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МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ
ФГБОУ ВО «Юго-Западный государственный университет»

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:
Заведующий кафедрой
международных отношений и
государственного управления


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

Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере (английский)
(наименование дисциплины)

38.05.02 Таможенное дело
(код и наименование ОПОП ВО)

1 ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕГО КОНТРОЛЯ УСПЕВАЕМОСТИ

1.1 ВОПРОСЫ ДЛЯ СОБЕСЕДОВАНИЯ

Тема № 1. Что такое таможня?

1. What is Customs?
2. Why is the professional training important?
3. What is the Customs Service subordinated to?
4. What do the customs officials protect?
5. Who enforces customs laws?

Тема № 2. Из истории российской таможни

1. How long has the Customs Service been in Russia?
2. What did the word "customs" mean originally?
3. When was the first Russian customs charter issued?
4. What events happened in 1275 and 1298?
5. What was The Board of Customs responsible for?
6. What functions did customs perform during the Soviet period?
7. What was done to create customs legislation in Russia in the period 1991-94?

Тема № 3. Изучение языка транспортных документов

1. What system operates at the border when passengers arrive at an international airport?
2. What document should be lodged when travelers cross the border with luggage?
3. How is the Custom Service subsidized?
4. What is a customs declaration?
5. What are the cases when a customs declaration should be lodged?
6. What does the Customs Inspected stamp stand for?
7. What can every exporter recall?
8. What are the other consequences of delay in delivery?

Тема № 4. Таможенные формальности

1. What kinds of goods are forbidden to transfer across the state border?
2. What system operates at the border when passengers arrive at an international airport?
3. What channel should passengers choose if they have goods to declare?
4. What channel should passengers go through if they have nothing to declare?
5. Why is there a blue channel in the European Union?

Тема № 5. Таможенные тарифы, налоги и сборы

1. What is a tariff or duty?
2. What are protective tariffs designed to do?
3. What are revenue tariffs aimed at?
4. What are quotas usually introduced for?

5. In what way do quotas differ from tariffs?
6. What are the two ways in which tariffs or imports may be applied?

Тема № 6. Соблюдение запретов и ограничений в отношении ввозимых и вывозимых товаров

1. What kinds of goods are forbidden to transfer across the state border?
2. On what is a transit tariff or transit duty levied?
3. On what is an export duty or export tax imposed?
4. What state acts of law regulate the action of the customs officers?

Тема № 7. Свободные экономические зоны

1. Why are free zones created?
2. In what way do industrial free zones contribute to the development of the country's foreign trade?
3. How can the increase in value be neutralized as a result of the introduction of tariffs and other regulatory means?
4. What procedures can significantly reduce costly administrative requirements?
5. Why do some countries give exemption from customs duties and fees?
6. In which free zone can the product qualities be improved?
7. Why are free zones considered as an effective means of accommodating export-oriented industries?

Тема № 8. Порядок перемещения товаров и транспортных средств через таможенную границу

1. What is the meaning of the question "Have you anything to declare" one hears at the customs-house so often?
2. What is the phrase "I have nothing to declare" mean?
3. What kinds of goods are forbidden to transfer across the state border?
4. When is the job of selling goods abroad considered to be completed?
5. What does the final part of the order cycle involve?
6. What can every exporter recall?

Тема № 9. Сотрудничество с таможенными органами иностранных государств и международными организациями

1. Do customs restrictions vary in different countries?
2. Please list all the recommendations made by western analysis for the Russian Customs code review.
3. What is the World Customs Organization?
4. When was it founded?
5. What are its main functions?
6. Is the State Customs Committee of the Russian Federation the member of the WCO? If it is so, then prove it by the facts from the text.
7. Why is the illicit traffic of cultural objects so important for the members of the WCO?

Тема № 10. Таможенная статистика внешней торговли

1. Why is the amount of revenue obtainable through tariffs always limited?
2. What are the negative results of imposing higher duty rates?
3. What tendencies may tariffs encourage as far as a market structure is concerned?
4. What can force the price of the import down?
5. What trade preferences do members of the Commonwealth have?
6. What's the difference between a particular average and a general average?

