

**ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ АВТОНОМНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ
ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧЕРЕЖДЕНИЕ «АЛЕКСЕЕВСКИЙ АГРАРНЫЙ КОЛЛЕДЖ»**

**Комплект
контрольно-оценочных средств
по учебной дисциплине**

ОГСЭ.03 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности»

по специальности 36.02.01 «Ветеринария»

2022 год

1. Общие положения.

1.1. Положение о формировании фонда оценочных средств для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной и итоговой аттестации студентов ГАПОУ «Алексеевский аграрный колледж» разработано на основании нормативных документов

1.2. В соответствии с VIII разделом федеральных государственных образовательных стандартов (ФГОС) начального и среднего профессионального образования для аттестации обучающихся на соответствие их персональных достижений поэтапным требованиям соответствующей ОПОП (текущая и промежуточная аттестация) колледж создает фонды оценочных средств для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной и итоговой аттестации обучающихся и студентов.

1.3. Фонд оценочных средств (ФОС) формируется из всех контрольно-оценочных средств (КОС), позволяющих оценить знания и умения, а также степень сформированности компетенций обучающихся.

1.4. Фонд оценочных средств является составной частью нормативно-методического обеспечения системы оценки качества освоения обучающимися ОПОП СПО.

2. Задачи фонда оценочных средств

Фонд оценочных средств должен решать следующие компетенции:

ОК 1. Понимать сущность и социальную значимость своей будущей профессии, проявлять к ней устойчивый интерес.

ОК 2. Организовывать собственную деятельность, определять методы и способы выполнения профессиональных задач, оценивать их эффективность и качество.

ОК 3. Решать проблемы, оценивать риски и принимать решения в нестандартных ситуациях.

ОК 4. Осуществлять поиск, анализ и оценку информации, необходимой для постановки и решения профессиональных задач, профессионального и личностного развития.

ОК 5. Использовать информационно-коммуникационные технологии для совершенствования профессиональной деятельности.

ОК 6. Работать в коллективе и команде, обеспечивать ее сплочение, эффективно общаться с коллегами, руководством, потребителями.

ОК 7. Ставить цели, мотивировать деятельность подчиненных, организовывать и контролировать их работу с принятием на себя ответственности за результат выполнения заданий.

ОК 8. Самостоятельно определять задачи профессионального и личностного развития, заниматься самообразованием, осознанно планировать повышение квалификации.

ОК 9. Быть готовым к смене технологий в профессиональной деятельности.

-ветеринар должен обладать профессиональными компетенциями, соответствующими видам деятельности.

**II .Результаты освоения учебной дисциплины, подлежащие проверке
на дифференцированном зачете**

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

Результаты обучения (освоенные умения, усвоенные знания)	Р Коды формируемых профессионал ьных и общих компетенций	Формы и методы контроля и оценки результатов обучения	Промежуточная аттестация
			Дифференциров анный зачет
В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен уметь: У1. Умение общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;	ОК 1- ОК 9.	Оценка результатов деятельности студентов при выполнении практических работ, устного опроса	Выполнение тестовых заданий с использованием профессиональной терминологии
У2. Умение переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности;	ОК 1- ОК 9.	Оценка результатов деятельности студентов при выполнении практических работ, устного опроса Оценка результатов деятельности студентов при выполнении практических работ, устного опроса	
У3. самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас;			
В результате освоения дисциплины обучающийся должен Знать 3.1 лексический (1200 - 1400 лексических единиц) 3.2 грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности	ОК 1- ОК 9.	Оценка результатов деятельности студентов при выполнении практических работ, устного опроса	

Оценка освоения теоретического курса учебной дисциплины

Основной целью оценки теоретического курса учебной дисциплины является оценка умений и знаний.

Оценка теоретического курса учебной дисциплины осуществляется с использованием следующих форм и методов контроля:

- текущий контроль – тестирование/решение профессиональных задач;
- рубежный контроль – проверочная работа /проект;
- промежуточная аттестация – дифференцированный зачет

Дифференцированный зачет проводится в сроки, установленные учебным планом, и определяемые календарным учебным графиком образовательного процесса.

Комплект контрольно-оценочных средств по английскому языку

Практическая работа № 1. Моя будущая профессия.

Задание 1. Составьте сообщение «Моя будущая профессия - ветеринар», используя изученную лексику.

Используйте ответы на вопросы:

1. Where do you study?
2. What is your future profession?
3. Why did you decide to become a veterinarian?
4. Is the profession a tradition in your family?
5. What do your parents do?
6. What qualities does the profession require?
7. What are the responsibilities of a vet?
8. Is the profession in great demand nowadays?
9. Are you going to continue your education after college?
10. What kind of job do you want to have?
11. Do you think you made the right choice?
12. Do you want to make a good career?

Практическая работа №2«Животноводство».

Задание: Прочитайте текст и выпишите термины по теме «Животноводство».

HOW CAN LIVESTOCK BE IMPROVED?

The most important task of livestock breeders is to improve their herds and flocks according to the purposes for which the animals are to be kept. Thus, dairy farmers want to have high milk yields per cow. Beef cattle raisers would like to produce calves that gain in weight rapidly and economically. A high average egg production per hen is one of the tasks of the poultry farmers. Hog and sheep producers have other aims such as to obtain more pigs per litter per sow and to have a higher lamb production per ewe.

