Федеральное агентство по рыболовству
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Калининградский морской рыбопромышленный колледж

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Врио заместителя начальника колледжа
по учебно-методической работе
М.Ю. Никишин

ДОКУМЕНТ ПОДПИСАН
ЭЛЕКТРОННОЙ ПОДПИСЬЮ

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Фонд оценочных средств
(приложение к рабочей программе дисциплины)

СГ.02 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ

основной профессиональной образовательной программы среднего профессионального образования по специальности

35.02.11 Промышленное рыболовство

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1 Паспорт фонда оценочных средств

1.1 Область применения фонда оценочных средств

Фонд оценочных средств предназначен для оценки результатов освоения дисциплины СГ.02 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности».

1.2 Результаты освоения дисциплины

В результате контроля и оценки по учебной дисциплине осуществляется комплексная проверка частичного освоения следующих *общих компетенций:*

ОК 01. Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам

ОК 02. Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации, и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности;

ОК 09. Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках**.**

2 Перечень оценочных средств и критерии оценивания

Код формируемых компетенций	Индикаторы достижения компетенции	Результат обучения
ОК 01	распознавать задачу и/или проблему в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте; анализировать задачу и/или проблему и выделять её составные части; определять этапы решения задачи; выявлять и эффективно искать информацию, необходимую для решения задачи и/или проблемы; составлять план действия; определять необходимые ресурсы; владеть актуальными методами работы в профессиональной и смежных сферах; реализовывать составленный план; актуальный профессиональный и социальный контекст, в котором приходится работать и жить; основные источники информации и ресурсы для решения задач и проблем в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте; алгоритмы выполнения работ в профессиональной и смежных областях; структуру плана для решения задач;	актуального профессионального и социального контекста, в котором приходится работать и жить; основных источников информации и ресурсов для решения задач и проблем в профессиональном и/или социальном контексте; алгоритмов выполнения работ в профессиональной и смежных областях; методов работы в профессиональной и смежных сферах; структуры плана для решения задач; порядка оценки результатов решения задач профессиональной деятельности
ОК 02	определять задачи для поиска информации; определять необходимые источники информации; планировать процесс поиска; структурировать получаемую информацию;	номенклатуры информационных источников, применяемых в профессиональной деятельности;

	выделять наиболее значимое в перечне информации; оценивать практическую значимость результатов поиска; оформлять результаты поиска	приёмов структурирования информации; формата оформления результатов поиска информации
ОК 09	Использовать информационные технологии в профессиональной деятельности	современные средства и устройства информатизации; порядок их применения и программное обеспечение в профессиональной деятельности

2.1 К оценочным средствам текущего контроля успеваемости относятся:

- создание устных и письменных высказываний;

- аналитическая работа с текстом;

2.2 К оценочным средствам для промежуточной аттестации относятся:

- устный и письменный опрос;

- тестовые задания закрытого и открытого типов;

- выполнение практических работ;

2.3 Критерии оценки результатов освоения учебной дисциплины

Критерии оценивания теоретических знаний:

«Отлично» - ставится, если обучающийся:

а) точно формулирует ответы на поставленные в задании вопросы;

б) дает правильные формулировки понятий и терминов по изученной дисциплине;

в) демонстрирует понимание материала, что выражается в умении обосновать свой ответ;

г) свободно обобщает и дифференцирует признаки и понятия;

д) правильно отвечает на дополнительные вопросы;

е) свободно владеет речью (демонстрирует связанность и последовательность в изложении) и т.п.

«Хорошо» - ставится, если обучающийся дает ответ, удовлетворяющий тем же требованиям, что и для отметки «отлично», но допускает единичные ошибки, которые сам же исправляет после замечания преподавателя.

«Удовлетворительно» - ставится, если обучающийся демонстрирует знание и понимание основных положений данной темы, но:

а) неточно и неуверенно воспроизводит ответы на поставленные в задании вопросы;

б) дает неточные формулировки понятий и терминов;

в) затрудняется обосновать свой ответ;

г) затрудняется обобщить или дифференцировать признаки и понятия;

д) затрудняется при ответах на дополнительные вопросы;

е) излагает материал недостаточно связанно и последовательно с частыми заминками и перерывами и т.п.

«Неудовлетворительно» - ставится, если обучающийся демонстрирует незнание или непонимание большей части соответствующего раздела.

Критерии оценивания по дисциплине в форме тестирования:

«Отлично» - 81-100 % правильных ответов;

«Хорошо» - 61-80 % правильных ответов;

«Удовлетворительно» - 41-60% правильных ответов;

«Неудовлетворительно» - 0-40% правильных ответов.

3 Оценочные средства текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

III семестр

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля

Планируемые результаты: ОК 01,02,09

1. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст по теме **3.1 «Моя биография»:**

My Biography

I was born in Kaliningrad. My father is a doctor, he works at a hospital. My mother is a teacher, she works at school. I've got a sister. She is younger than me.
At the age of seven I went to school. I did well at school. I was good at physics, mathematics and English. We had a very good nautical club at our school and I attended classes there. My training in the club did me a lot of good. When I finished school, my father advised me to become a seaman. I followed his advice and entered the Maritime Fishery College.
Now I am a second-year student. My specialty is Industrial Fishery. After graduation from the college I am going to work as a trawlmaster and I would do my best to gain professional and practical skills.

2. Ответьте на вопросы по теме:

1. What is your name?

2. Where were you born?
3. Where do your parents work?
3. Do you have any brothers or sisters?
4. At what age did you go to school?
5. What subjects were you good at?
6. Why did you decide to enter the maritime college?
7. What is your future specialty?
8. Where are you going to work after graduation from the college?

Планируемые результаты: ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 09

1. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст по теме **3.2 «Экипаж судна»:**

The Ship's Crew

There is a lot of complex equipment on board modern ship, so it is necessary to have skilled crews to operate the ship. There are two departments on such ships: the deck department and the engine department. The deck department includes navigators, radio-officers, boatswain, sailors and a doctor. The master is responsible for the ship, her cargo and the crew. He must be an experienced navigator. The chief officer is the master's main assistant and the head of the deck department. All the navigators must keep watch on the navigating bridge. They may not leave it when on watch. The navigators relieve each other of watch every four hours. Radio officers keep watch in the radio room and are responsible for radio communication. A boatswain and sailors must keep the ship's hull, hold and tackle in good condition. The engine department consists of the chief engineer, the second, third and fourth engineers, some motormen, three or two electricians. They keep watch in the engine room and must maintain and repair its equipment.

