facts tables below. In pairs compare Cereal A and Cereal B, and decide which is the healthier choice.

Cereal A - Nutrition Facts			Cereal B - Nutrition Facts		
Nutrition Facts			Nutrition Facts		
Per 2/3 cup (25 grams)			Per 2/3 cup (25 grams)		
Amount	%Daily Value		Amount	%Daily Value	
Calories	100		Calories	200	
Fat	1g	1%	Fat	2g	3%
Saturates	1%		Saturates	2%	
	+Trans			+Trans	
Cholesterol			Cholesterol		
Sodium	140 mg	8%	Sodium	140 mg	2%
Carbohydrate	21 g	7%	Carbohydrate	21 g	13%
Fibre	1 g	4%	Fibre	1 g	24%

Sugars 20 g		Sugars 20 g	
Protein 1g		Protein 1g	
Vitamin A	0%	Vitamin A	0%
Vitamin C	0%	Vitamin C	0%
Calcium	8%	Calcium	2%
Iron	25%	Iron	15%

Критерии оценивания (нижеследующие критерии оценки являются примерными и могут корректироваться):

оценка **«отлично»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он принимает активное участие и полностью справляется с порученной ему ролью, выполняя требуемые от него трудовые действия и проявляя способность применять на практике необходимые для этого знания, умения и навыки; свободно и эффективно взаимодействует с другими участниками (своими «деловыми» партнерами); задания выполнены точно и правильно; при обсуждении результатов демонстрирует способность к профессиональной саморефлексии.

оценка **«хорошо»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он хорошо ориентируется в искусственно созданной «профессиональной» ситуации, при выполнении своей задачи демонстрирует активность и готовность выполнять необходимые трудовые действия, допуская отдельные недочеты; активно взаимодействует с другими участниками (своими «деловыми» партнерами); задания выполнены с небольшими недочетами; при обсуждении результатов проявляет критичность по отношению к самому себе.

оценка **«удовлетворительно»** выставляется обучающемуся, если он нуждается в посторонней помощи при выполнении трудовых действий, выполняя доверенную ему роль в искусственно созданной «профессиональной» ситуации; при выполнении своей роли демонстрирует неполноту собственных знаний, вследствие чего пассивен и испытывает затруднения при выполнении задания, неуверенно взаимодействует с другими участниками игры (своими «деловыми» партнерами); задания, полученные в ходе игры, выполнены с ошибками; при обсуждении результатов игры пассивен, внешнюю оценку предпочитает самооценке.

«неудовлетворительно» выставляется обучающемуся, если он не справился с выполнением трудовых действий, необходимых по доставшейся ему роли в искусственно созданной «профессиональной» ситуации; при выполнении своей задачи демонстрирует отсутствие элементарных знаний, вследствие чего пассивен и теряется при неожиданном развитии игрового «профессионального» сюжета, создаваемого преподавателем в режиме реального времени; вынужденно и неэффективно взаимодействует с другими участниками (своими «деловыми» партнерами); не способен дать адекватную профессиональную оценку своим действиям.

ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ (ЗАЧЕТА)

«ЮГО-ЗАПАДНЫЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

Механико-технологический факультет
 Направление подготовки (специальности)
 23.05.01 « Наземные транспортно-

Утверждено на заседании кафедры
иностраных языков
 « __ » _____ г. (протокол № __)

Промежуточная аттестация (зачет) вариант № 1**I. Read the text and choose the right statements from given below. Only one answer is correct. (8 points)****Blackberries**

‘There, I think that’s enough,’ said Mr. Frensham. ‘Very handsome.’

The boy was having his hair cut for the first time in his life. ‘We’re off to do some shopping,’ the boy’s mother said as she handed Mr. Frensham the money.

They were going to buy the boy a cap, a round cap with a little button on top and a peak over his eyes. The boy wanted the cap very much. ‘This is the smallest size we have,’ the man in the clothes shop said. He put the cap on the boy’s head and stood back to look. It was a beautiful cap. ‘It’s a little big,’ said the man, ‘but you want something he can grow into, something that will last him a long time.’ ‘Oh I hope so,’ his mother said. ‘It’s expensive enough.’

The boy carried the cap back to the house himself. When his father came home late in the afternoon, the boy put on his cap and stood before his father. The man put his hand on the boy’s head and looked at him. ‘On Sunday,’ he said, ‘we’ll go for a walk. Just you and I. We’ll be men together.’

