

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Заведующий кафедрой
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29.06.2021 г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ПРОГРАММЫ ПОДГОТОВКИ СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ СРЕДНЕГО ЗВЕНА
ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Код и наименование дисциплины в соответствии с Учебным планом
09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование
Код и наименование специальности

технический

Профиль подготовки (технический, естественнонаучный, социально-экономический, гуманитарный)
специалист по информационным системам

Квалификация выпускника
очная

Форма обучения

Учебный год: 2022-2023, 2023-2024, 2024-2025

Семестр(ы): 1-5

Рекомендована: Научно-методическим советом факультета романо-германской филологии

протокол от 15.06.2021 № 10

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2022 г.

ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ОГСЭ.04 Иностраный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования (ФГОС СПО) по специальности 09.02.07 «Информационные системы и программирование», утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки от 9 декабря 2016 года № 1547 (зарегистрирован Министерством юстиции Российской Федерации 26 декабря 2016г., регистрационный №44936), входящей в укрупненную группу специальностей (09.00.00) Информатика и вычислительная техника (с изменениями и дополнениями от 17 декабря 2020 г., 1 сентября 2022 г.).

ФОС включает контрольные материалы для проведения промежуточной аттестации в форме зачетов и дифференцированного зачета.

ФОС разработаны на основании положения: П ВГУ 2.2.01 – 2015 Положение о порядке организации и осуществления образовательной деятельности, текущей, промежуточной и итоговой аттестации по основным профессиональным образовательным программам среднего профессионального образования в Воронежском государственном университете.

1. Цели и задачи учебной – требования к результатам освоения:

В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен:

уметь:

- понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на известные темы (профессиональные и бытовые);
- понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;
- участвовать в диалогах на знакомые общие и профессиональные темы;
- строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;
- кратко обосновывать и объяснить свои действия (текущие и планируемые);
- писать простые связные сообщения на знакомые или интересующие профессиональные темы, правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;
- читать и понимать техническую литературу

знать:

- правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;
- основные общеупотребительные глаголы (бытовая и профессиональная лексика);
- лексический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов

- профессиональной деятельности;
- особенности произношения;
- правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности

Результатом освоения программы учебной дисциплины является овладение обучающимся профессиональными (ПК) и общими (ОК) компетенциями:

Код компетенции	Содержательная часть компетенции
ОК 04	Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде
ОК 09	Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках

2. Условия 1-й промежуточной аттестации: аттестация проводится в форме зачета.

Время промежуточной аттестации:

подготовка 40 мин.;
сдача 15 мин.;
всего 55 мин.

Условия 2-й промежуточной аттестации: аттестация проводится в форме зачета.

Время промежуточной аттестации:

подготовка 40 мин.;
сдача 15 мин.;
всего 55 мин.

Условия 3-й промежуточной аттестации: аттестация проводится в форме зачета.

Время промежуточной аттестации:

подготовка 40 мин.;
сдача 15 мин.;
всего 55 мин.

Условия 4-й промежуточной аттестации: аттестация проводится в форме зачета.

Время промежуточной аттестации:

подготовка 40 мин.;
сдача 15 мин.;
всего 55 мин.

Условия 5-й промежуточной аттестации: аттестация проводится в форме дифференцированного зачета.

Время промежуточной аттестации:

подготовка 40 мин.;
сдача 15 мин.;
всего 55 мин.

3. Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции:

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства**
Промежуточная аттестация		ОК 04 ОК 09	<i>Комплект КИМ №1</i>
Промежуточная аттестация		ОК 04 ОК 09	<i>Комплект КИМ №2</i>
Промежуточная аттестация		ОК 04 ОК 09	<i>Комплект КИМ №3</i>
Промежуточная аттестация		ОК 04 ОК 09	<i>Комплект КИМ №4</i>
Промежуточная аттестация		ОК 04 ОК 09	<i>Комплект КИМ №5</i>

Комплект контрольно-измерительного материала №1

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Специальность 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование
Дисциплина ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
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Вариант №1

Прочитайте текст, поймите его содержание и выполните задание, предлагаемое вам после текста.

Charles Dickens

Charles Dickens was born in 1812 in Portsmouth, where his father was the oldest of a large family, eight in all. He got his education at a small day-school and from his mother, who was a well-educated woman. In 1821 the Dickens family moved to London. Mr. Dickens was heavily in debt. The few possessions that they had were sold one by one, and finally Mr. Dickens was taken to prison for debt. Later Mrs. Dickens and the younger children went to the prison, too, to join their father. Charles got a job at a blacking factory in the East End of London. He was lonely and hungry and hated the course, rough boys with whom he had to work.