Тема № 11. Инспектирование таможенными властями

1. What are the duties of a customs inspector?
2. Who enforces customs laws?
3. What state acts of law regulate the action of the customs officers?
4. What do the custom officials ensure?
5. What responsibility can customs officers bear for their unlawful decisions?
6. Have you ever gone through a customs inspection? If so relate your experience.
7. What is the most important point in dealing with a passenger?
8. Why should a Customs officer be suspicious if a passenger returning from holidays has only light baggage?

Тема № 12. Проблемы безопасности. Проблемы борьбы с терроризмом

1. How can you define terrorism?
2. What types of terrorism exist in the modern world?
3. What kind of terrorism is the most dangerous to people? Why?
4. Can you give any real examples of these types of terrorism?
5. Most of suicide terrorists are religious fanatics. Why do people become religious fanatics?
6. What are the main reasons for this phenomenon? What are the ways to fight terrorism?
7. Why does terrorism have an international scale today?

Тема № 13. Таможенные органы против терроризма

1. Why does terrorism have an international scale today?
2. Can I make people take actions about the problem of terrorists possibly gaining control of weapons of mass destruction?
3. Should weapons of mass destruction be eliminated globally?
4. Can terrorists get the hold nuclear weapons?
5. What are weapons of mass destruction used for?
6. What restrictions are there on weapons and tactics?

Шкала оценивания: 5-балльная.

Критерии оценивания:

5 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.

4 балла (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.

3 балла (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.

2 балла (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.

2 ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ СРЕДСТВА ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ

2.1 БАНК ВОПРОСОВ И ЗАДАНИЙ В ТЕСТОВОЙ ФОРМЕ

Тест 1

1. The WCO is:
A an independent intergovernmental body
B a European consultation customs organization
C an independent non-governmental commercial body
2. The CCC was established in:
A 1947 B 1948 C 1953
3. ... countries are the members of the WCO now:
A 17 B 179 C 98

4. The WCO is responsible for:
 A drafting conventions B clearing goods at the borders
 C educating customs officials
5. The main executive body of the WCO is:
 A the Secretariat B the Committee C the Council
6. The main executive body of the WCO is...
 A the Secretariat B the Committee C the Council
7. Secretary General is elected by the WCO members to a
 A five year term B ten year term C one year term
8. The WCO instruments governing temporary admission of goods are
 A ATA Convention and the Convention on Temporary Admission
 B The International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description
 and Coding System
 C The International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of
 Customs procedures
9. The WCO stimulates
 A the growth of the international trade B the increase in number of exporters
 C creating more documents
10. The International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and
 Coding System comprises over
 A 5000 commodity groups B 500 commodity groups C 1500 commodity groups

Test 2

1. I (talk) over the phone when they brought me the letter.
 A talked B had talked C had been talking D was talking
2. They (sit) in the room when the taxi arrived.
 A sat B had sat C had been sitting D were sitting
3. He quickly forgot everything he (learn) at school.
 A learnt B had learnt C had been learning D was learning
4. I visited Brazil in April. I (stay) at a nice hotel for a fortnight.
 A stayed B had stayed C had been staying D was staying
5. I (stay) at the hotel for a fortnight when I received your letter.
 A stayed B had stayed C had been staying D was staying
6. The musician (play) the piano for a whole hour when we came in.
 A played B had played C had been playing D was playing
7. We (walk) along a forest road for two hours when we saw a house.
 A walked B had walked C had been walking D were
 walking
8. I hardly (finish) speaking with a porter when the phone rang again.
 A finished B had hardly finished C had been finishing D was finishing
9. First I (answer) the phone, and then I read your letter.
 A answered B had answered C had been answering D was answering
10. And I began writing to you instead of going to the seaside, as I (plan) before
 A planned B had planned C had been planning D was planning
11. Julia is very good at languages. She (speak) four languages very well.