Although it was late in September, the sun was warm and the paths were dry. ‘Come on,’ said his father, ‘or we’ll never reach Fletcher’s Woods.’ ‘Will there be blackberries there?’ he asked. ‘There should be,’ his father said. ‘I’ll pick some for you.’

In Fletcher’s Woods his father showed him a tangle of blackberry bushes. Clusters of purple fruit hung in the branches. His father reached up and chose a blackberry for him. Its skin was plump and shining. ‘You can eat it,’ his father said. Together they picked and ate the dark berries, until their lips were purple and their hands marked and scratched. ‘We should take some for your mother,’ the man said. They had nothing to carry them in, so the boy put his new cap next to the grass and they filled it with berries.

* * *

‘It was a stupid thing to do,’ his mother said, ‘utterly stupid. What were you thinking of?’ The man didn’t answer. ‘If we had the money, it would be different,’ his mother said. ‘Where do you think the money comes from?’

‘I know where it comes from,’ his father said. ‘I work hard enough for it.’ The cap lay on the table. Inside it was wet with sticky juice of blackberries. The stains were dark and irregular. ‘It’ll dry out all right,’ his father said. His mother’s face was red and her voice was shrill. ‘If you had a proper job,’ she shouted, ‘and could buy caps by the dozen, then ...’

‘I do what I can,’ he said. ‘That’s not much,’ his mother said. ‘You don’t do much!’

Appalled, the child watched the quarrel grow. He began to cry quietly, to himself, knowing that it was a different weeping from any that he had experienced before, that he was crying for a different pain. He began to understand that they were different people; his father, his mother, himself, and that he must learn sometimes to be alone.

1. The mother decided to buy ...

- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| a) a cap | c) blackberries |
| b) a bag | d) sweets |

2. The boy liked the cap because ...

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| a) it was a nice color | b) it covered his hair which was now too short |
| c) it made him look more grown-up | d) his friend had the same cap |

3. The boy enjoyed his Sunday walk with his father because ...

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| a) he had never been to Fletcher’s Woods before together | b) they picked and ate blackberries |
| c) he could wear his cap | d) mother stayed at home |

4. The mother was very angry because ...

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) they got back late | b) they had eaten most of the blackberries |
| c) they had collected berries in the boy’s new cap | d) they had lost each other |

II. Fill in the blanks. (8 points)

- 1) Where's John? I want to talk to _____. (HE)
- 2) Christmas is the _____ holiday in Great Britain. (POPULAR)
- 3) The water _____. Can you turn it off? (TO BOIL)
- 4) Two hundred people _____ by the company. (TO EMPLOY)

III. Make sentences from the given words. (6 points)

- 1) Are, more, water, polluted, and, becoming, air, now.
- 2) Problem, what, becoming, is, global?
- 3) Not, will, passed, by, have, they, exams, their, arrival, your.

IV. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following. (8 points).

- a) loneliness amongst the elderly
- b) dealing with harmful chemicals
- c) comes from the television
- d) can communicate with deaf people

ASIMO - the caring robot

In 1986, Honda (a company known mainly for its cars and motorbikes) started work on developing a robot which would be able to walk. 28 years later, in 2014, ASIMO was unveiled. ASIMO is currently the most realistic humanoid robot in the world. It can jump, run, walk, climb stairs and even hop on one leg! It can also use its five fully functioning fingers to hold objects in its hands. ASIMO has cameras for eyes, and has the ability to recognise faces and map out its surroundings. It can also understand basic commands and is programmed to know American and British Sign Language so (1)_____.

Honda has been taking ASIMO all around the world to show it to young people in order to inspire and encourage them to study science. Honda has also said that in the future, ASIMO might be able to do certain things which would be dangerous for humans to do, such as fire fighting and (2)_____.

Many people say that ASIMO is a fantastic creation because it could be used to help elderly and disabled people who cannot do basic important tasks, such as cleaning or washing up. In England, more than half of people aged 75 and over live by themselves, and 5 million of them say that their main form of company (3)_____. The fact that elderly people are increasingly lonely in a society which is built around communication through the internet and social media is incredibly sad.