Soon his fortunes took a turn for the better. He was able to enter a lawyer's office. He learned shorthand and was able to do some reporting in the House of Commons for newspapers. In 1834 he was taken on the staff of a newspaper, "The Morning Chronicle". In 1836 "Pickwick Papers" came into being. At one stride Dickens became the most popular living novelist and held this position until his death. The rest can be told in a few words. He poured novel after novel- "Oliver Twist", "Nickolas Nickleby", "The old Curiosity Shop", "David Copperfield", "A Tale of Two Cities". At the same time he was editing newspapers and magazines, giving readings from his books to huge crowds of people and writing constantly. It was the excitement of these readings and the strain of his continual work that brought about his sudden death in 1870. He was buried in Westminster Abbey.

There is no other novelist in England who has such a hold on all classes of people. Charles Dickens's books are read by all- by learned and simple, by rich and poor alike. The chief cause of his popularity is the great-heartedness of Dickens. He was one who loved his fellow-men. His kindly, humorous, understanding eye looked with tolerance on good and

bad alike. His characters are more real to us than the characters of any other novelist, English or foreign.

Задание к тексту:

1. **Переведите 1 абзац в письменной форме**
2. **Найдите эквиваленты:**
 1. Хорошо образованная женщина
 2. Получил работу на гуталиновой фабрике
 3. Поступить на работу в контору юриста
 4. Штат газеты
 5. Напряжение постоянной работы
 6. Был похоронен
3. **Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:**
 1. What kind of family was Charles Dickens born is?
 2. What was his first job?
 3. How was he taken on the staff of a newspaper?
 4. How did he become the most popular novelist?
 5. What did he do after "Pickwick papers" were published?
 6. What part does Dickens play in English literature?

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Вариант №2

Прочитайте текст, поймите его содержание и выполните задание, предлагаемое Вам после текста.

William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare is the greatest of all playwrights and poets of all times. Not much is known of his life. He was probably the son of businessman and was born in 1564 in Stradford-upon – Avon. He probably attended the local grammar school and got classical education. In 1582 he married Anne Hathaway and had three children. Little is known of his life before 1592, when he appeared as a playwright in London. Soon he became an actor playing supporting roles like the ghost in “Hamlet”. In 1599 Shakespeare became a part owner of the Globe Theatre in London.

Shakespeare’s work as a playwright is subdivided into three periods. Written in the first period, Shakespeare’s plays are mostly history plays like “Henry VI”, and comedies with strong elements of farce (“The Comedy of Errors”). His masterpiece of this period is “Romeo and Juliet”

In the second period Shakespeare wrote a number of comedies where he moved away from farce towards romance (“As You Like It”). In the third period, after 1600 appeared his major tragedies – “Hamlet”, “Othello”. They presented a clear opposition of order to chaos, good to evil.

Shakespeare was a great poet and would be well known for his poetry alone. His major achievement as a poet is his sonnets, first published in 1609. A sonnet is a poem consisting of 14 lines with a moral at the end. The sonnets are addressed to some “W.H” and to the mysterious “Dark Lady of Sonnets”. The sonnets deal with the great themes of love, friendship, death, change and immortality. Shakespeare looks at his own poetry as a means of immortality. Shakespeare’s sonnets are excellent. They are full of harmony and music: they praise love, friendship and beauty, though there is no sentimentality in them.

Shakespeare's poetry is at the summit of human achievement. Many centuries have passed since his death in 1616, but Shakespeare is still considered to be the greatest of all playwrights and poets.

Задание к тексту:

1. Переведите 1 абзац в письменной форме

2. Найдите эквиваленты:

1. посещал местную грамматическую школу
2. играющий второстепенные роли
3. стал совладельцем
4. комедии с сильными элементами фарса
5. шедевры этого периода
6. воспевать любовь, дружбу

3. Ответьте на вопросы по тексту:

1. What is Shakespeare famous for?
2. What is known of Shakespeare's early days?
3. What kinds of plays did he write during the first period of his work?
4. What kind of comedies did he create in the second period?
5. What is Shakespeare's major achievement as a poet?
6. What themes do Shakespeare's sonnets deal with?

Преподаватель _____

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Комплект контрольно-измерительного материала №2

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Специальность 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование
Дисциплина ОГСЭ.04 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности
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Вид аттестации промежуточная

Контрольно-измерительный материал

Задание 1. Прочтите и переведите текст, ответьте на следующие вопросы.

MASTERS OF INVENTION

Nolan Bushnell born in 1943 is the father of home video games. He built Pong in 1972, starting the video-game craze that led to today's powerful super-systems.