2. Ответьте на вопросы по теме:

1. How many departments are there usually on board the ship?
2. What are they?
3. Who is the head of the deck department?
4. Who is the head of the engine department?
5. What is the master responsible for?
6. Who keeps watch on the navigating bridge?
7. Who is responsible for the engine department?

8. Who keeps watch in the engine-room?

9. What are the duties of engineers?

10. Who keeps watch in the radio-room?

10. What is the radio officer responsible for?

12. What are the boatswain's and sailors' duties?

3. Переведите на русский/английский язык слова и словосочетания:

Equipment, Deck department, Engine department, Navigator, Radio-officer, Boatswain, Sailor, Master, Engineer, Motorman, Electrician, To be responsible for, hull, hold, tackle, to keep watch, to relieve each other of watch;

Экипаж судна, служба эксплуатации, служба технической эксплуатации, на борту современного судна, быть ответственным, опытный, нести вахту, сменять друг друга на вахте, радиосвязь, в хорошем состоянии, обслуживать, ремонтировать.

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля

Планируемые результаты: ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 09

1. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст по теме **3.3 «Посещение судна»:**

Visiting a Ship

Last month the cadets of the Maritime College visited a car and passenger ferry which is on regular service between St.Petersburg and Kaliningrad.
When the cadets approached the ferry, some cars were rolling off her. The ship was unloading. The cadets knew that the ferry could carry not only 370 passengers but also 50 cars at a time.
The Officer of the Watch met the cadets at the gangway and when they got on board, they saw that all the sailors were working hard. Some of them were busy with unloading, others were preparing the ship for the departure.
First of all, the officer of the watch took the cadets to the navigating bridge. They found the Third Officer there who was making entries into the log-book. He showed the ship's navigational equipment to them.
Then they went to the radio-room. When they entered, the Radio Officer was tuning the emergency transmitter. They saw a lot of modern radio equipment in the radio-room: some transmitters, receivers and satellite communication devices. As the Radio Officer was busy, the cadets decided not to interrupt his work and went to the engine-room.
There were many sailors in the engine-room. The motormen were lubricating the pumps, the Second Engineer was overhauling the main engine and the Third Engineer was regulating the air-conditioning system.
Then the guide showed the cadets comfortable passengers' and crewmen's cabins, musical saloons, dining-rooms and bars.
The cadets spent two hours on board the ferry and were very pleased with their visit. They thanked the Second Officer, wished him a happy voyage and left the ship.

2. Ответьте на вопросы по теме:

1. What ship did the cadets visit last month?

2. Where is she on service?
3. What did the cadets see when they approached the ferry?
4. Who met the cadets at the gangway?
5. What were all the sailors on board doing?
6. What was the Third Officer doing?
7. What was the Second Radio Officer doing?
8. What equipment did the cadets see in the radio-room?
9. What were the engineers doing?
10. How much time did the cadets spend on board the ferry?

3.Переведите на английский язык слова и словосочетания:

Автопассажирский паром, прибытие, отъезд (отправление), трап, грузить, разгружать, делать записи в судовом журнале, настраивать, аварийный передатчик, радиоприемник, приборы спутниковой связи, смазывать, тщательно осматривать, главный двигатель.

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля

Планируемые результаты: ОК 01, ОК 02, ОК 09

1.Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст по теме **3.4 «Описание судна»:**

The Description of a Ship

The main body of a ship is hull. The hull has three main parts. The front part is the bow, the opposite end is the stern, the part in between is midships. The lowermost part of the hull is the bottom, the part topping the hull is the deck.

As the ship moves ahead when looking in the direction of her motion, the side of the ship to the right hand is the starboard side, and that to the left is the port side. The part of the hull below water is the ship’s underwater body. Vertical walls going across and along the hull form a number of watertight compartments. These walls are bulkheads. The hull contains the engine-room, cargo spaces and a number of tanks. Openings providing access to each hold are hatches. The raised part of the bow is the forecastle and the raised part of the stern is the poop.

Cargo vessels have cargo handling facilities for loading and discharging. On deck these are cranes, winches, and derricks.

The structure of a vessel above deck level is a superstructure. It provides additional accommodations. There is a navigating bridge on the top of it. The bridge has two wings and in between them is a wheelhouse.

2.Ответьте на вопросы по теме:

1. What is the main body of a ship?
2. What are the parts of the hull?
3. What is the lowermost part of the hull?
4. What are the names of ship’s sides?
5. What are the bulkheads?
6. What do the bulkheads form?
7. What does the hull contain?

8. What are the names of raised parts of the bow and stern?
9. What are the cargo handling facilities?
10. What does a superstructure provide?
11. What is on the top of a superstructure?
12. What names of ship's rooms do you know?

3.Переведите на английский язык слова и словосочетания:

Корпус судна, нос судна, корма, мидель, днище, правый борт, левый борт, палуба, переборка, машинное отделение, навигационный мостик, надстройка, жилые помещения, грузовые помещения, грузовые устройства, водонепроницаемые отсеки, переборки, люки.

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля

Планируемые результаты: ОК 01,02,09

1.Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст по теме **3.5 «Плавательная практика»:**

Shipboard training

The cadets of maritime colleges usually have their practical studies either on training vessels or merchant ships. Now time is coming and the cadets are going to have their shipboard training. The cadets of the Navigation Department will keep watch at the wheel, paint the hull, deck superstructures, masts, wash and scrub decks. They will launch and hoist life-boats, learn how to use life-saving appliances.
The future navigators will work in the wheel house as helmsmen.
Skilled officers will instruct our boys how to handle a sextant and other navigational instruments. The apprentices will learn how to take bearings of some lighthouses, light-vessels, different coastal objects and define the ship's position on charts. They must also know how to use echo-sounders, logs, finders and satellite navigation systems.
The future trawlmasters will learn how to handle different types of fishing gear, how to process fish on board ship.
During their shipboard training the cadets of the Radio Engineering Department will work in the radio-room transmitting and receiving radiograms, weather reports and navigational warnings. They will learn how to tune and repair the ship's radio equipment in case of trouble.
The cadets of the Marine Engineering Department will work in the engine-room. They will learn how to maintain the main engine, auxiliary machinery, how to lubricate and repair the engine-room equipment.
The cadets of the Port Operation Department will work in ports and on board ships during their training. When in ports, they will learn how to load, unload and stow cargo.
All the cadets must work hard to master their profession.

2. Ответьте на вопросы по теме:

1. When will you have your shipboard training?
2. Where do the cadets usually have their shipboard training?
3. What do they learn to do during the training?
4. Where do they keep watch?
5. What must they do to master their future profession?
6. Where do the cadets of the industrial fishing department improve their skills?