Personally, although I think ASIMO is an incredible invention, I am disgusted by the fact that we are having to use a robot to combat such a simple problem as (4)_____. It is a horrible thought that no one seems to care enough about the older generation to make an effort to communicate and be friendly with them.

So if you know an elderly person, like your grandma or grandpa, maybe you should call them up on the phone each week or go round to their house for a cup of tea or coffee and talk about the weather. I'm sure they will really appreciate the effort; a little goes a long way.

V. Problem solving (6 points).

You got interested in a newspaper's article dealing with certain problems in the education systems of several countries. Do you agree or disagree with the author's statements? Express your own opinion on each point.

- Russia has a national education system.
- There is no difference between "high school" and "higher school" in the USA.
- Informal education involves people in learning during their daily life.
- Higher education is compulsory for getting a popular and demanded profession.
- Education by correspondence is very convenient.
- It's enough to have general education to be a necessary specialist nowadays.

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 «__» _____ г. (протокол №__)
 Зав. кафедрой ИЯ _____ Е.Г.
 Баянкина

Промежуточная аттестация (зачет) вариант № 2

I. Read the text and choose the right statements below. Only one statement is correct. (8 points)

Sad story

George had stolen some money, but the police had caught him and he had been put into prison. Now his trial was about to begin, and he felt sure that he would be found guilty and sent to prison for a long time.

Then he discovered that an old friend of his was one of the members of the jury at his trial. Of course, he didn't tell anybody, but he managed to see his friend secretly one day. He said to him, "Jim, I know that the jury will find me guilty of having stolen the money. I cannot hope to be found not guilty of taking it - that would be too much to expect. But I should be grateful to you for the rest of my life if you could persuade the other members of the jury to add a strong recommendation for mercy to their statement that they consider me guilty."

"Well, George," answered Jim, "I shall certainly try to do what I can for you as an old friend, but I cannot promise anything. The other eleven people on the jury look terribly strong-minded to me."

George said that he would quite understand if Jim was not able to do anything for him, and thanked him warmly for agreeing to help.

The trial went on, and at last the time came for the jury to decide whether George was guilty, or not. It took them 5 hours, but in the end they found George guilty, with a strong recommendation for mercy.

Of course, George was very pleased, but he didn't have a chance to see Jim for some time after the trial. At last Jim visited him in the prison, and George thanked him warmly and asked him how he had managed to persuade the other members of the jury to recommend mercy.

"Well, George," Jim answered, "as I thought, those 11 men were very difficult to persuade, but I managed it in the end by tiring them out. Do you know, those fools had all wanted to find you not guilty."

- 1.a) George stole some money, but the police couldn't catch him.
 b) George had been put into prison for stealing some money.
 c) George was in prison when someone stole some money.
 d) A man stole money, but George was not guilty.
- 2.a) The friend promised to help.
 b) He didn't want to know anything about George.
 c) George was his enemy.
 d) The friend promised to put George into prison.
- 3.a) Jim visited George at home.
 b) George visited Jim in prison.
 c) Jim never visited George.
 d) Jim went to see George in prison.
- 4.a) The jury decided to put him into prison.
 b) He was not guilty.
 c) They wanted to find him not guilty.
 d) The jury decided to find him guilty.

II. Fill in the blanks. (8 points)

- 1) Where's Jane? I want to talk to _____. (SHE)
 2) The Sahara is the _____ desert in the world. (HOT)
 3) We _____ in Spain last summer. (TO BE)
 4) This house is very old. It _____ in 1930. (TO BUILD)

III. Make sentences from the given words. (6 points)

- 1) Lake Baikal , the, situation, at, is, very, remaining, serious.
- 2) You , already, have, your, finished, work, diploma?
- 3) Not, I, Business English, am, yet, doing.

IV. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following. (8 points)

- a) every 11 people in Britain
- b) in classrooms, toilets and changing rooms
- c) will be watching you walk around the shop
- d) were caught and prosecuted

Has CCTV gone too far

Closed Circuit Television, usually abbreviated to CCTV, is everywhere in today's society. In fact, when we go about our everyday lives it is virtually impossible to avoid it. If you take a bus to school, there will be a camera on it. When you pop out to the supermarket to buy some bread, a camera (1) _____. If you look up, you'll see cameras on many street corners, at bus stops, on trains and even in some public toilets. We seem to have developed an obsession with them!