During the 1950's and 1960's computers improved enormously. Still, only big businesses, universities and the military had them. Then in 1972 the videogame craze began.

Computers were scaled down to small boxes, using electronic circuitry instead of the Mark I's switches. They could do more than analyze data. They could play games.

The first big hit was a simple game called Pong. Two players sat in front of a television screen where a "ball", a point of light bounced back

and forth. Using knobs on a cabinet, the players could hit the ball with inch-long “paddles” on the screen.

Nolan Bushnell grew up near Salt Lake City, Utah. He loved to tinker with machines and became an electrical engineer. He played primitive computer games that were even older than Pong.

“I built it with my own two hands and a soldering iron, Bushnell said of his creation of the first Pong game.

In 1972 Bushnell founded Atari Inc. in Sunnyvale, Calif., to build Pong games. By 1975 there were 150,000 Pong games in American homes.

Steve Wozniak, born in 1950, and Steven Jobs, born in 1955, the young video game fanatics, working out of a garage, invented the Apple computer in 1976. The age of home computers was born

One of Atari’s early employees 19-year-old Steve Jobs and his friend, Steve Wozniak, who worked for another computer company, both loved video games.

Jobs and Wozniak dreamed of a personal computer, one that could do more than play games. From this dream, the Apple Computer Company started in a family garage.

In 1977 Jobs and Wozniak sold their first Apple II, which launched the personal computer industry. By 1985 they had sold more than two million Apple II’s.

The Apple II was more than a toy. People could use it to write letters, keep financial records and teach their children. And, yes, they could play games on it. The Apple II evolved into today’s high-tech Macintosh computers. These computers popularized the use of the mouse, the hand-controlled device that moves the cursor on a computer display.

1. Who is Nolan Bushnell?
2. When did computers improve?
3. What could computers do?
4. What was the first game like?
- 5/ Who were the inventors of the Apple2?
6. How can they be used?

Задание №2 (по вариантам). Дайте объяснение следующим терминам.

- 1) Virus
- 2) Website
- 3) Internal memory
- 4) Mainframe
- 5) Protocol
- 6) Virtual reality
- 7) Software
- 8) Hypertext

Комплект контрольно-измерительного материала №3

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Специальность 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование
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Вид аттестации промежуточная

Контрольно-измерительный материал

Составьте сообщение по теме (по вариантам).

1. Виды электронных коммуникаций.
2. Мое интернет-кафе.
3. Безопасность и неприкосновенность в интернете.
4. Защита от вирусов.
5. Хакеры-хорошо или плохо?
6. Компьютерная безопасность.
7. Новые технологии. Их преимущества и недостатки.
8. Виды новых технологий.

Преподаватель _____
подпись расшифровка подписи

Комплект контрольно-измерительного материала №4

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___. ___. 20__

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Билет №1**1. Прочитать и перевести текст**

I want to become a computer programmer. I am interested in computers. It is a whole new world.

Many people continue careers of their parents or grand parents but it is not the case with me. My mother is a teacher and my father is a doctor. But I don't want to be neither a teacher nor a doctor.

My favourite subjects in school are mathematics, physics, and, of course, computer science. I am not interested in such subjects as geography, biology or chemistry. My hobby is computer games and computer programming.

I have a computer at home and can spend hours working at it. It is much easier to do things on computer, for example to write a composition. You can change the text as many times as you want and you don't need to rewrite everything if you changed something.

I think that the profession of programmer can give many opportunities. Computers are the most rapidly changing sphere of modern technology. We are living in the age of information. And I think that the future is just filled with computers.

Today, in England or in the US people can work, go shopping or even go on dates sitting at their computers. In our country, computers have been used just for a short time.

So after I finish school I want to enter the university and study computer science.

2. Пересказать текст.

Преподаватель _____
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Билет №2

1. Прочитать и перевести текст.

What Every Programmer Should Know about Memory

This is one of the classic article, which will take you through many lanes of memory, some old, some new, some known and some unknown. Despite being so common and omnipresent, not every programmer has enough knowledge of Memory. Knowledge of memory in modern systems becomes even more important if you are in the space of writing high performance applications. Hardware designers have come up with ever more sophisticated memory handling and acceleration techniques—such as CPU caches—but these cannot work optimally without some help from the programmer. I am still reading this article, and I can't tell you how much I have learned from this about RAM, CPU Caches e.g. L1 and L2 cache, different types of memory, direct memory access, memory controller designs and Memory in general. In short, a must read for programmers of all levels of experience.

2. Пересказать текст.

Преподаватель _____
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Комплект контрольно-измерительного материала №5

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1. Прочитать и перевести текст.