- A spoke B speak C speaks D spoken
12. I (read) a book when she sent me an SMS.
A read B was reading C were read D reading
13. The first metro line in Moscow (open) in 1935.
A opened B has been opened C was opened D is opened
14. He (go) home early yesterday in the evening because he felt ill.
A go B was going C gone D went

Тест 3

1. The bus didn't come and we ... go on foot.
A must B had to C should D may
2. I ... go and see the doctor at 11 o'clock tomorrow.
A must B have to C am to D can
3. The children ... play in the street.
A must not B don't have to C needn't D will
4. You ... buy this book. I have it.
A needn't B mustn't C may D can
5. We ... speak English very well.
A may B can C have to D can't
6. ... you pass me the salt, please?
A should B could C might D isn't
7. You ... knock before entering.
A ought to B are to C have to D may
8. There were many long words which I ... understand.
A couldn't B can't C aren't able to D mayn't
9. When you receive the new books ... I try to read one of them?
A must B could C may D will
10. I went to the doctor yesterday and I ... wait for an hour.
A had to B must C should D can
11. Must I wear these shoes? – No, you
A mustn't B can't C weren't D isn't
12. I ... speak Chinese last year.
A can't B may not C must not D couldn't
13. The weather ... change tomorrow.
A may B must C should D should
14. You ... not see her at the party. She was at home working at her architectural project.
A must B can C could D might

Тест 4

1. Their guests ... lunch after the walk tomorrow.
A had B will have C have had D having
2. Sarah ... a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
A haven't got B hasn't got C have got D has got
3. In Britain the banks usually ... at 9.30 in the morning.

- A open B opens C opened D opening
4. We know their names, but they don't know
A Our B ours C us D his
 5. He ... the book with pleasure and ... it to me yesterday.
A read, returned B read, return C reading, returning D reads, returns
 6. When I buy something expensive, I pay ... credit card.
A in B with C by D on
 7. He's made ... progress in such a short time!
A much B many C a lot of D little
 8. Foreign trade means the exchange of goods and services ... nations.
A between B with C besides D without
 9. ... government intervention.
A are no B was no C has no D were no
 10. The office ... every evening.
A lock B is locking C is locked D locked
 11. I am glad to inform you that your letter
A received B to be received C has been received D was received
 12. The translation ... two hours ago.
A finished B is finished C were finished D was finished
 13. Robert ... the interview for the job.
A promise B to promise C was promised D was been promising
 14. My English teacher ... me through my first book of English.
A taking B take C took D am taking

Teem 5

1. Sam doesn't know what he is going to do tomorrow. He ... go to the beach or stay home.
A must B may C ought to D am to
2. What a shame! You ... say things like that in front of your mother!
A don't have to B mustn't C may not D needn't
3. You ... be mad to keep at home a cat and a mouse together.
A shall B need C are to D must
4. You had to do your homework for 3 hour yesterday, ...?
A isn't it B had you C hadn't you D didn't you
5. The managers have to prepare the contract by next week, ... they?
A haven't B don't C have D has
6. Our students ... to pass three exams this summer.
A must B will have to C need
7. I must ... shopping for food right now because I am hungry.
A go B to go C have gone
8. The ceiling ... be flat and smooth, made of concrete and other natural or artificial materials.
A may B need C must
9. I'll ... go home now. My parents are waiting.
A must B have to C be able to

10. The students must ... a very long story for their Literature class.
A read [ri:d] B to read C read [red] *Past Simple*
11. You ... see the ruins of Coliseum today in Rome.
A can B be able to C need
12. ... you please speak slower? I can't follow you.
A could B may C should
13. She ... go to the park tomorrow because she is busy today.
A am able to B will not be able to C can
14. You ... not see her at college yesterday. She was ill and stayed at home.
A must B can C could

Tecm 6

1. I have found a good job. It's in Brazil. I ... to go to Brazil. I don't like living in cold climates.
A have always wanted B always wanted C is wanting
2. He came in and saw Nelly who ... a strange picture.
A drew B is drawing C was drawing
3. Before Adam got married, he ... to the mountains every summer.
A went B goes C had gone
4. Her face was wet with tears and her eyes were red. She
A cried B was crying C had cried
5. A group of scientists are travelling around Africa. How many countries ... already, I wonder?
A have they visited B they have visited C do they visit
6. Peter and Mary ... on the platform. They ... for their train.
A is standing, is waiting B are standing, are waiting C stand, wait
7. When I first ... to England in 1998, I spoke good English.
A came B had come C was coming
8. I didn't see Linda last month because she ... around Europe at that time.
A travelled B was travelling C had travelled
9. By the time I come home, the children won't have gone to bed, they ... for me.
A waited B wait C will be waiting
10. Michael is doing homework since he home from school.
A has come B was coming C came
11. Linda's apartment looks nice and tidy because she ... it this week.
A redecorates B is redecorating C has redecorated
12. I looked everywhere for my car keys and then I remembered that my son ... the car to work.
A was taking B had taken C took
13. While I ... a robber climbed into the room through the window.
A had slept B was sleeping C slept
14. After Jerry enters a Medical school, he ... Chemistry for more than four years.
A will study B study C studies