In 2013, an article published in *The Guardian* (a British newspaper) stated that there was 1 camera for (2) _____. There are estimated to be around 6 million CCTV cameras across Britain - now that's a lot of cameras! Thanks to our apparent love of CCTV, Britain has been nicknamed the "surveillance state".

CCTV is a vital tool for the police and can help solve crimes - a notable example would be the James Bulger case from 1993. CCTV images meant that the two boys who committed the crime (3) _____. However, CCTV does not always have all the answers. Sometimes the images aren't clear enough to identify people; often, criminals obscure their faces to avoid being caught. Recently, some talking CCTV cameras have been installed in the UK. These react to movement, and warn criminals that their photo has been taken.

In my opinion, CCTV has gone too far. As a nation, we rely on it far too much. At what point did we decide to replace police officers with technology? Many people claim to feel safer as a result of CCTV; if more police were around I'm sure they'd feel just as safe! Many schools across Britain have installed CCTV – (4) _____. They say it helps to prevent bullying - but surely something else could be done instead?

What do you think about CCTV? Are there lots of cameras in the public areas of your town or city?

V. Problem solving (6 points).

Your friend is going to enter a university or a college in the UK. What do you think of it? Share your point of view.

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Направление подготовки (специальности)

23.05.01 «Наземные транспортно-технологические средства»

Дисциплина Иностранный язык

Утверждено на заседании кафедры

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« __ » _____ г. (протокол № __)

Зав. кафедрой ИЯ _____ Е.Г.

Баянкина

Промежуточная аттестация (зачет) вариант № 3

I. Read the text and choose the right statements from given below. Only one answer is correct. (8 points)

Eastern philosophy and western medicine

“If you really want to do something,” says Dr Patel, “nothing comes in your way. It doesn’t matter if

you are a woman or a foreigner. You just go and do it.”

Dr Patel should know. She came to Britain from India as a newly married woman. Her husband was an Indian lawyer from Kenya, and they planned to go back there to live. But the political situation in East Africa changed, and like thousands of others they made their home in London. The young Mrs. Patel had always wanted to be a doctor. Now she saw her chance. Although she had a very young baby, she began her training.

Her two children are grown up now, and Dr Patel is busier than ever. She is a GP (“general practitioner”) with the National Health Service. This means that she has 1,500 people in her care. Some patients, especially the old, often come to see her. Others she may see only once a year. They call on her for everything, from headaches to heart attacks. She is often called out in the night, or at weekends, to the homes of the seriously ill. Most problems she can deal with herself. But if necessary she sends people on to a surgeon or a specialist. “The National Health Service is fantastic,” she says. “I think it’s the finest thing this country has.”

A GP’s life is a very busy one, and some years ago, Dr Patel started to suffer from tiredness and strain. Western medicine didn’t help, so she turned to Indian ways of healing. The Indian system of “yoga” teaches people how to relax, and to live more peaceful lives. It helped her. So she decided to try teaching yoga to her patients, especially those with heart trouble and high blood pressure. It worked. She wrote about her results in *The Lancet*, an important medical paper. The result was amazing. She received 1,200 letters from forty different countries. Now she has described her discoveries on radio and TV, and has written a book about them.

Dr Patel didn’t find it easy to settle down in Britain. The food, the weather, and the city life - everything was difficult. And British people are not always friendly to foreigners. Now, after many years, she feels that England is home. But it’s a good thing for western medicine that Dr Patel did not forget all her eastern philosophy.

1.a) When Dr Patel moved to Britain she was single.

b) Dr Patel has never had a family.

c) She was accompanied by her husband and two children.

d) The Patels had just married before they came to Britain.

2.a) In London Mrs. Patel saw her chance to have another baby.

b) In London Mrs. Patel saw her chance to get a job of a nurse.

c) In London her desire to become a doctor came true.

d) In London Mrs. Patel realized she would be out of work for a long time.

3 a) She was unable to deal with her problems herself, so she gave up.

b) Western medicine didn’t help her patients, so Dr Patel was constantly suffering from strain.

c) In order to help the most seriously ill Dr Patel turned to Indian ways of healing.

d) To escape from constant tiredness and strain Dr Patel tried the traditional Indian system of “yoga”.