Digital computers

There are two fundamentally different types of computers: analog and digital. The former type solves problems by using continuously changing data such as voltage. In current usage, the term "computer" usually refers to high-speed digital computers. These computers are playing an increasing role in all branches of the economy.

Digital computers based on manipulating discrete binary digits (1s and 0s). They are generally more effective than analog computers for four principal reasons: they are faster; they are not so susceptible to signal interference; they can transfer huge data bases more accurately; and their coded binary data are easier to store and retrieve than the analog signals.

For all their apparent complexity, digital computers are considered to be simple machines. Digital computers are able to recognize only two states in each of its millions of switches, "on" or "off", or high voltage or low voltage. By assigning binary numbers to these states, 1 for "on" and 0 for "off", and linking many switches together, a computer can represent any type of data from numbers to letters and musical notes. It is this process of recognizing signals that is known as digitization. The real power of a computer depends on the speed with which it checks switches per second. The more switches a computer checks in each cycle, the more data it can recognize at one time and the faster it can operate, each switch being called a binary digit or bit.

A digital computer is a complex system of four functionally different elements: 1) the central processing unit (CPU), 2) input devices, 3) memory-storage devices called disk drives, 4) output devices. These physical parts and all their physical components are called hardware.

...

The power of computers greatly on the characteristics of memory-storage devices. Most digital computers store data both internally, in what is called main memory, and externally, on auxiliary storage units. As a computer processes data and instructions, it temporarily stores information internally on special memory microchips. Auxiliary storage units supplement the main memory when programmes are too large and they also offer a more reliable method for storing data. There exist different kinds of auxiliary storage devices, removable magnetic disks being the most widely used. They can store up to 100 megabytes of data on one disk, a byte being known as the basic unit of data storage.

Output devices let the user see the results of the computer's data processing. Being the most commonly used output device, the monitor accepts video signals from a computer and shows different kinds of information such as text, formulas and graphics on its screen. With the help of various printers information stored in one of the computer's memory systems can be easily printed on paper in a desired number of copies.

Programmes, also called software, are detailed sequences of instructions that direct the computer hardware to perform useful operations. Due to a computer's operating system hardware and software systems can work simultaneously. An operating system consists of a number of programmes coordinating operations, translating the data from different input and output devices, regulating data storage in memory, transferring tasks to different processors, and providing functions that help programmers to write software. In large corporations software is often written by groups of experienced programmers, each person focusing on a specific aspect of the total project. For this reason, scientific and industrial software sometimes costs much more than do the computers on which the programmes run.

2. Пересказать текст.

Преподаватель _____
подпись расшифровка подписи

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ СФОРМИРОВАННОСТИ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ
ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ, РЕКОМЕНДУЕМЫЙ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ДИАГНОСТИЧЕСКИХ
РАБОТ**

1) закрытые задания (тестовые, средний уровень сложности):

Вопрос:

Saving time at business communication leads to ... results in work

Варианты ответа:

1. well
2. goodyear
3. best
4. better

Вопрос:

... receive immediate payment from a finance house

Варианты ответа:

1. They
2. Receives
3. He
4. She

Вопрос:

Conducting negotiations with foreigners we should learn some important elements of ...
body language

Варианты ответа:

1. them
2. they
3. their
4. our

Вопрос:

It ... not to waste working time

Варианты ответа:

1. helping
2. helps
3. helpful
4. help

Вопрос:

We have ... to an agreement

Варианты ответа:

1. come
2. come on
3. coming
4. came

Вопрос:

Our senses are ... a great role in non-verbal communication

Варианты ответа:

1. playing
2. play
3. player
4. played

Вопрос:

Скучные ресурсы можно перевести как:

Варианты ответа:

1. Scarce resources
2. Scar resources
3. Scar face
4. Stupid resources

Вопрос:

The car ... an instant sales success

Варианты ответа:

1. where
2. was
3. were
4. why

Вопрос:

Short term loan можно перевести как:

Варианты ответа:

1. кредитные шорты
2. термический кредит
3. долгосрочный кредит
4. краткосрочный кредит

Вопрос:

To elect можно перевести как

Варианты ответа:

1. забирать
2. выборы
3. избирать
4. избирательный

Вопрос:

In 2007 the Labor Party was elected not to make any reforms.

Варианты ответа:

1. Did the Labor Party was elected not to make any reforms?
2. Were the Labor Party was elected not to make any reforms?
3. Was the Labor Party elected not to make any reforms?

4. Does the Labor Party was elected not to make any reforms?

Вопрос:

There are many Australian cities which are entirely purpose-built.