Tecm 7

1. What colour are the taxis in New York?
A black B green C yellow
2. What was the name of the ship that brought the Pilgrims to New England in 1620?
A Titanic B Sunflower C Mayflower
3. The American astronaut who was the first to step on the surface of the Moon is ...
A Armstrong B Lincoln C Roosevelt D Ford
4. The river on which Washington D.C. is situated is the ...
A Roanoke B Potomac C Mississippi D Hudson
5. A famous American humorist and author of popular outstanding autobiographical works, travel books and novels, whose real name is Samuel Langhorne Clemens, is ...
A Henry Fielding B Daniel Defoe C Mark Twain D Thomas Mayne Reid
6. The country which presented the bronze Statue of Liberty to the USA in 1886 is...
A Italy B France C Germany D Great Britain
7. The telephone was invented by ...
A Isaac Newton B Michael Faraday C Alexander Bell
8. The first president of the USA was ...
A Abraham Lincoln B George Washington C Franklin D. Roosevelt
9. The national symbol of America is ...
A The rose B The bald eagle C The shamrock D The sun
10. The United States capital is ...
A New York City B Los Angeles C Washington, D.C. D Chicago
11. Where is the Statue of Liberty?
A New York B Massachusetts C California D Washington
12. When do Americans celebrate Independence Day?
A July 4 B December 25 C February 14 D June 4
13. What is the national sport in America?
A football B soccer C baseball D tennis
14. A popular American food is ...
A Barbecue ribs B Pelmeni C Fish and chips D Chickens

Tecm 8

1. Is Britain a member of NATO?
A it was in the 90s, but now it's not B It's going to be C Yes D No
2. What newspapers are considered to be „quality papers“?
A The Daily Telegraph and The Times
B The Daily Mail and The Daily Express
C The Times and The Sun
D The Daily Express and The Daily Mirror
3. What sports are typically British?
A cycling, skating, rowing B cricket, rowing, golf
C sailing, cycling, cricket D athletics, sailing, basketball
4. What county in Britain is called “The Garden of England”?
A Dorset B Essex C Lancashire D Kent
5. Why is Windsor popular in Britain?

- A A mous horce-racing championships take place here
 B It's the territory where fox-hunting is legal
 C It's an industrial centre of the U.K.
 D The Queen often stays there at her castle
6. What is the best-known Public School in the UK?
 A St. Andrew's School B Eaton College
 C London Public School D Avon College
7. What city is an industrial town and a trading centre?
 A Manchester B Oxford C Bath D Brighton
8. Which of the cities is known as a place of refreshment because of hot springs?
 A Dover B Bath C Plymouth D Glasgow
9. Oxford University is over ...
 A 200 years old B 800 years old C 450 years old D 1300 years old
10. Oxford University consists of ...
 A 5 colleges B 12 colleges C 38 colleges D 118 colleges
11. What is the first University in Britain?
 A Oxford University B Cambridge University
 C Lancaster University D The University of London
12. Birmingham is ...
 A a big industrial city B a famous British resort
 C Shakespeare's place of birth
 D an education centre known for it's big libraries
13. What is the "Mayflower"?
 A a picture by a famous British artist B a newspaper
 C a ship that sailed to America D an Art Gallery in Boston
14. The great Sherwood Forest is popular due to ...
 A Queen Elizabeth I B Robin Hood C Mary Stuart D Hamlet

Teqm 9

1. I don't know what I'm doing tomorrow. I... go to the beach or stay home.
 A must B may C ought to D am to
2. What a nasty girl! You... say things like that in front of your mother!
 A don't have to B mustn't C may not D needn't
3. You... be mad to go the disco by yourself.
 A shall B need C are to D must
4. You had to stay at home yesterday, ...?
 A isn't it B had you C hadn't you D didn't you
5. We have to prepare the document by tomorrow,... we?
 A haven't B don't C have D has
6. The child ... walk out the dog every morning, I have already taken the dog for a walk.
 A must B needn't C hadn't to
7. He run to catch the train, and he was in time!
 A should B may C had to

8. The wallsbe solid, made of brick, stone, concrete and other natural or artificial materials.

A may B need C must

9. I'll go now. My friends are waiting.

A must B have to C be able to

10. I must a very long story.

A translate B to translate C translated

11. You ...see ruins of ancient buildings today in Greece.

A can B be able to C need

12. ... you please be quiet? I'm trying to read.