7. What will they do during the training?
8. Will they sail on board ship during the training?
9. Who will instruct the cadets during the voyage?
10. How long will your practice last?
11. Are you going to work at sea in future?

3.Переведите на английский язык слова и словосочетания:

Проходить плавательную практику, спускать и поднимать спасательные шлюпки, спасательные средства, рулевая рубка, практикант, определять местоположение судна, спутниковые навигационные системы, маяк, плавучий маяк, орудия лова, передавать и принимать, метеосводка, навигационное предупреждение, настраивать, ремонтировать, главный двигатель, вспомогательные механизмы, грузить, разгружать, размещать груз.

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля

Планируемые результаты: ОК 01,02,09

1. Переведите на русский язык слова и словосочетания по теме **3.6 «Типы судов»:**

General-purpose ship, Special-purpose ship, Ice-Breaker, Tanker, Gas-carrier, Liquefied natural gas carrier (LNG), Chemical tanker, Ore-Bulk-Oil (OBO) carrier, Dry cargo ship, Container ship, Reefer, Timber carrier, Bulk carrier (Bulker), Heavy-lift vessel, Ro-ro ship, Tug, Passenger ship (Cruise liner), Ferry (Passenger-car ferry), Rescue boat, Salvage ship, Fishing vessel, Trawler, Research vessel.

2.Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст по теме:

TYPES OF SHIPS

Vessels may be in all shapes and sizes. For example, we can classify them as merchant vessels, passenger vessels, and naval ships.
A cargo that a vessel carries determines her type. Some of vessels are called general cargo ships. They can carry different kinds of cargo at a time. Specialized ships are used for carrying one kind of cargo such as ore (ore carrier), timber (timber carrier) and so on. Vessels carrying cargo in bulk are called bulkers. Vessels engaged in carriage of liquid cargoes such as petroleum oils are named tankers.
There are different types of vessels according to their purpose: tugs, barges, lighters, salvage ships, ice-breakers, reefers, oil-bulk-ore carriers (OBO carriers), passenger-car ferries, container ships, gas carriers, dry cargo ships, ro-ro ships and so on.
The term ‘ro-ro’ means ‘roll on, roll off’. The ships are called so because their bow and stern doors and ramps allow vehicles to drive on board and drive off again.
Fishing vessels can be classified according to their purposes: fishing boats, fish processing ships, transport ships (carriers), research vessels, supply vessels and others. In compliance with their fishing gear, fishing boats are called as trawlers, seiners, drifters, longliners and so on.

Passenger ships are fewer in number and type. The traditional passenger ships are a passenger liner and a cruise ship. The most common type nowadays is a ferry. Many of them are designed to carry vehicles, therefore they have doors at the stern or bow.

3.Ответьте на вопросы по теме:

1. How can we classify all the vessels?
2. What vessels can carry different kinds of cargo at a time?
3. What are the specialized cargo vessels used for?
4. What do we call a vessel which carries cargo in bulk?
5. What do we call a vessel which carries liquid cargo?
6. What special-purpose ships do you know?
7. What does the term ‘ro-ro’ mean?
8. Why are the ro-ro ships called so?
9. How can fishing vessels be classified according to their purposes?
10. How do we call fishing vessels according to their fishing gear?
11. What are the types of passenger ships?

4.Дайте краткую характеристику различным судам, используя данные в таблице:

I’d like to tell you …

The vessel was built in … by … shipyard.

The principal particulars of the ship are …

She has …

She develops the speed of …

Ro-Ro (“S. Kirov” type) Length o. a. (overall) – 156.6 m Breadth – 23.8 m Height – 16.9 m Draught – 7.2 m Deadweight – 7,100 t Speed – 17.3 kn S.Petersburg, 1989	**Tanker (“Pobeda” type)** Length o. a. (overall) – 228.0 m Breadth – 32.2 m Height – 18.0 m Draught – 13.6 m Deadweight – 68,550 t Speed – 15.8 kn Kerch, 1981 – 1987	**Timber-carrier (Kapitan Goncharov” type)** Length o. a. (overall) – 131.6 m Breadth – 19.3 m Height – 8.8 m Draught – 7.4 m Deadweight – 7,700 t Speed – 15.0 kn Malta, 1989
Bukker (“Khariton Greku” type) Length o. a. (overall) – 215.2 m Breadth – 31.8 m Height – 16.9 m Draught – 12.3 m Deadweight – 52,450 t Speed – 14.2 kn Nikolaev,1982	**Railway Ferry (“Klaipeda” type)** Length o. a. (overall) – 190.9 m Breadth – 28.0 m Height – 15.2 m Draught – 7.2 m Deadweight – 11,920 t Speed – 16.0 kn Germany, 1987	**Cruise Liner (“Song of America” type)** Length o. a. (overall) – 214.5 m Breadth – 32.6 m Height – 17.3 m Draught – 7.0 m Accomodation – 1500 passengers Crew – 500 Finland, 1982 – 1999

IV семестр

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля

Планируемые результаты: ОК 01,02,09

1. Переведите на английский язык слова и словосочетания по теме **3.7 «Россия»:**

Занимать, поверхность, восточный, северный, общая площадь, омывать, граничить, морская граница, равнина, средняя полоса, высокогорная местность, пустыня, горная цепь, разделять, впадать, обширный, климат, арктический, субтропический, умеренный, континентальный, нефть, уголь, железная руда, природный газ, полезные ископаемые, парламентская республика, двуглавый орел, бело-сине-красный флаг.

2. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст «Российская Федерация»:

The Russian Federation

The Russian Federation is the largest country in the world. It occupies about one-seventh of the Earth's surface. It covers the eastern part of Europe and the northern part of Asia. Its total area is about 17 million square kilometers. The country is washed by 12 seas of 3 oceans: the Pacific, the Arctic and the Atlantic. In the south Russia borders on China, Mongolia, Korea, Kazakhstan, Georgia and Azerbaijan. In the west it borders on Norway, Finland, the Baltic States, Belorussia, Ukraine. It also has a sea-border with the USA. The population of Russia is around 146 million people. 73 per cent of the people live in the cities.

There is hardly a country in the world where such variety of scenery and vegetation can be found. We have steppes in the south, plains and forests in the midland, tundra and taiga in the north, highlands and deserts in the east.

There are two big plains in Russia: the Great Russian Plain and the West Siberian Lowland. There are several mountain chains on the territory of the country: the Urals, the Caucasus, the Altai and others. The largest mountain chain, the Urals, separates Europe from Asia.

There are over two million rivers in Russia. Europe's biggest river, the Volga, flows into the Caspian Sea. The main Siberian rivers – the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena – flow from the south to the north. The Amur in the Far East flows into the Pacific Ocean.