Варианты ответа:

1. There doesn't many Australian cities which are entirely purpose-built.
2. There are not many Australian cities which are entirely purpose-built.
3. There no many Australian cities which are entirely purpose-built.
4. There don't many Australian cities which are entirely purpose-built.

Вопрос:

Australians didn't take part in the Second World War.

Варианты ответа:

1. Was Australians take part in the Second World War?
2. Were Australians didn't take part in the Second World War?
3. Does Australians took part in the Second World War?
4. Did Australians take part in the Second World War?

Вопрос:

Is Canberra was selected for the location of the nation's capital in 1908?

Варианты ответа:

1. Was Canberra selected for the location of the nation's capital in 1908?
2. Do Canberra was selected for the location of the nation's capital in 1908?
3. Does Canberra selected for the location of the nation's capital in 1908?

Вопрос:

Melbourne is the capital city of Australia

Варианты ответа:

1. Is Melbourne the capital city of Australia?
2. Melbourne is the capital city of Australia?
3. Are Melbourne is the capital city of Australia?

Вопрос:

Kalgoorlie is Australia's largest producer of silver.

Варианты ответа:

1. Are Kalgoorlie Australia's largest producer of silver?
2. Does Kalgoorlie Australia's largest producer of silver?
3. Is Kalgoorlie Australia's largest producer of silver ?
4. Do Kalgoorlie Australia's largest producer of silver ?

Вопрос:

The world's largest oyster weigh is 30 kilograms.

Варианты ответа:

1. The world's largest oyster weigh doesn't 30 kilograms.
2. The world's largest oyster weigh don't 30 kilograms.
3. The world's largest oyster weigh not 30 kilograms.

4. The world's largest oyster weigh is not 30 kilograms.

Вопрос:

Australia was swept up in the revolutionary atmosphere of the 1960s.

Варианты ответа:

1. Was Australia swept up in the revolutionary atmosphere of the 1960s?
2. Do Australia was swept up in the revolutionary atmosphere of the 1960s?
3. Did Australia was swept up in the revolutionary atmosphere of the 1960s?
4. Were Australia was swept up in the revolutionary atmosphere of the 1960s?

Вопрос:

In 1950s suburban Australia was in great demand.

Варианты ответа:

1. When Was suburban Australia in great demand?
2. When does suburban Australia was in great demand?
3. When did suburban Australia was in great demand?
4. When suburban Australia was in great demand?

Вопрос:

Perth was settled by English gentlemen in 1729.

Варианты ответа:

1. When Perth was settled?
2. When was Perth settled?
3. When did Perth was settled?
4. When does Perth settled?

Вопрос:

Australia's Aboriginal people had never travelled.

Варианты ответа:

1. Did Australia's Aboriginal people have travelled?
2. Had Australia's Aboriginal people travelled?
3. Were Australia's Aboriginal people travelled?
4. Did Australia's Aboriginal people had never travelled?

Вопрос:

There were some conflicts after the war?

Варианты ответа:

1. There were any conflicts after the war?
2. Are There were some conflicts after the war?
3. Do There were some conflicts after the war?
4. Were There any conflicts after the war?

Вопрос:

Women lived under constant threat of sexual exploitation.

Варианты ответа:

1. Do Women lived under constant threat of sexual exploitation?

2. Did Women live under constant threat of sexual exploitation?
3. Were Women lived under constant threat of sexual exploitation?
4. Does Women lived under constant threat of sexual exploitation?

Вопрос:

Aspirin was invented in Australia.

Варианты ответа:

1. Were Aspirin invented in Australia?
2. Do Aspirin was invented in Australia?
3. Was Aspirin invented in Australia?
4. Does Aspirin was invented in Australia?

Критерии и шкалы оценивания заданий ФОС:

1) Задания закрытого типа (выбор одного варианта ответа, верно/неверно):

- 1 балл – указан верный ответ;
- 0 баллов – указан неверный ответ.

2) Задания закрытого типа (множественный выбор):

- 2 балла – указаны все верные ответы;
- 0 баллов — указан хотя бы один неверный ответ.

3) Задания закрытого типа (на соответствие):

- 2 балла – все соответствия определены верно;
- 0 баллов – хотя бы одно сопоставление определено неверно.

4) Задания открытого типа (короткий текст):

- 2 балла – указан верный ответ;
- 0 баллов – указан неверный ответ.

5) Задания открытого типа (число):

- 2 балла – указан верный ответ;
- 0 баллов – указан неверный ответ.

Задания данного раздела рекомендуются к использованию при проведении диагностических работ с целью оценки остаточных результатов освоения данной дисциплины (знаний, умений, навыков).