A can B may C should

13. You ... not see her at the party. She was at home working at her architectural project.

A must B can C could

14. I ... help you with your French tomorrow.

A am able to B can C will be able to

Tecm 10

1. English is the main foreign language which ... within most school systems.

A teach B is taught C teaches

2. Japan has a large number of volcanoes, sixty-seven of which ... active.

A consider B were considered C considered D are considered

3. The cathedral ... by Sir Christophen Wren after Creat Fire.

A built B was built C were being built

4. When the manager arrived, the problem

A had already been solved B had already solved C had solved

5. While we were on holiday, our camera ... from our hotel room.

A was stolen B has been stolen C had been stolen

6. If he were in Moscow he ... us.

A will visit B would visit C would have visited

7. If I ... Chenese I should go to China.

A know B knew C had known

8. If I had had time I ... the translation.

A should finish B shall have finished C would have finished

9. If you had taken my address you ... my house easily.

A would find B would have found

10. If he ... at the concert he would have enjoyed it.

A had been B were

11. If we ... that present she would have liked it.

A had bought B bought

12. If Bill hadn't stolen that car, he ... in prison now.

A wasn't B hadn't C wouldn't be D won't be

13. Travelers ... their reservations well in advance if they want to fly during the Christmas holidays.

A had better get B had better to get

- C had better got D had to get better
 14. If the 'Titanic' had not hit an iceberg ...
 A it wouldn't have sunk. B it would have sunk.

Шкала оценивания результатов тестирования: в соответствии с действующей в университете балльно-рейтинговой системой оценивание результатов промежуточной аттестации обучающихся осуществляется в рамках 100-балльной шкалы, при этом максимальный балл по промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по очной форме обучения составляет 36 баллов, по очно-заочной и заочной формам обучения – 60 баллов (установлено положением П 02.016).

Максимальный балл за тестирование представляет собой разность двух чисел: максимального балла по промежуточной аттестации для данной формы обучения (36 или 60) и максимального балла за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи (6).

Балл, полученный обучающимся за тестирование, суммируется с баллом, выставленным ему за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи.

Общий балл по промежуточной аттестации суммируется с баллами, полученными обучающимся по результатам текущего контроля успеваемости в течение семестра; сумма баллов переводится в оценку по дихотомической шкале (для зачета) или в оценку по 5-балльной шкале (для экзамена) следующим образом:

Соответствие 100-балльной и дихотомической шкал

<i>Сумма баллов по 100-балльной шкале</i>	<i>Оценка по дихотомической шкале</i>
100–50	зачтено
49 и менее	не зачтено

Соответствие 100-балльной и 5-балльной шкал

<i>Сумма баллов по 100-балльной шкале</i>	<i>Оценка по 5-балльной шкале</i>
100–85	отлично
84–70	хорошо
69–50	удовлетворительно
49 и менее	неудовлетворительно

Критерии оценивания результатов тестирования:

Каждый вопрос (задание) в тестовой форме оценивается по дихотомической шкале: выполнено – **2 балла**, не выполнено – **0 баллов**.

2.2 КОМПЕТЕНТНОСТНО-ОРИЕНТИРОВАННЫЕ ЗАДАЧИ

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 1

Fill in the gaps with suitable words given below

The U.S. Customs and Border Protection Mission Statement

1. We are the ... of our Nation's borders. We are America's frontline.
2. We ... the American homeland at and ... our borders.
3. We ... the American public against terrorists and the instruments of terror.
4. We steadfastly enforce the laws of the United States while our Nation's economic security through lawful international trade and travel.
5. We serve the American public with ... , integrity and professionalism.

safeguard guardians beyond protect fostering vigilance

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 2

Mark the sentences T (true) or F (false)

1. The Constitution of the USA went into effect on July 31, 1789.
2. The agency faces four strategic challenges.
3. In its first year of operation the service collected over \$2 million in duties.
4. Customs remained a major source of revenue for the federal government until the income tax was approved.
5. The U.S. Customs Service was among the very first of the federal agencies to come to life.