Russia is rich in beautiful lakes. The world's deepest lake (1,600 meters) is Lake Baikal. It is much smaller than the Baltic Sea, but there is much more water in it than in the Baltic Sea. The water in the lake is so clear that if you look down you can count the stones on the bottom.

Russia has one-six of the world's forests. They are concentrated in the European north of the country, in Siberia and in the Far East.

On the vast territory of the country there are various types of climate, from arctic in the north to subtropical in the south. In the middle of the country the climate is temperate and continental.

Russia is very rich in oil, coal, iron ore, natural gas, copper, nickel and other mineral resources.

Russia is a parliamentary republic. The Head of State is the President. The national symbols of Russia are double-headed eagle and white-blue-red banner. The capital of Russia is Moscow, which is the largest city in Europe.

Russia is one of the leading space exploration states. The country is famous for its old and beautiful cities, wonderful nature and talented people: scientists, poets, painters, musicians and so on.

3.Ответьте на вопросы по теме «Россия»:

1) Where is the Russian Federation situated?
2) What is the total area of the country?
3) What is the population of Russia?
4) What countries does Russia border on?
5) What mountain chain separates Europe from Asia?
6) How many rivers are there in Russia?
7) What are the longest rivers in our country?
8) What do you know about Lake Baikal?
9) What strait separates Russia from America?
10) What mineral resources in the Russian Federation rich in?
11) What is the climate like in Russia?
12) What is the state structure of Russia?
13) What are the national symbols of the country?
14) What is the capital of Russia?
15) What is our country famous for?

4.Выполните тестовое задание:

1. Russia is the world's largest country in _____.

a) world b) area c) population

2. The Russian Federation is situated in _____and in_____.

a) Europe, Ural b) Siberia,Asia c) Europe, Asia

3. What countries do not border Russia?

a) Latvia, Poland, Lithuania b) Finland, China, Ukraine

c) Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Norway d) France, Germany, Spain

4. The head of the government is the _____.

a) President b) Prime Minister c) State Duma d) Federal Assembly

5. Moscow was founded in _____.

a) 1157 b) 1147 c) 1712

6. There are different _____ zones in our country.

a) region b) month c) climatic

7. When was the current Russian flag adopted?

a) 1991 b) 1995 c) 2001 d) 1890

8. Decide which of the following sentences is false.

a) Russia borders many countries.

b) Red Square is the heart of Moscow.

c) The area of Russia is not large.

d) Moscow is a political centre where the government of our country works.

9. The _____ power is realized by the Federal Assembly.

a) executive b) judicial c) legislative d) federal

10. The Upper Chamber of the Federal Assembly is called the _____ of Federation.

a) Duma b) Council c) Court d) State

11. The head of the state is the _____.

a) President b) Prime Minister c) State Duma d) Federal Assembly

12. The Russian Federation is situated on two _____.

a) mountains b) plains c) fields

13. The _____ branch of the Federal Government is represented by the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court and regional courts.

a) executive b) judicial c) legislative d) federal

14. What is the official name of our country?

a) The Russian Union b) The Federation of Russia c)The Russian Federation

15. What is the total area of Russia?

a) 16 kilometers b) 17 kilometers c) 18 kilometers

16. How many seas wash our country?

a) 10 seas b) 11 seas c) 12 seas

17. What mountain chain separates Europe from Asia?

a) The Caucasian b) The Carpathian c) The Urals

18. What is the biggest river in Russia?

a) The Lena b) The Volga c)The Ob

19. What is the deepest lake in the world?

a) Lake Seliger b) Lake Ladoga c) Lake Baikal

20. What tree is a symbol of Russia?

a) A birch b)An oak c) A fir tree

21. In what year did Yuri Gagarin become the first man in space?

a) 1956 b) 1961 c) 1964

22. Which Russian leader founded St Petersburg, and moved the Russian capital there?

a) Catherine the Great b) Nicholas II c) Vladimir Lenin d) Peter the Great

23. Who is considered the greatest Russian poet?

a) Anna Pavlova b) Alexander Pushkin c) Garry Kasparov d) Andrei Tarkovsky

24. How many letters are in the Russian alphabet?

a) 32 b) 33 c) 34

25. Which city did host the 2014 Winter Olympics?

a) Moscow b) Yekaterinburg c)Perm d) Sochi

26. Which year did Moscow host the Summer Olympics

a) 1972 b) 1980 c) 1984 d) 1988

27. Which Russian bank note features a picture of the Bolshoi Theatre?

a) 50 rouble note b) 100 rouble note c) 500 rouble note

28. Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky was a famous...

a) Poet b) General c) Gymnast d)Composer

29. Who wrote War and Peace?

a) Alexander Pushkin b) Nikolai Gogol c) Fyodor Dostoyevsky d) Leo Tolstoy

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля

Планируемые результаты: ОК 01,02,09

1. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык слова и словосочетания по теме **3.8 «Происшествия в море. Расписание по тревогам»:**

Emergency / accident, Emergency party, Muster list, Muster station, General alarm signal, Escape route, Duties, Safety, Actions, Main engine failure, Steering gear failure,,

Electrical power failure / Blackout, Collision, Shifting of cargo, List, Danger of capsizing, Terrorism and piracy, Fire, Flooding, Sinking, Abandoning ship, Man overboard,

Heavy weather damage, Search and rescue (SAR), Drills, Requirements, SOLAS (Safety of Life at Sea), Safety equipment, Life-saving appliances (LSA), Survival craft, Personal protective equipment (PPE), Fire-fighting appliances (FFA).

2. Переведите письменно (устно) на английский язык следующие слова и словосочетания:

Защитный комбинезон, каска, защитная обувь, защитные очки, защитные перчатки,
пояс безопасности, дежурная шлюпка, закрытая спасательная шлюпка, шлюпка свободного падения, спасательный плот Надувной спасательный плот, страховочный конец, штормтрап, гидрокостюм, спасательный жилет, спасательный круг, пожаротушение, пожарная бригада, противопожарный план, судовая система пожарной сигнализации, система обнаружения пожара, система разбрызгивания, система углекислотного пожаротушения, огнетушитель, пенный огнетушитель, порошковый огнетушитель, углекислотный огнетушитель, пожарный насос, пожарные шланги с насадками, ящики с песком, дыхательный аппарат,
пожарный топор, пожарное покрывало, экипировка пожарного.

3. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст «Происшествия в море»:

Accidents at Sea

Accidents at sea may include collisions, grounding, engine trouble, fire on board, capsizing, etc. Fire may start practically in any space of the vessel - in the engine room,

living quarters, cargo spaces, store- rooms, etc. This accident is one of the most dangerous which can result in the loss of cargo, a part of the ship's equipment and - in the worst case - the loss of human lives and the ship itself.