To reach these aims farmers should first of all select animals capable of high production. Best animals should be selected regardless of the breed.

It is highly important for the livestock breeders to use proper methods for improving their herds and flocks. One method used by the breeders is to have purebred sires and purebred dams. They will transmit best characteristics to their offspring. This system is known as purebreeding.

Some breeders use inbreeding, some — crossbreeding, the latter system being widely practised now with different kinds of farm animals, including hogs, beef and dairy cattle and meat types of chickens.

To obtain good results from the methods mentioned above the farmers should use only good parents capable of transmitting high production to their offspring.

Практическая работа № 3. Роль животных

Задание: Прочитайте и переведите текст на русский язык. Задайте 5 вопросов к данному тексту.

Animal Husbandry in Human Welfare

Role of Dairy

Products: Mammalian livestock can be used as a source of milk and dairy products such as yoghurt, cheese, butter, ice cream, etc. Meat: It is the production of a useful form of dietary protein and energy. Land management: The grazing of livestock is sometimes used as a way to control weeds and undergrowth. For example, in areas prone to wild fires, goats and sheep are set to graze on dry shrub which reduces the risk of fires. Fibre: Livestock produce a range of fibre textiles. For example, sheep and goats produce wool and deer and sheep can make leather. Labour: Animals such as horses, donkey and yaks can be used for mechanical energy. Prior to steam power, livestock were the only available source of non-human labour. They are still used for this purpose in many places of the world, including ploughing fields, transporting goods and military functions. Fertilizer: Manure can be spread on fields to increase crop yields. This is an important reason why historically, plant and animal domestication have been intimately linked. Manure is also used to make plaster for walls and floors and can be used as a fuel for fires. The blood and bones of animals are also used as fertilizer

Практическая работа № 4. Строение тела животного

Задание: Прочитайте текст. Выпишите и переведите на русский язык названия органов.

The musculo-skeletal system

This system consists of the bones and the muscles (meat). The bones form the skeleton which is the framework within the body. It carries weight and supports the body. Bones are connected together so they can move. The places where this happens are called joints. The bones are held together at the joints by elastic strands called ligaments. Between the bones is a softer material called cartilage (gristle) which cushions the bones at the joints when the body moves. Bones are very hard and contain minerals. Each bone has a name such as the scapula (shoulder blade) and skull (head). There are about 200 bones in the body. Muscles are joined at both ends to the bones. The muscles are the meat of the body and when they contract (shorten) or relax (lengthen) they make the bones move. If you bend your arm you can see and feel the muscles in your arm working.

The digestive system

The digestive system consists of the teeth, mouth, gullet (oesophagus), stomach, liver, intestine, pancreas, and rectum. Digestion begins in the mouth where feed is broken down into small pieces by the teeth and mixed with saliva before being swallowed. In the stomach feed is mixed with the juices to form a soft paste. This then passes into the intestine where bile from the liver and juices from the pancreas are added. The action of these juices is to break down the feed and allow the nourishment it contains to be absorbed by the blood in the walls of the intestine. Waste matter collects in the rectum and passes out of the body through the anus (or cloaca in birds).

The circulatory system and blood

The organs of the circulatory system are the heart and the blood vessels (tubes). The heart is found in the chest cavity. It is a muscular pump which sends blood around the body. The blood vessels which carry blood away from the heart are called arteries. Blood returns to the heart in veins. Joining the arteries and veins is a fine network of small tubes called capillaries. The capillaries pass through every part of the body. When the heart beats its muscles contract and send blood out through the arteries. When the heart relaxes blood flows into it from the veins.

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The respiratory system

Respiration (breathing) consists of inspiration (breathing in) and expiration (breathing out). There are two lungs which are found in the chest protected by the bony cage of the ribs. The windpipe carries air from the nostrils to the lungs which are spongy because of air spaces in them. As the animal breathes, air moves in and out of the lungs. Inside the lungs oxygen needed by the body passes into the blood in the walls of the lungs and water and carbon dioxide pass out of the blood into the air which is then breathed out.

The urinary system

The main organs are the two kidneys, which lie against the backbone, and the bladder. Waste materials and water are taken out of the blood in the kidneys. This forms urine. Urine collects in the bladder then passes out of the body

Практическая работа № 5. Болезни животных

Задание: Прочитайте текст, выпишите следующую информацию и переведите ее на русский язык:

1. Причины болезней
2. Классификация болезней
3. Причины распространения инфекционных заболеваний
4. Способы профилактики болезней

Disease occurs when something goes wrong with the body or part of the, body.

Diseases can be caused by germs, bad feed, chemicals or injuries. Diseases caused by germs are called infectious diseases. An infectious disease can spread from one animal to another.

Disease can be classified as acute or chronic. An acute disease starts quickly and lasts for a short period when the animal either recovers or dies. A chronic disease lasts for a long time and weakens the animal. Diseases are said to be infectious (will spread from one animal to another) or noninfectious (will not spread from one animal to another).

Non-infectious diseases can be caused by poor feed and the lack of minerals, salts and vitamins that the body needs. Non-infectious disease can also be caused by poisoning with chemicals or plants, by cuts, burns and broken bones. Some diseases pass from the parent to the young (hereditary).