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 3

Use the verbs given in brackets in Past Simple to complete the text

History of Russian Passports and Citizenship

In the 16th-17th centuries it 1) ... (be) necessary to obtain a special document from the tsar which 2) ... (give) permission to go abroad, since departure from the country was strictly limited. During the reign of Peter the Great hundreds of young Russians 3) ... (go) to Western Europe to study. But by the end of the epoch of Catherine the Great, the State put a lot of obstacles to foreign travel because of the fear of revolutionary ideas that 4) ... (can) come from Europe.

Nicholas I 5) ... (forbid) the education of children abroad and, consequently, created lots of work for foreign teachers in Russia. It was only Alexander II who 6) ... (allow) youths to study abroad after reaching age 17. Other restrictions were cancelled in 1881. Young people under age 20 were allowed to leave Russia only if they 7) ... (have) serious reasons to go, such as education, medical treatment or trade. The Russian Empire had no domestic passports. They 8) ... (be) made only for travel abroad and were valid for 5 years. Every 6 years anyone, who was absent from Russia, had to pay a tax, equal to 15 roubles.

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 4

Say whether the following statements are true or false

1. A new hi-tech identity system examines a passenger's ear rather than their passport as they go through immigration control.
2. Heathrow is the first USA airport to carry out such an experiment.

3. The aim of the system is to speed up the movement of passengers through the terminal.
4. Passengers who frequently fly from North America to Heathrow are taking part in a six-month trial.
5. Each passenger will have an image of their eyes' iris stored on computer.

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 5

Supply prepositions or adverbs where necessary

1. It is the porters who always carry the passenger's luggage ... the hold of a ship or the luggage-van of a train the customs-house ... an inspection.
2. This is duty-free according ... our customs regulations.
3. Do you know whether there are any restrictions ... imported cameras in this country?
4. Personal effects are usually duty-free if one does not exceed ... a certain quota.
5. In a number of countries furs do not fall ... customs restrictions.
6. Customs duties are taxed both ... imported as well as exported goods.

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 6

The following statements are grammatically incorrect. Find the errors and correct them

1. On the customs-house a passenger's luggage are carefully gone into customs inspectors. (3 errors)
2. Sometimes customs inspector carefully search under the passenger's belongings to prevent smuggling. (2 errors)
3. There are 150 % duty about this article. (2 errors)
4. As soon as one's luggage cleared the customs special stamps are pasted onto it. (2 errors)
5. It took me about two hour to go through all the formalities on the customs-house. (2 errors)

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 7

Choose the correct verb form to fill gaps in these sentences

1. I know it's not easy, but try ... your best in the exam. (doing /to do)
2. This job is exhausting. I'm going to stop ... a rest. (having/to have)
3. When I was a child I remember ... horses in the street. (seeing/to see)
4. My secretary isn't very reliable. She often forgets ... the files in the correct order. (to put/ putting)
5. That athlete is attempting ... the world record. (to break/ breaking)

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 8

Put in the following verbs given in the box in appropriate tense-form

consist, conduct, run, interfere, adopt, execute, implement, constitute.
--

1. She _____ her business very successfully.
2. The UK _____ of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
3. Seven days _____ a week.
4. We _____ a new method of making wine.

5. He asked his brother _____ his will.
6. I don't like _____ old busybodies.
7. His parents _____ a small hotel.
8. The committee's suggestions will be _____ immediately.

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 9

Decide whether these statements true or false

1. Customs officers in France took various forms of industrial action to support demands for an decrease in their danger bonus.
2. Proposals of the Minister of the Economy and Finance satisfied the demands of the officers' inter-union committee.
3. Striking workers returned to work in most regions, with the notable exception of Orly seaport.
4. Customs officers consider their jobs to be more dangerous than those of police officers.
5. Their actions took various forms, including refusing to wear uniforms, blockading planes, shutting down motorway toll-booths and working to rule.

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 10

The following statements in Passive are grammatically incorrect. Find the mistakes and correct them.

1. You go to the check-in counter where your ticket is look at, and your things are weighed and label, a claim-check for each piece of your luggage are inserted in the ticket and you gave a boarding pass.
2. The form have to be fill in in block letters.
3. In most countries there is also a security-check when your carry-on luggage are inspected.
4. Some of the formalities are repeated when you are arrive at your destination.
5. The customs declaration and the immigration form is often filled on board the plane.