Causes of fire can be quite different: short-circuit in the wiring, a piece of cloth left on the oven of the galley, an electric spark from the electric motor, which fell on a slick of fuel, etc. Thus, even an insignificant seat of fire may lead to a full-scale fire on board.

Although a lot of more and more sophisticated fire-prevention precautions are taken by crew each year, nevertheless fire damage to ships still remains one of the most frequent accidents at sea these days.

As soon as a fire is discovered a crewman is to immediately raise the fire alarm. Then he must report to the navigating bridge or engine room pointing out the place of the seat of the fire and its extent as well as the information of injured persons (if any). All doors and air vents on his way should be closed. After that he must act according to the muster list. The first steps to be taken to prevent the fire from spreading over the ship are closing watertight and fire doors, ventilation openings.

As soon as the fire alarm is raised the crew assembles at the muster stations according to the muster list. Each member of a fire party should have the fireman's outfit which usually includes personal equipment, a self- contained compressed air breathing apparatus (CABA), a fireproof lifeline with a snap-hook and harness. Portable fire fighting equipment may include portable fire-extinguishers of different types, fire hoses and nozzles, fire axes, etc. As soon as the fire parties receive orders from their fire officers they start to contain the fire and to put out it.

But in many cases fires are small at the beginning and can be often extinguished with the help of a portable extinguisher or other appliance.

Therefore, the person who has discovered a small fire should take such actions, if there is no risk of becoming trapped by flames and smoke. At the same time someone else should be sent to raise the alarm.

4. Ответьте на вопросы по теме:

1) What are your actions in case of emergency?
2) What is the Muster list?
3) Where is the Muster list posted?
4) What are the examples of emergency situations at sea?
5) What is the characteristic of General Alarm?
6) What is SOLAS?
7) What are the main types of safety equipment?
8) What does Personal Protective equipment include?
9) What are the types of survival craft?

10)What are the personal life-saving appliances?,
11)What are the fire-fighting appliances on board ship?
12)If you notice a man falling over the side, what are your actions?

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля

Планируемые результаты: ОК 01,02,09

1. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык слова и словосочетания по теме **3.9 «Медицинская помощь»:**

Assistance/aid, medical assistance, to render first aid, ladder, hurt, to hurt oneself, it hurts/it aches, to be X-rayed, to be seriously examined, ambulance, injury, to dress a wound, bandage, sick-bay/hospital, trouble, What's troubling you?/What's the trouble?, to feel dizzy, dizziness, medicine for, allergic to, pill/tablet, to take pills, stretcher, lie down, to feel nauseous/to feel sick, concussion, operate (on), papers, to keep in touch.

2. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык диалоги:

Medical Assistance

Once when a Russian bulker was on her way to Calcutta, there was an accident on board. One of the motormen fell down from the engine-room ladder and badly hurt himself. The ship's doctor could only render him the first aid and said that the patient should be X-rayed and seriously examined. So a radiogram was sent, and when the ship berthed, an ambulance was already waiting on the pier.

The Doctor Arrives

Doctor*:* Hello, I'm Doctor Narayan. We've got your radiogram. What's the matter?

Chief Mate: Thank you for coming, Doctor Narayan. You see, one of our sailors has seriously injured himself. The ship's doctor dressed the wound on the injured leg, and bandaged it. But the man feels bad.

Doctor: Where is the patient?

Chief Mate: He is in the sick-bay. This way, please.

In the Sick-Bay

Doctor: Hello. What's troubling you?

Patient: It aches all over, doctor.

Doctor: Let me examine you. Does it hurt here?

Patient: Yes, it hurts terribly.

Doctor: Can you move at all?

Patient: I'm afraid I can't. Besides I feel as if everything seems to be swimming.

Doctor: You feel dizzy, I believe. I'll give you some medicine for the pain and dizziness. Are you allergic to any drugs?

Patient: I don't think so.

Doctor: I'm afraid I'll have to take you to hospital. But first you should take these pills. (To the ship's doctor): Will you put the man on the stretcher?

The Ship's Doctor: Just a minute.

At Hospital

Doctor: Lie down, please. Do you feel nauseous?

Patient: Pardon?

Doctor: I mean do you feel sick?

Patient: Yes, I am. Is it serous, doctor?

Doctor: It must be the result of the concussion after your fall. Did you take the temperature?

Patient: Yes, I did. Last night the temperature was 38.1 degrees.

Doctor: O.K., now you'll be X-rayed and then we'll see what to do.

Patient: Thank you, doctor.

At the Doctor's

Doctor Narayan: Your sailor ought to be operated on. The wound is serious.

The Ship's Doctor: Will he need anything? Shall we leave any papers with you?

D.N.: Just the seaman's book.

The Ship's Doctor: Can we call on him after the operation?

D.N.: Yes, sure. Our visiting hours are from 12 till 7 p.m. We'll keep in touch.

3. Ответьте на вопросы по теме:

1. What happened to the motorman during the voyage?
2. What did the crewmembers do to help the motorman?
3. Where was the patient lying when Doctor Narayan came to examine him?
4. What symptoms did the patient have?
5. What medicine did the doctor give to the patient?
6. Why did the man feel nauseous and dizzy?
7. What was the patient's temperature?
8. What was the medical examination for the patient at hospital?
9. What did Doctor Narayan decide to do with the patient after the examination? Why?
10. Could the ship's doctor call on the patient after the operation?

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля

Планируемые результаты: ОК 01,02,09

1. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык слова и словосочетания по теме **3.10 «В порту»:**

Link, open to navigation, annually, cargo turnover, quay/berth, to handle cargo, round the clock, terminal, store, up-to-date, warehouse,
refrigerator, grain elevator, facility, storage facilities, cargo handling facilities,

gantry crane, floating crane, truck, loading, discharging, shipyard, ship repair yard, harbor, dry dock, floating dock.

2. Прочитайте и переведите текст «В порту» на русский язык:

At the Port

St. Petersburg port is one of the oldest in the Russian Federation. The first sailing ship arrived at the mouth of the Neva River in November of 1703. This Dutch schooner was piloted by Peter the Great himself who wanted a port to be built at the place of mooring.

The port is strategically placed on the Neva linking the Baltic trading area with the White Sea by the Belomor-Baltijsky Canal, and with the Central Russia by the Volga.

Though the Gulf of Finland and the Neva freeze in winter, St. Petersburg is open to navigation round the year due to its powerful icebreaking fleet.