Many non-infectious diseases are chronic but they can be acute. They can cause large losses of meat, milk and wool. Working (draught) animals do not work well and the rate of reproduction can be low with the young being born dead or dying before they are weaned. Chronic diseases are often thought to be "normal" but when the cause is known and eliminated production can be greatly increased.

Infectious diseases are caused when the body is attacked by tiny living germs.

Infectious diseases can be spread by:

- Direct contact between animals.
- Germs in feed and water.
- By faeces and urine from sick animals.
- By flies, ticks, lice and fleas.
- By dirty housing or shelters.
- Young and old animals become infected more easily.

Preventing infectious diseases

• Animals, like humans, must be clean in order to be healthy. The animal must be provided with clean feed, water, bedding and shelter.

- Sick animals should be kept separate from the others.
- Some diseases can be cured by drugs.
- Vaccination can protect animals against some diseases.
- Dead animals and waste should be disposed of.

Практическая работа № 6. Деловая документация.

Задание: Представьте ситуацию, что вы ищете работу, составьте резюме, напишите о себе следующую информацию:

Resume:

Name

home address

telephone-e-mail

date of birth

place of birth

nationality

marital status

position you want

work experience

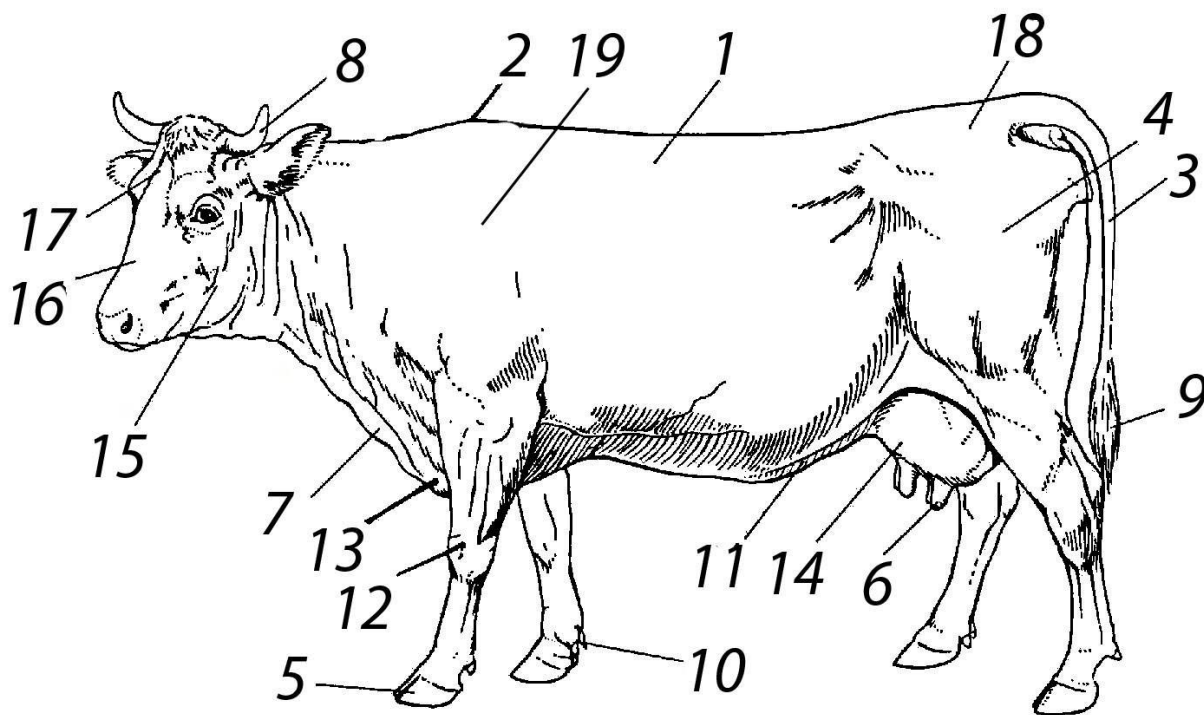
education

languages

interests and hobbies

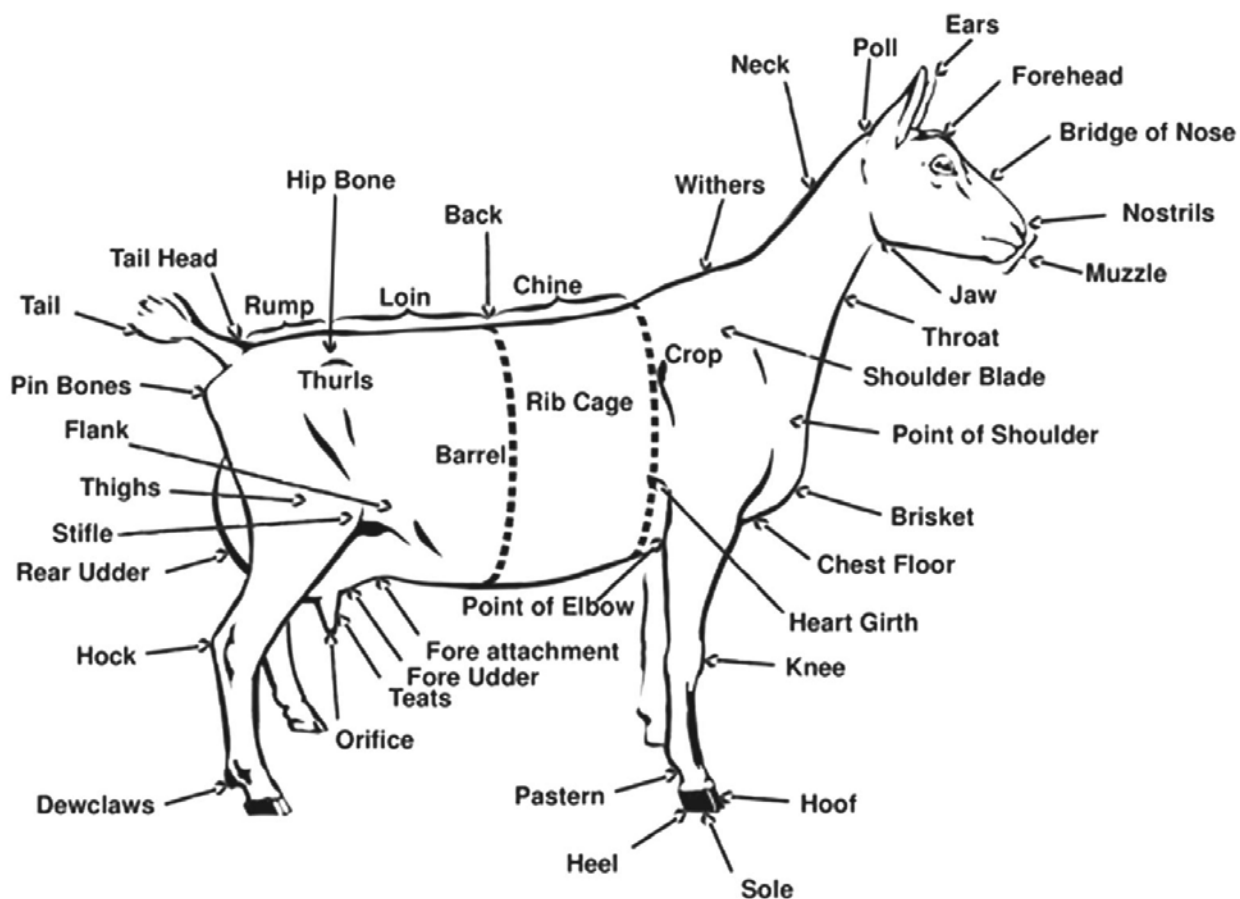
Лексические тесты

1 Соедини цифры на картинке с словами (найди пару)