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 11

Put in the verbs given in brackets in the appropriate tense-forms

When shopping, _____ receipts for all of your purchases. (keep) Upon reentering the country, be ready to show customs officials what you _____. (buy) If you _____ a duty is incorrect, appeal the assessment. (feel) If you object to the way your clearance _____ handled, get the inspector's badge number. (be) In either case, first ask to see a supervisor, then write to the port director at the address _____ on your receipt. (list) Send a copy of the receipt and other documentation. If you still _____ satisfaction you can take your case to customs headquarters in Washington. (not get)

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 12

Match a line in A with a line in B (one item has been done for you)

a. if you seize something, you usually	1) marking a surface with something written (esp. some name)
b. an order is	2) take hold of eagerly and forcefully.
c. to smuggle	3) to take goods from one country to another illegally
d. inscription means	4) a serious disease of the lungs with

e. pneumonia	inflammation and difficulty in breathing
f. to expose to	5) a system for calculating amount size, weight, etc.
g. measure	6) to uncover, to leave unprotected
	7) a special honor award given for service, bravery, etc.

Компетентностно-ориентированная задача № 13

Fill each space in the following text with one suitable verb

working, loaded, seized, discovered, was arrested, alerted to appeared, weighting

US Customs Service inspectors ... at the Otay Mesa port of entry on Friday evening ... over three tons of marijuana from a tractor-trailer truck ... with a cargo of furniture. The seizure was made at around 6p.m. on July 19, after inspectors noticed that the driver ... extremely nervous. During a secondary examination, a Customs narcotics detector dog ... to the trailer and its load of sofas. Inspectors ... a false front wall behind which were 2.125 wrapped packages of marijuana ... 7,513 pounds and valued at \$3,4 million. The 25-year-old driver ... by US Customs special agents and subsequently transported to the Metropolitan Correctional Centre.

Шкала оценивания решения компетентностно-ориентированной задачи: в соответствии с действующей в университете балльно-рейтинговой системой оценивание результатов промежуточной аттестации обучающихся осуществляется в рамках 100-балльной шкалы, при этом максимальный балл по промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по очной форме обучения составляет 36 баллов, по очно-заочной и заочной формам обучения – 60 (установлено положением П 02.016).

Максимальное количество баллов за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи – 6 баллов.

Балл, полученный обучающимся за решение компетентностно-ориентированной задачи, суммируется с баллом, выставленным ему по результатам тестирования.

Общий балл по промежуточной аттестации суммируется с баллами, полученными обучающимся по результатам текущего контроля успеваемости в течение семестра; сумма баллов переводится в оценку по дихотомической шкале (для зачета) или в оценку по 5-балльной шкале (для экзамена) следующим образом:

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49 и менее	неудовлетворительно

Критерии оценивания решения компетентностно-ориентированной задачи:

6-5 баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если решение задачи демонстрирует глубокое понимание обучающимся предложенной проблемы и разностороннее ее рассмотрение; свободно конструируемая работа представляет собой логичное, ясное и при этом краткое, точное описание хода решения задачи (последовательности (или выполнения) необходимых трудовых действий) и формулировку доказанного, правильного вывода (ответа); при этом обучающимся предложено несколько вариантов решения или оригинальное, нестандартное решение (или наиболее эффективное, или наиболее рациональное, или оптимальное, или единственно правильное решение); задача решена в установленное преподавателем время или с опережением времени.

4-3 балла выставляется обучающемуся, если решение задачи демонстрирует понимание обучающимся предложенной проблемы; задача решена типовым способом в установленное преподавателем время; имеют место общие фразы и (или) несущественные недочеты в описании хода решения и (или) вывода (ответа).

2-1 балла выставляется обучающемуся, если решение задачи демонстрирует поверхностное понимание обучающимся предложенной проблемы; осуществлена попытка шаблонного решения задачи, но при ее решении допущены ошибки и (или) превышено установленное преподавателем время.

0 баллов выставляется обучающемуся, если решение задачи демонстрирует непонимание обучающимся предложенной проблемы, и (или) значительное место занимают общие фразы и голословные рассуждения, и (или) задача не решена.