A lot of ocean-going ships flying the flags of nearly 40 nations annually call at the port. The port of St. Petersburg is one of the largest in the Russian Federation with the annual cargo turnover of about 60 million tons.

The port has 200 berths and 31 kilometers of quays. General cargo, grain, oil products, iron ore, timber, equipment, containers and other goods are handled round the clock every day. Container terminal includes berths number 82-87, where container ships and ro-ro ships can moor.

The cargo is stored in the up-to date warehouses, transit sheds, refrigerators, grain elevators and other storage facilities.

There are also different cargo handling facilities in the port, such as gantry and floating cranes, trucks and others. The process of loading and unloading is controlled by the port computer center.

St. Petersburg is also a passenger port with thousands of passengers passing through every year.

There is a shiprepair yard in the harbor with some dry and floating docks.

3.Сформулируйте развернутые ответы на вопросы, используя данные в скобках:

1. When was the trading port of Kaliningrad founded? (in 1339)
2. When was the fishing port founded? (in 1947)
3. Has the port changed since that time? (Yes, …)
4. Has the port favourable position? What is it linked with? (the Baltic Sea and the ports of Europe)
5. Does the port freeze in winter? (No, …)
6. What is the annual cargo turnover of our port? (10,6 million tons)
7. What types of ships can call at our port? (Fishing ships and cargo ships …)
8. What cargoes can be handled in our port? (All types of cargoes can be handled except crude oil. For example, oil products, coal, timber, cellulose, ferrous metals, grain, fertilizers, chemicals, provisions and so on).
9. What cargo handling and storage facilities are there in our port? (There are cranes, trucks, warehouses, special terminals and transit sheds in our port).

10. How many berths are there in the trading port? (20 berths, more than 3 kilometers of quays).
11. How many berths are there in the fishing port? (26 berths, more than 3 kilometers of quays).
12. Is there a shipyard in our port? (No, …)

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля

Планируемые результаты: ОК 01,02,09

1. Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык диалоги по теме **3.11 «Спроси дорогу»:**

ASKING THE WAY (DIALOGUES)

1. MAKING PLANS

Jerry: Do you know when we are arriving in New York?
Steve: At 9.30 a.m.
Jerry: I can't wait till we are there. As soon as the ship moors I'll go sightseeing.
Steve: Is it your first visit to New York?
Jerry: Yes, it is.
Steve: Then I think you shouldn't go alone. You can easily lose your way in New York. If I am free of watch tomorrow I'll go with you and show you the city.

2. ARRIVAL

Steve: I'm sorry, Jerry, but I can't join you, I'm on watch today.
Jerry: What a pity! Can you tell me how to get to the centre of New York?
Steve: Of course, I can. If you take bus 12 here in the port, it'll take you straight to the centre.
Jerry: And how can I get to Broadway?
Steve: Well, I'm not sure myself but any policeman or a passer-by will tell you the way there if you ask them to.
Jerry: Thank you for advice. See you later.

3. ON A BUS

Jerry: Excuse me, is this the right bus to the centre?
Passenger: Yes, it is.
Jerry: Where do I get off to be closer to Broadway?
Passenger: Let me think. If you get off at the fifth stop you'll find yourself not far from Broadway.
Jerry: Thank you. And what's the fare there?
Passenger: 50 cents.
Jerry: Thank you very much.

4. ASKING THE WAY

Jerry: Excuse me, sir …
Passer-by: Yes, what is it?
Jerry: Can you tell me the way to Broadway?
Passer-by: Well, go as far as the traffic lights, turn to the left and go straight on.
Jerry: Is it a long way from here?
Passer-by: Oh, no. It'll take you about 5 minutes only.
Jerry: Thanks a lot.
Passer-by: You are welcome.

2. Переведите на русский язык/английский язык следующие слова и словосочетания:

1. As soon as the ship moors –
2. You mustn't go alone –
3. You can easily lose your way –
4. The bus will take you straight to the centre –
5. I'm not sure myself –
6. Get off –
7. And what's the fare there? –
8. Traffic lights –
9. It'll take you 5 minutes only –
10. You are welcome –

1. Я пойду осматривать достопримечательности –
2. Я пойду с тобой и покажу тебе город –
3. Я сегодня на вахте –
4. А как мне добраться до Бродвея? –
5. Если вы выйдете на 5-й остановке –
6. Спасибо за совет –
7. Идите до светофора –
8. Поверните налево и идите прямо –
9. Простите, сэр… -
10. Это далеко отсюда? –

3. Ответьте на вопросы по содержанию диалогов:

1. Who wants to go sightseeing in New York?
2. Why can't Steve join his friend and show him the city?
3. How can Jerry get to the centre of New York?
4. Who can tell Jerry the way to Broadway?
5. What's the fare by bus?

V семестр

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля

Планируемые результаты: ОК 01,02,09

1. Переведите на русский язык слова и словосочетания по теме **4.1 «Развитие рыбной промышленности»:**

To fish, Fishing/fishery, Primary production, Agriculture, Mankind, Hunting, to harvest, economy, Fresh waters, Sea waters, to catch, Algae/water plants, Human food, to provide/to supply, High percentage, Animal albumen, Fishing gear, Fishing method.

2.Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст по теме:

Fishing is a form of primary production. It is older than agriculture. It's as old as mankind. Fishing is also as old as hunting and gathering of food.
In prehistoric times, fishing was one of the simplest forms of economy. Fish may be the most important product of fresh and sea waters. Many centuries ago, man could not always catch it. Fish is too fast-moving to catch by hand. That's why a great number of algae (water plants) were harvested for human food. Today fish provides a high percentage of the animal albumen. It's necessary for the whole mankind. To obtain enough fish, man always thought of different fishing gear and fishing methods.

3.Ответьте на вопросы по теме:

1. What is fishing?
2. How old is fishing?
3. What was fishing in prehistoric times?
4. Why couldn't a man catch fish for food many centuries ago?
5. What did a man gather for food besides fish?
6. Why is fish important for mankind nowadays?

4.Выполните упражнения по теме.

Ex.1. Найдите синонимические пары и переведите их на русский язык:

Algae	To get
To provide	To catch fish
To obtain	Water plants
Fishing	To harvest
To fish	To supply
To gather	Fishery

Ex.2. Вставьте пропущенное слово и переведите предложения:
production gathering sea fast-moving provide mankind

1. Fish is too … to catch by hand.
2. Fishing is as old as hunting and … of food.
3. It's necessary for the whole … .
4. Fishing is a form of primary … .
5. Fish may be the most important product of fresh and … waters.
6. Today fish … a high percentage of the animal albumen.