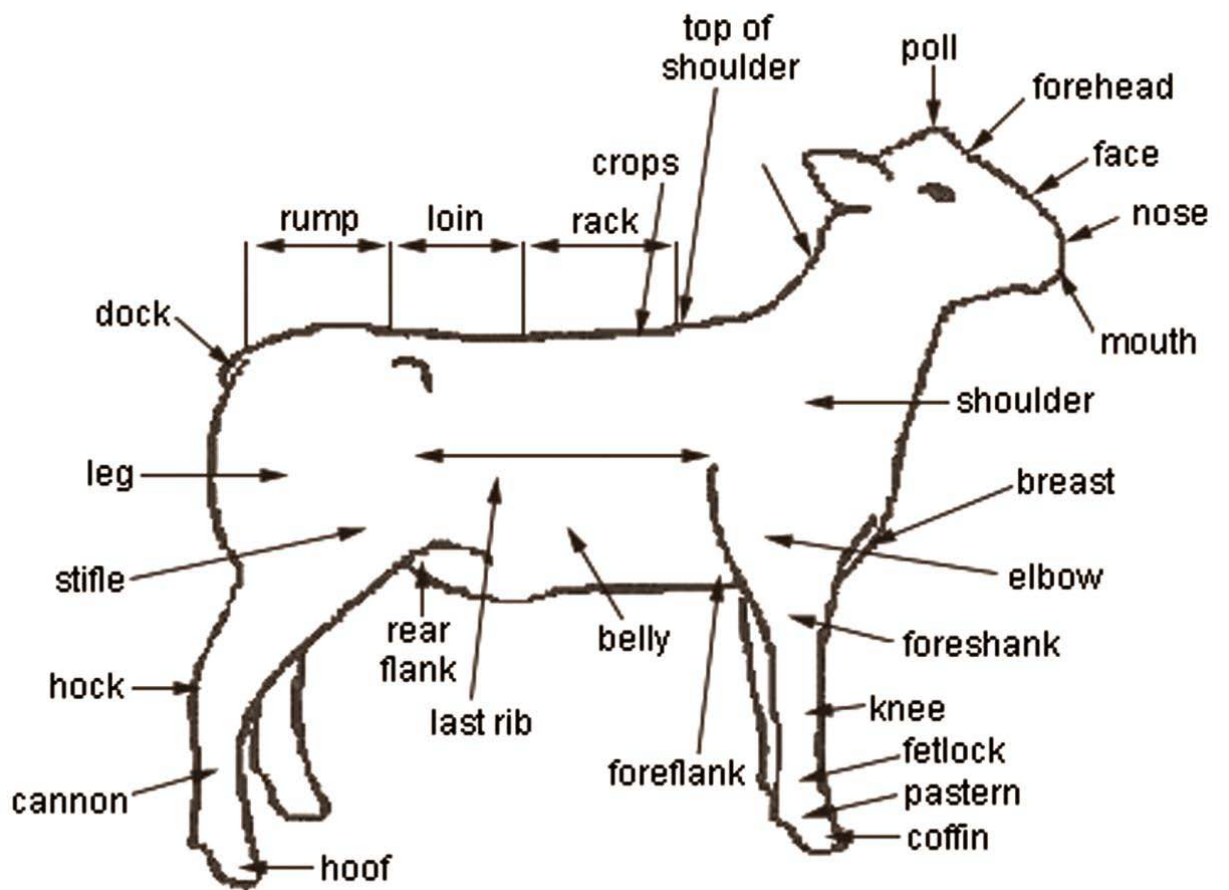


1 – back; 2 – withers; 3 – tail; 4 – thigh; 5 – hoof; 6 – teat; 7 – dewlap; 8 – horn;
9 – switch; 10 – dewclaw; 11 – milk wells; 12 – knee; 13 – brisket; 14 – udder;
15 – jaw; 16 – nose / muzzle; 17 – forehead; 18 – rump; 19 – shoulder blade