4.a) The system of “yoga” is especially good for people suffering from heart disease and high blood pressure because it helps to relax.

b) Dr Patel tried her way of healing on her patients suffering from blood disease.

c) Dr Patel tried her way of healing on some of her patients, but failed.

d) Dr Patel has never tried her way of healing.

way of healing gave hope for the many sick in the world and she got letters from 40 different countries.

II. Fill in the blanks. (8 points)

1) Who is that woman? Why are you looking at _____? (SHE)

2) It’s _____ to go by car than by train. (CHEAP)

3) We _____ Rose in town a few days ago. (TO SEE)

4) Many accidents _____ by careless driving every year. (TO CAUSE)

III. Make sentences from the given words. (6 points)

- 1) Will, several, have, new, manipulators, robots.
- 2) Seen, you, I, not, have, a, time, long, not, for.
- 3) People, speak, will, language, all, the same, the world, over?

IV. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following. (8 points)

- a) to check our messages.
- b) a fitness monitor and a messaging device
- c) be charged every day
- d) hinder face-to-face communication

The Apple watch: technology gone too far?

For those of you who haven't heard of it, the Apple watch is the latest invention from the infamous creators of the iPhone and Apple Mac. As the name suggests, this creation is a device designed to tell us the time. This is Apple, however, and an Apple watch is never just a watch. In fact, this accessory is multifunctional; not only does it show us the time, but it also acts as (1) _____ that can be connected with an iPhone. Is this a genius invention or technology gone too far?

Whilst the upcoming Apple watch is stylish in appearance, I can't help but question certain aspects of the new device. Is it a positive thing to be able to receive messages through a watch, or is this another way of letting technology disrupt our social lives?

Thanks to the invention of the smartwatch, we will no longer have to reach for our phones (2) _____. Imagine the possible consequences. A group of friends sitting at a table in a restaurant will ignore each other as everyone will be too busy watching their wrists in anticipation of a new message. Students will have a means of 'discreetly' checking their inbox during school, despite the fact that mobile phones are forbidden in class. The list goes on. Although smartwatches may make communicating through technology easier, it seems that it could actually (3) _____.

Much like a phone, the watch would also need to (4) _____. This is yet another aspect of the device which sets it apart from any 'normal' watch. If, like me, you struggle when remembering to put your phone on charge, this is not necessarily a positive thing.

Whilst there are clearly both positive and negative aspects when it comes to Apple's latest invention, I personally like my single-purpose watch that simply tells me the time! What about you? Would you be interested in having a smartwatch?

V. Problem solving (6 points).

You're going to take part in a students' scientific conference. You're preparing a report about science and technology. What main points should be in your report?

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Промежуточная аттестация (зачет) вариант № 4

I. Read the text and choose the right statements from given below. Only one answer is correct. (8 points)

Jorvik - lost Viking capital

A thousand years ago York was one of the largest, richest and most famous cities in the whole of Britain. A monk at that time described it as packed with a huge population, rich merchandise, and traders 'from all parts, especially Danes'. People in the 10th century called it Jorvik, and knew it as the capital of the North of England, and one of Europe's greatest trading ports. It owed its prosperity to the hard work and commercial enterprise of Viking settlers from Scandinavia who had captured it in AD 866 and almost totally rebuilt it.

Most of the city's buildings were made of wood, and have long since been demolished, or have burnt down or rotted away. In some parts of modern York, however, near the rivers Ouse and Foss, which run through the center of the city, archaeologists have found that remains of Jorvik, do still survive. They are buried deep below the streets and buildings of the 20 century city. Here the damp soils have preserved the timber buildings. Whole streets of houses, shops, workshops and warehouses are to be found, often still standing shoulder high. All the debris and rubbish left by the people of Jorvik in and around their homes is still there, awaiting discovery.

Between 1976 and 1981 archaeologists from the York Archaeological Trust excavated a part of this lost and all-but-forgotten city. The dig took place in Coppergate, before the city's new Coppergate Center was built. Four rows of buildings were found, running back from Coppergate itself, almost exactly in the same positions as their modern successors. The remains were so well preserved - even down to boots and shoes, pins and needles, plants and insects - that every aspect of life at the time could be reconstructed.

York Archaeological Trust decided to try to tell the story of Jorvik as it was a thousand years ago. To do so it built the Jorvik Viking Center in the huge hole created by the dig. Two of the rows of buildings were reconstructed as we think they were. A further two were preserved just as the archaeological team discovered them, the ancient timbers set out as they were found in the late 1970s, deep below the new shopping center, where they have lain for centuries.