Ex.3. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Рыболовство – это форма первичного производства.
2. Рыболовство было одной из простейших форм экономики.
3. Рыба слишком быстро двигается, чтобы ловить руками.
4. Сегодня рыба обеспечивает высокий процент животного белка.
5. Это необходимо для всего человечества.
6. Человек всегда думал о различных орудиях и способах лова.

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля

Планируемые результаты: ОК 01,02,09

1.Переведите на русский язык слова и словосочетания по теме **4.2 «Океан»:**
Dry land, to cover, aquatic cover, surface, total area, average depth, maximum depth, abyss, tremendous, transparence, ambient temperature, surroundings, to connect, severe climate, pelagic fish, bottom fish, three fourth, one third, one half, square kilometers, barren waste, cradle of life.

2.Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст по теме:

The World Ocean

As an antipode to the dry land, the ocean is a mobile aquatic cover of the globe. Water covers ¾ (three fourth) of the Earth's surface. The World Ocean is divided into five main parts, namely: the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, and the Antarctic Ocean. The total area of the World Ocean is equal to 361,600, 000 square kilometers.

The Pacific Ocean is the largest, its area is 178.6 million square kilometers, and the oldest. Sometimes it is called 'the Great Ocean', as it covers 1/3 (one third) of the Earth's surface and ½ (one half) of the World Ocean's surface. The Pacific Ocean is the deepest one. Its average depth is 3,980 meters and maximum depth is 11,022 meters in the Marianas Abyss.

The Atlantic Ocean has the surface of 92 million square kilometers. Its average depth is less than in the Pacific and the Indian Oceans. Its maximum depth is 8,742 meters in the Puerto Rico Abyss.

The Indian Ocean is not so tremendous as the Pacific. Its area is 76 million square kilometers. The average depth of the ocean is 3,700 meters and maximum is 7,729 meters in the Javan Abyss. Waters of the Indian Ocean are famous for its transparence and dark-blue colour.

The Arctic Ocean is the smallest in the world. It covers almost 15 million square kilometers. It is situated in the Arctic where the average ambient temperature is 30 degrees below zero. But waters of the Arctic Ocean are much warmer and they heat the surroundings, especially in summer. The maximum depth of the ocean is 5,527 meters.

The Antarctic Ocean connects the southern parts of the Atlantic, the Indian and the Pacific Oceans. The area of this ocean is 20.3 million square kilometers. Its average depth is 3,270 meters, and maximum depth is 8,264 meters. Despite of the severe climate, the Antarctic Ocean is full of life.

The ocean is not a barren waste. It's a cradle of life on the Earth, populated by many animals and plants. A large quantity of food may be obtained there. The ocean gives over 80 % of the total catch of fish. 200 countries of the world catch fish in different parts of the World Ocean. Almost 30 million tons of pelagic and 20 million tons of bottom fish are caught every year.

3.Ответьте на вопросы по теме:

1. What territory does water cover?
2. How many oceans are there in the world?
3. What is the largest ocean in the world?
4. What is the smallest ocean on the Earth?
5. What is the Indian Ocean famous for?
6. Is the ocean a barren waste or is it populated by animals and plants?
7. How much pelagic fish is caught every year?
8. How much bottom fish is caught every year?

4.Выполните упражнения по теме.

Ex.1. Вставьте пропущенное слово и переведите предложения:
surface deepest tremendous covers severe climate total catch

1. The Indian Ocean is not so … as the Pacific.
2. The ocean gives over 80% of the … of fish.
3. The Pacific Ocean is the … one.

4. Despite of the … , the Antarctic Ocean is full of life.
5. It … almost 15 million square kilometers.
6. Water covers ¾ of the Earth's … .

Ex.2. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Мировой океан разделен на 5 основных частей.
2. Тихий океан самый большой и самый старый.
3. Атлантический океан имеет поверхность 92 миллиона кв.км.
4. Индийский океан не такой огромный, как Тихий.
5. Несмотря на суровый климат, Южный океан полон жизни.
6. Океан дает более 80% общего улова рыбы.

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля

Планируемые результаты: ОК 01,02,09

1.Переведите на русский язык слова и словосочетания по теме **4.3 «Что такое рыба?»:**

Head, body, tail, backboned, gills, snout, fin, pectoral fin/breast fin, ventral fin/pelvic fin, dorsal fin/back fin, tail fin, skin, scales, bony plates, to vary, cold-blooded, torpedo-shaped/spindle-shaped, arrow-shaped/elongated, flat, snakelike/undulating, overall length/absolute length, to measure.

2.Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст по теме:

What is Fish?

Fishes are cold-blooded, backboned animals adapted to live in water. They breathe by means of gills. Most fishes (except plaice and halibut) have a symmetrical shape, which may be divided into three main parts: head, body and tail.

The body of fish has several fins: the pectoral fins (paired), the ventral fins (paired), the dorsal fin, the fatty fin, the tail fin. The surface of the body and the tail is covered with skin. The skin is usually covered with scales. Sometimes the scales may be replaced by bony plates. Very rarely the skin is entirely naked. The scales vary greatly among the species.

The shape of fishes is different, too. The main body shapes are: torpedo (or spindle) shaped – tuna, salmon, cod, herring; arrow-shaped (or elongated) – pike; flat – skate; snakelike (or undulating) – eels, lampreys.

The size of fish is determined by length or by mass (weight). In the fishing industry and trade it is usual to measure length from the tip of the snout to the beginning of the tail fin. Sometimes fish are measured for overall (absolute) length.

3.Ответьте на вопросы по теме:

1. How do the fishes breathe?
2. What are the main parts of fish?
3. What fins has fish?
4. What is the skin of fish covered with?
5. What shapes may fish be?
6. How is the size of fish determined?

4.Выполните упражнения по теме.

Ex.1. Найдите синонимические пары и переведите их на русский язык:

Pectoral fin	Spindle-shaped
Ventral fin	Breast fin
Dorsal fin	Undulating
Torpedo-shaped	Pelvic fin
Arrow-shaped	Back fin
Snakelike	Elongated

Ex.2. Вставьте пропущенное слово и переведите предложения:

gills scales vary bony plates shape size

1. The … of fish is determined by length or by mass.
2. The scales … greatly among the species.
3. They breathe by means of … .
4. The … of fish is different, too.
5. The skin is usually covered with … .
6. Sometimes the scales may be replaced by … .

Ex.3. Переведите на английский язык:

1. Рыбы – хладнокровные, позвоночные животные, приспособленные жить в воде.
2. Туловище рыбы имеет несколько плавников.
3. Поверхность тела и хвоста покрыта кожей.
4. Чешуя сильно различается среди видов.
5. Размер рыбы определяется длиной и массой.