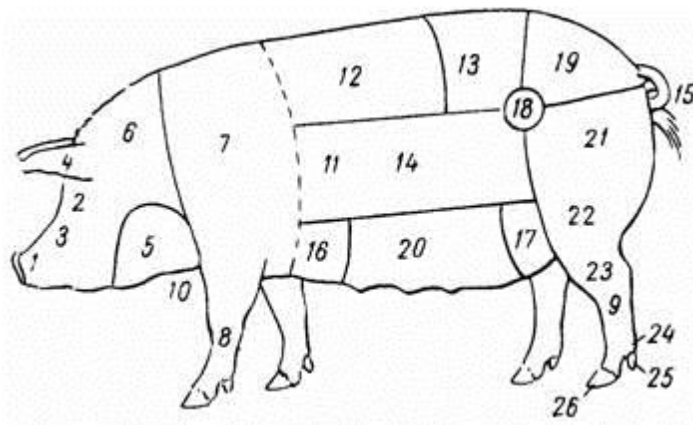
2 Выпиши слова на картинке и переведи



ЗВпиши слова на картинке и переведи

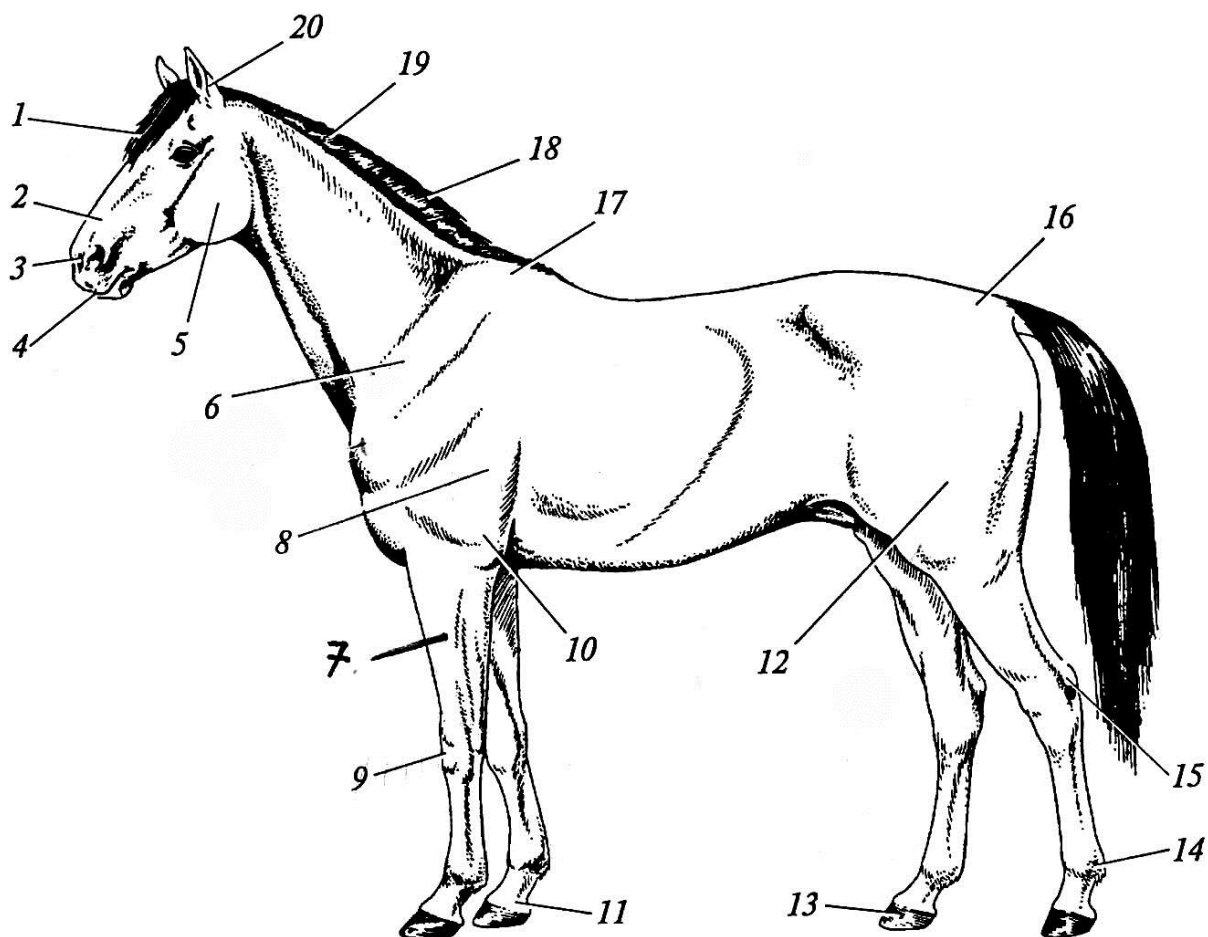


4Соедини цифры на картинке с словами(найди пару)



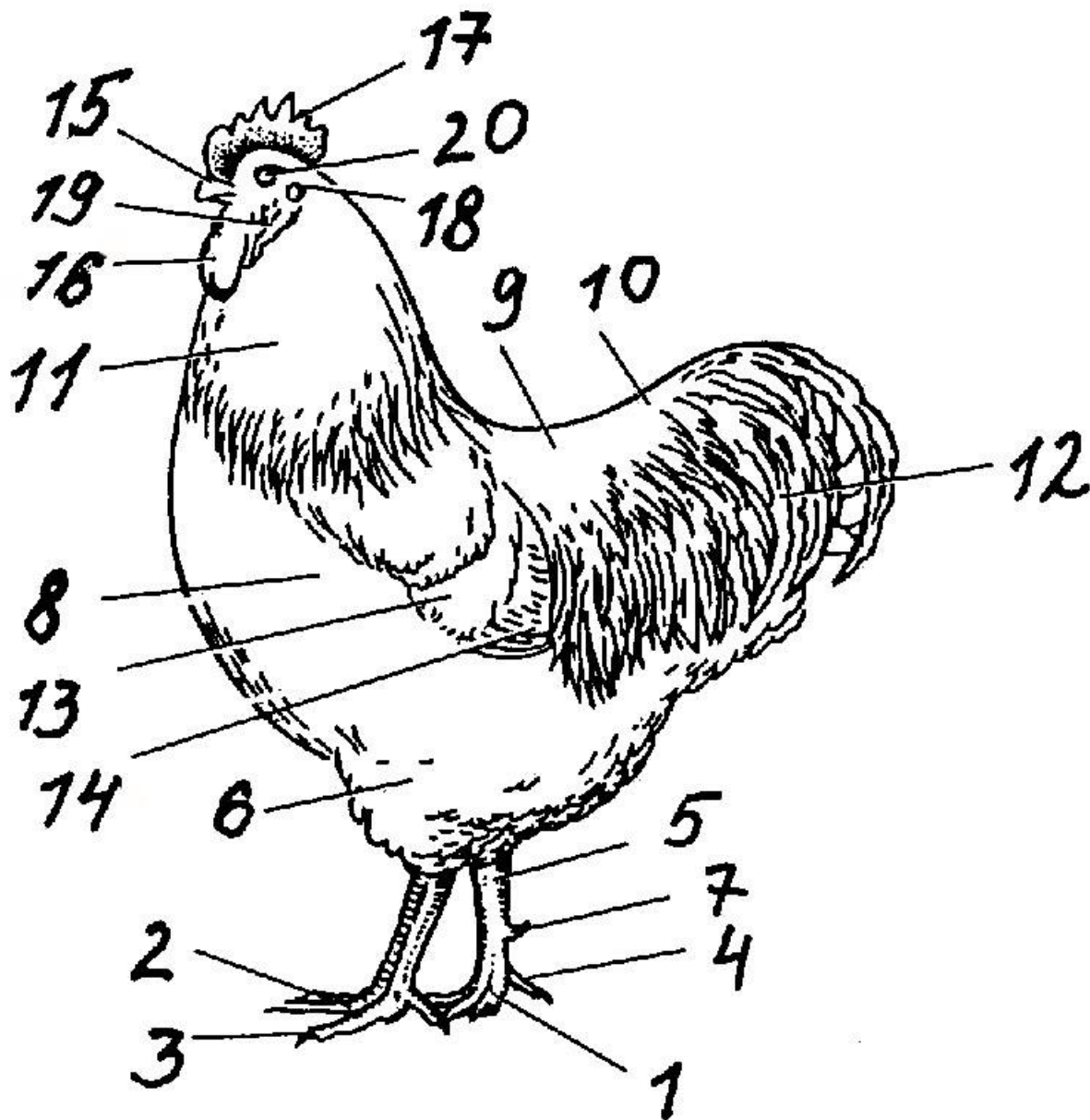
1 – nose; 2 – eye; 3 – muzzle; 4 – ear; 5 – cheek; 6 – neck; 7 – shoulder; 8 – front leg;
9 – hind leg; 10 – brisket; 11 – rib cage; 12 – back; 13 – loin; 14 – barrel; 15 – tail;
16 – foreflank; 17 – rear flank; 18 – ilium; 19 – croup; 20 – belly; 21 – thigh; 22 – knee;
23 – hock; 24 – pastern; 25 – dewclaw; 26 – hoof