In the Jorvik Viking Center people from the 20th century journey back in time to the 10th century. The journey is done in time cars, which silently glide back through the years, past some of the thirty or so generations of York's people who have walked the pavements of Coppergate, until time stops, on a late October day in 948. For a while modern time travelers explore Coppergate and a little alley, Lundgate, which runs off it. The neighborhood is full of the sights and sounds and smells of 10th century Jorvik. Townspeople are there, buying and selling, working and playing.

1. 1,000 years ago York was ...

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| a) more important than present-day York | b) the most important city in Britain |
| c) the most prosperous city in Britain | d) the principle city in Britain |

2. The buildings that the Vikings built at Jorvik ...

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| a) are still beneath the streets of modern York | b) have all been destroyed |
| c) have not all disappeared | d) are being rebuilt now |

3. Archaeologists were able to discover exactly ...

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| a) how life was lived 1,000 years ago | b) how the Vikings captured Jorvik |
| c) how the Vikings reconstructed their buildings wore | d) what kind of clothes the Vikings |

4. Visitors to Jorvik Viking Center ...

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| a) have to queue up for a long time | b) must be quiet in the museum |
| c) should allow plenty of time for their visit | d) are invited to travel back in time |

II. Fill in the blanks. (8 points)

- 1) We're going to the cinema. Do you want to come with _____? (WE)
- 2) I don't play tennis much these days. I used to play _____. (OFTEN)
- 3) Jane _____ tea very often. (TO DRINK)
- 4) A lot of money _____ in the robbery yesterday. (TO STEAL)

III. Make sentences from the given words. (6 points)

- 1) Power, universal, become, electric, has.
- 2) Exams, are, when, held?
- 3) There, no, students, are, the, now, room, in.

IV. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following. (8 points)

- a) private space explorers
- b) would be transported
- c) are a possibility in the years to come
- d) what life will be like in the future

What is space tourism?

Space tourism is the term used to describe space travel for recreational or leisure purposes. What was once only a dream - described in books such as Arthur C. Clarke's *2001: A Space Odyssey* - is now becoming a reality.

Futurologists are scientists who attempt to develop predictions of (1) _____. After the first man landed on the moon in 1969, they thought that hotels would be built on the moon by the year 2000. Futurologists also considered the possibility that, in the 21st century, families might go for a holiday on the moon. Neither of these predictions have come true yet - but the rapid development of technology may mean these predictions (2) _____.

Space Adventures is currently the only company to have succeeded in sending paying passengers into space. Space Adventures worked with the Federal Space Agency of the Russian Federation and Rocket and Space Corporation Energia to facilitate flights for the world's first (3) _____. Each person paid over \$20 million for their 10-day trip to the International Space Station.

Following several successful explorations into space, several companies are now considering the possibility of enabling tourists to visit space. In order to make it more affordable, suborbital space travel is being considered by many companies, including Virgin Galactic. Passengers (4) _____ to a height of between 100-160km above earth, experience 3-6 minutes of weightlessness and a view of the stars before being taken back down to earth. This is expected to cost around \$200,000 per person.

Whilst it could be an enriching experience, there are some disadvantages to space tourism. Many critics have commented that a huge growth in the spaceflight industry could drastically speed up the process of global warming. The ozone layer would be damaged further, and the polar regions would suffer. In addition, space travel is only really a possibility for the super-rich. Although Virgin Galactic claims to be "opening space to the rest of us", there are still millions of people worldwide who wouldn't be able to afford it.

V. Problem solving (6 points).

You are a TV reporter at the International scientific space conference. You meet a famous U.S. astronaut there and have a possibility to interview him. What questions are you going to ask him?

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23.05.01 « Наземные транспортно-
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Промежуточная аттестация (зачет) вариант № 5

I. Read the text and choose the right statements from given below. Only one answer is correct. (8 points)

The life of Mary Quant

Mary Quant was born in 1934. When she was young, there were no teenage fashions. Young women were dressed, like grown-ups or little girls. At thirteen, she designed her own school uniform. She wore short dresses and long socks. After school, Mary went to Goldsmith's College in London. She didn't enter the College but she met her future husband, Alexander Plunkett-Green. Like Mary he wore unusual clothes, such as purple velvet trousers and pajama jackets.