5 Соедини цифры на картинке с словами(найди пару)



- 1 – forelock; 2 – muzzle;
3 – nostril; 4 – upper lip;
5 – cheek; 6 – chest; 7 – arm;
8 – shoulder; 9 – knee; 10 – elbow;
11 – pastern; 12 – second thigh;
13 – coronet; 14 – fetlock; 15 – hock;
16 – croup; 17 – withers; 18 – mane;
19 – crest; 20 – poll

бСоедини цифры на картинке с словами(найди пару)



- 1 – foot; 2 – toe; 3 – claw;
- 4 – hallux; 5 – shank; 6 – thigh;
- 7 – spur; 8 – breast; 9 – back;
- 10 – saddle feathers;
- 11 – hackle feathers;
- 12 – sickles; 13 – wing feathers;
- 14 – flight feather; 15 – beak (bill);
- 16 – wattle; 17 – comb; 18 – ear;
- 19 – earlobe; 20 – eye

LEXICAL – GRAMMAR TESTS Лексико-грамматические тесты
TEST 1

I. Выберите правильную форму глагольного сказуемого:

1. This breed ... ten years ago.
 a) will develop b) has been developed c) was developed
2. Farm animals ... people with dairy products.

a) supplies b) is supplied c) supply

II. Выберите правильную форму прилагательного:

1. Pigs require favourable conditions for their ... growth.

a) worst b) bad c) best

2. The black widow is ... spider because its bite can kill a man in a few minutes.

a) most dangerous b) the most dangerous c) more dangerous

III. Какое русское предложение соответствует английскому?

1. The quality of the milk obtained is high.

a) Качество молока, полученного недавно, – высокое.

b) Качество полученного молока – высокое.

c) Качество молока, получаемого ежегодно, – высокое.

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2. Fattening beef cattle, farmers should give it high-quality feeds.

a) Фермеры дают высококачественные корма откормленному мясному скоту.

b) Откормив мясной скот, фермеры дали ему высококачественные корма.

c) Откармливая мясной скот, фермеры должны давать ему высококачественные корма.

IV. Выберите правильный перевод термина:

1. nutritional disorders

a) нарушение обмена веществ

b) нарушение роста

c) нарушение питания

V. Выберите правильную форму глагола-сказуемого:

1. Nowadays the production of marine aquaculture ... at a rapid rate.

a) was increasing b) are increased c) is increasing

2. Last year our biologist ... some improved crop varieties.

a) were developed b) developed c) have developed

VI. Какое русское предложение соответствует английскому?

1. We know dairy products to affect human health.

a) Как известно, молочные продукты влияют на здоровье человека.

b) Нам известны молочные продукты, влияющие на здоровье человека.

c) Мы знаем, что молочные продукты влияют на здоровье человека.

2. Good feeds are considered to improve milk quality.

a) Считают, что хорошие корма улучшают качество молока.

b) Корма считаются хорошими, если улучшают качество молока.

c) Мы считаем, что хорошие корма улучшают качество молока.

VII. Выберите правильную форму герундия в предложении:

1. The way of ... cattle on pasture is very economical.

a) being fattened b) having fattened c) fattening

VIII. Какое русское предложение является правильным переводом английского?

1. The farmer could improve his herd by having provided it with the purebred sires.

a) Фермер смог улучшить свое стадо, обеспечивая его чистопородными производителями.

b) Фермер смог улучшить свое стадо, обеспечив его чистопородными производителями.

c) Фермер смог улучшить свое стадо, так как оно было обеспечено чистопородными производителями.

2. Cereals are usually grown for obtaining grain, the latter being widely used as

feed for livestock.

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- a) Злаковые обычно выращиваются для получения зерна, которое широко используется в качестве корма для скота.
- b) Злаковые обычно выращиваются для получения зерна, причем последнее широко используется в качестве корма для скота.
- c) Злаковые обычно выращиваются для получения зерна, потому что оно широко используется в качестве корма для скота.

IX. Выберите правильный вариант:

1. Animals will die if you ... them.

- a) won't water b) don't water c) wouldn't water

2. If sows ... with plenty of legume hay, there would be no need to add other mineral supplements.

- a) is supplied b) are supplied c) were supplied

X. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильные варианты ответа:

All over the world people are changing the face of the planet. Wild areas are created for farming and new cities. As well as transforming the environment, we are destroying habitats, the homes of ... (1) plants and animals.

Living things have evolved ... (2) millions of years. Many animals and plants can only ... (3) in certain environments. When such areas are destroyed, wildlife cannot always ... (4) to the new conditions and some species may die out. Thousands of species of plants and animals face extinction because of human activities.

People can also ... (5) from habitat destruction. When forests are cut down earth is washed away, this causes crop failure and starvation. Plants provide essential food and can also be used in medicines. If species ... (6) extinct, their potential value will never be known.