In 1955 Mary left college and worked for a hat-maker in London's West End. But soon they opened their own shop. It was called Bazaar and it was the first small shop for women in the King's Road in Chelsea. Mary designed all the clothes and made them on her old sewing machine.

The 1960s are often called the "Swinging Sixties". During these years Mary's designs become very popular. Everyone loved her mini-skirts and colored tights. Thanks to Mary, London became the fashion capital of the world.

Mary's fashion shows differed a lot from what they had been before. Mary's models didn't walk - they danced to pop music.

Soon Mary's clothes became popular in America too. At the age of 37, Mary had a son, Orlando. She says: "Becoming a mother was quite the most important thing that ever happened to me."

In 1966, Mary was awarded the O.B.E. (a special medal given by the Queen). She went to Buckingham Palace in a mini-skirt to collect the medal.

Later on Mary started her own cosmetics company.

She designed smart black, white and silver packaging for it, with the Quant daisy symbol that is still the same today.

Today, Mary's business is worth 100 million pounds. She is still designing - not just clothes, but also a perfume called "Havoc" and some other things.

She has now opened the Mary Quant Color Shop in London's Carnaby Street.

1. After school, Mary went to London. There she ...

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| a) entered Goldsmith College | b) wore unusual clothes, such as purple velvet trousers |
| c) met her future husband | d) entered the University |

2. In 1960s London became the fashion capital of the world because ...

- Mary's designs became very popular and everyone loved her clothes
- Mary changed fashion shows greatly
- of Mary's business, which was worth 100 million pounds
- there lived a lot of famous hat-makers

3. Mary is still designing ...

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| a) just clothes | b) sunglasses, bathroom furnishing, wallpaper and perfumes |
| c) shoes | d) packaging for cosmetics |

4. The Quants' symbol is ...

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| a) a daisy | b) a mini-skirt |
| c) a sewing machine | d) an eagle |

II. Fill in the blanks. (8 points)

- He wants the key. Please give it to _____. (HE)
- You are _____ than me. (OLD)
- Tom burnt his hand when he _____ the dinner. (TO COOK)

4) A cinema is a place where films _____. (TO SHOW)

III. Make sentences from the given words. (6 points)

- 1) Provide, a, generator, can, potable, electricity.
- 2) Are, taking, what, here, course, you, here?
- 3) Could, not, we, our, park, car.

IV. Read the text and complete the blanks with the following. (8 points)

- a) does not have some gadget lying around in it
- b) page on its website designed for recruiting volunteers
- c) carry some piece of technology
- d) on charge somewhere in the house

Online volunteering

Technology is everywhere. We see it any place we go and, in fact, almost all of us (1)_____ with us every time we leave the house. What I always forget, though, is just how useful and powerful technology can be when we want to help others.

There is not a single room in my house that (2)_____. Whenever I am at home, providing that I am not sleeping, I am almost always using at least one electronic device. If you walked into my living room on any given day, you would find that, first, I have the television on (along with the other related appliances, such as the DVD player or my current favourite games console). At the same time, even though multi-tasking is definitely not my strongpoint, I usually have my laptop resting on my knee, or I will be using my tablet or mobile phone. In the background, the technology that I am not using will most likely be (3)_____. Even when I'm not at home I am constantly using my phone, and at work or in cafés, I sit down and connect to the local wireless network on my laptop.

I must admit, though you have probably already guessed it, that I waste a lot of time on the computer and the time I spend on it could be much better spent if I were to commit to a little online volunteering.

The technology we carry about everywhere can have a great power to do good for the world and to help others and recently I discovered just how much online volunteering there is to do in the world. From using your language skills to do translations, to developing and managing projects and helping with IT work, there is so much that so many people can do to help people in their own countries and across the world.

The United Nations, in fact, has a huge (4)_____.

This work can support the poor and help charities who otherwise would not have the funding to pay for staff. Many organisations only require you to work an hour a week – some even less. And the support provided by online volunteers can really help make a difference to those in need.

V. Problem solving (6 points).

After graduating university your friend decided to build a career as an automotive engineer. But now he doesn't really enjoy the type of work he is doing. Would you advise him to take the opportunity to develop his skills in another field or to succeed in chosen one? Give your reasons.

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