- 1. a) both b) each c) every d) either
- 2. a) for b) in c) during d) since
- 3. a) persist b) survive c) go d) attend
- 4. a) adapt b) use c) stand d) bear
- 5. a) feel b) suffer c) damage d) experience
- 6. a) get b) die c) become d) result

TEST 2

I. Выберите правильный вариант:

1. A breed may be defined as a group of ... developed for a special function.

- a) people b) animals c) farmers

2. I watched my dog ... with her puppies.

- a) played b) playing c) to play
- d) have been played

3. Dairy cattle breeds are kept primarily for

- a) beef production b) milk production c) wool production

4. Hormones are proteins that regulate

- a) body organs and their function b) minerals c) body cells

5. The farmers said they ... the horses.

- a) feed b) are feeding c) had fed

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6. Salmon swim hundreds of miles to lay their....

- a) eggs b) tails c) fins d) gills

7. Most animals obtain an adequate supply of iron in their normal

- a) life b) food c) pasture

8. There is a relationship between animal feeding and animal

- a) health b) disease c) breeds d) behavior

9. Gorillas ... their young for several years.

- a) look in b) look at c) look after

10. Many species of fish ... sounds which help them communicate with each other.

- a) have produced b) producing c) producer d) produce

II. Прочитайте текст и выберите правильные варианты ответа:

Malaria is one of the most common ... (1) diseases in the world. So far the only kind of ... (2) implemented by the affected countries has been distributing mosquito nets and basic medicines. ... (3) and doctors have been working on a malaria vaccine for many years. However, although all vaccines produced so far have shown good results on monkeys their ... (4) in tests on humans was far less ... (5). Research on the malaria vaccine arouses ... (6) interest in Africa, Asian and South America countries, where malaria is ... (7) a most dangerous disease causing ... (8) loss of life and ... (9) problems. Everybody is then ... (10) waiting for good news about ... (11) trials of a new medicine as the future costs of malaria spreading are indeed ... (12).
scientists; prevention; patiently; economical; infectious; impressive;
considerable; successful; really; predicative; patients'; effectiveness

TEST 3

I. Прочитайте текст и заполните пропуски соответствующими словами, приведенными ниже:

A dominant dog has the potential to be a dangerous dog. The last thing you want is a dangerous dog, so you must deal ... (1) dominance in a dog quickly and effectively, ... (2) the dog could be a danger to your family or other people.

Some people believe that only large dogs that are dominant are a problem. A large dog obviously has more power and the ... (3) to cause more harm, however even a small dog can do quite a bit of ... (4) to a child or another small animal. So no matter the size of the dog, dominance is an ... (5) that must be dealt with immediately.

If you are not sure whether your dog is a dominant one or not, there are some ... (6) for which to watch. One of the earliest to spot is that the dog tries to take control of every situation. He will be naturally competitive, prone to taking risks and just assertive in general. More subtle ... (7) of dog dominance, however, may be things like demanding to be petted or snatching food.

1. a) at b) in c) with d) for
2. a) another b) unless c) others d) otherwise
3. a) acting b) ability c) absence d) availability
4. a) damage b) hazard c) message d) problem
5. a) aisle b) exit c) issue d) isles
6. a) cases b) claws c) claims d) clues
7. a) excuses b) paws c) teeth d) examples

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II. Прочитайте пять небольших высказываний (5-7 мин.). Установите соответствие между каждым высказыванием и утверждениями 1 – 7. Какие два утверждения лишние?

1. The Groom Room was recently opened especially for pets. The four-legged feeders will be served beef tar-tar with carrots and asparagus, carpaccio from chicken breast, turkey meatballs, meat salad, Napoleon dog's cake and other pet delicacies. The price of a dog's dinner depends on the breed of the dog and its size. Not to be forgotten the café also offers lunch for animal owners shaped into dog and cat faces.

2. A lot of pets now have beauty salons, and many of them offer better service than those for people. The dog's salon *Richi* offers grooming for various breeds and size. Washing and drying small dogs runs from 20 to 50 dollars. Cleaning teeth, ears, eyes and claws will hit your wallet for 5-10 dollars. The longer hair the pet has the more money you will pay for haircuts.

3. The American Animal Hospital Association offers 24-hour emergency service so you must remember that we are always here for your pets in case of emergency. Our hospital complies with the association's high veterinary care standards. This is our way of ensuring that our client's pets receive the best care we can offer.

4. There is nothing more joyful than playing with your dog. Well, there is a place where your dog can have its freedom to run around and meet other dogs as well. It is called Dog Beach. Dog Beach is the original dog beach and one of the most popular places to take your pet. The whole place is leash-free. Of course, you need to remember

to clean up after your dog.

5. Pets Market is the largest independent pet supplies store in the West Coast of Scotland. Your pet is dear for you whether it is a cat, dog, fish, hamster, pig, snake, ferret, spider or any other animal. Pets Market has all the information that you need for your pet. Pet rabbits and pet goats information is provided as well as about feeding pet parrots and caring for freshwater aquariums. Our prices are reasonable and notable for their diversity.

1. This place might be dangerous for your pet.
2. You can make your pet prettier here.
3. You can buy a pet here.
4. You can get your pet treated here.
5. You can take you pet for a walk here.
6. You can leave your pet at this place for some weeks.
7. You can get your pet fed at this place.

Интернет ресурсы

Обучающие материалы

www.macmillanenglish.com - интернет-ресурс с практическими материалам для формирования и совершенствования всех видо-речевых умений и навыков.

www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish

www.britishcouncil.org/learning-elt-resources.htm

www.handoutsonline.com

www.english-to-go.com (for teachers and students)