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля

Планируемые результаты: ОК 01,02,09

1.Переведите на русский язык слова и словосочетания по теме **4.4 «Классификация способов лова»:**

Fishing gear, material, construction, method of catching, fibre, wire, piercing gear, line, line fishing, handline, long line fishing, trap, pot, weir, pound net, seine net, beach seine, boat seine, danish seine, purse seine, surrounding net, gillnet, driftnet, trammel net, trawling, bottom trawl, mid-water trawl.

2.Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст по теме:

Classification of Fishing Gear

There are three main principles for classification of fishing gear. They are:

- Material which fishing gear are made of: fibres (natural or synthetic), wire, iron, steel, plastic.
- Construction;
- Method of catching. This principle is considered to be the most important. According to this principle, there are some main groups of catching methods:
  1) Piercing gear (harpoons)
  2) Lines (handlines, longlining)

3) Traps (pots, weirs, pound nets)
4) Trawls (bottom, mid-water)
5) Seine nets (beach seines, boat seines, Danish seines)
6) Surrounding nets (purse seines)
7) Gillnets and driftnets
8) Trammelnets

3.Ответьте на вопросы по теме:

1) What are the main principles for classification of fishing gear?
2) What can fishing gear be made of?
3) What is the most important principle of fishing gear classification?
4) What main groups of catching methods do you know?

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля

Планируемые результаты: ОК 01,02,09

1.Переведите на русский язык слова и словосочетания по теме **4.5 «Крючковый лов»:**
Line, line fishing, natural plant fibers, cotton, linen, manila, monofilament, twisted, hand lining, hook, baited hook, lure-like, attached, stationary, anchored vessel, long line fishing, large-scale, quality, quantity, rough ground, labour-intensive.

2.Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст по теме:

Line Fishing

Line fishing is widely used not only in sport fishing but also in commercial fishing. This method is considered very inexpensive.
Since olden times lines have been made of many different natural plant fibers like cotton, linen, manila. Nowadays, fishing lines are of synthetic materials, especially transparent monofilaments of PA (polyamide) and twisted PE (polyethylene).
Hand lining is done with a line and baited hook. Jigging involves lure-like hooks attached to a line which is pulled, ‘jigged’ by hand or mechanically. Both are done from a stationary, but not necessarily anchored vessel.
Long line fishing is widely used for large-scale commercial fisheries operating some thousands of hooks on lines several kilometers in length. Then each fish is caught individually. The catch is considered of high quality because large quantities of fish are not pressed together.
Longlines are divided into bottom and pelagic ones. The bottom longline is used for fishing bottom species (cod, halibut). The pelagic longline is mostly used for catching tuna. With line fishing it’s possible to catch fish on rough ground. On the other hand, line fishing is labour-intensive. Therefore, simple mechanical methods were devised. Today, in large-scale fisheries, a completely automatic line fishing equipment is in use.

3.Ответьте на вопросы по теме:

1) What were lines made of in olden times?
2) What are fishing lines made of nowadays?
3) How is hand lining done?
4) What does jigging involve?
5) Where is long line fishing used?
6) What is the bottom longline used for?
7) What is the pelagic longline used for?

4. Выполните упражнения по теме.

Ex.1. Найдите синонимические пары и переведите их на русский язык:

Inexpensive	Fixed
Olden	Various
Anchored	Cheap
Different	To invent
Attached	Ancient
To devise	At anchor

Ex.2 Вставьте пропущенное слово и переведите предложения:

considered natural stationary pelagic bottom rough ground

1. Since olden times lines have been made of many different … plant fibers.
2. The bottom longline is used for fishing … species.
3. This method is … very inexpensive.
4. Longlines are divided into bottom and … ones.
5. Both are done from a …, but not necessarily anchored vessel.
6. With line fishing it’s possible to catch fish on … .

Ex.3 Переведите на английский язык:

1. Лески были сделаны из различных натуральных волокон, таких как хлопок, лен, манильская пенька.
2. В наши дни рыболовные лески сделаны из синтетических материалов.
3. Ярусный лов широко используется в крупномасштабном промышленном рыболовстве.
4. Улов считается высокого качества, потому что большое количество рыбы не сдавливается вместе.
5. При помощи крючкового лова возможно ловить на неровном дне.

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля

Планируемые результаты: ОК 01,02,09

1.Переведите на русский язык слова и словосочетания по теме **4.6 «Лов рыбы и морепродуктов ловушками»:**

Trap, stationary gear, to fix, lure, bait, escape, prey, shelter, chamber, non-return, pot, basket, stability, crustaceans, offshore fishery, weir, wickerwork, mat, pound net, netting.

2.Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст по теме:

Trapping

Traps are stationary gear. A gear is fixed at a certain place. Fish is attracted inside by any lure or bait. An escape from a trap is difficult for fish.
The prey enters the trap voluntarily, may be searching for a shelter, or when lured by some bait. There are some methods by which fish is trapped in catching chambers. One of them is non-return device, which is considered typical for fishing traps. The form and size of a catching chamber can have many variations, but the principle of catching is always the same.
Wooden traps are known as fishing pots or baskets. Even today these wooden pots have an important place in some fisheries because of their good stability, especially in rivers and coastal waters. The large quantity of wooden pots are used for catching crustaceans in the offshore fisheries of Norway and Great Britain. Pots may be made of wire, metal, plastic, or other hard material. They can be used to catch lobsters and crabs.
Weirs are big collecting chambers made of wickerwork or mats. They are often used in several parts of North Europe. Pound nets are made of netting. Large quantities of salmon and tuna, as well as herring, sardines, cod and other fish may be caught with pound nets.

3.Ответьте на вопросы по теме:

1) How is fish attracted inside a trap?
2) Is an escape from a trap easy or difficult for fish?
3) Why are wooden traps still used nowadays?
4) What sea products can be caught with the help of pots?
5) What are weirs made of?
6) What are pound nets made of?
7) What fish can be caught with pound nets?

4.Выполните упражнения по теме.

Ex.1 Найдите синонимические пары и переведите их на русский язык:

To attract	Look for
Quantity	To catch
To collect	To lure
To trap	Cephalopods
Search for	To gather
Crustaceans	Amount

Ex.2 Вставьте пропущенное слово и переведите предложения:
escape non-return pots hard wickerwork netting

1. Pound nets are made of … .
2. Pots may be made of wire, metal, plastic or other … material.
3. One of them is … device, which is considered typical for fishing traps.
4. Weirs are big collecting chambers made of … or mats.
5. An … from a trap is difficult for fish.
6. Wooden traps are known as fishing … or baskets.

Ex.3 Переведите на английский язык:

1. Рыба привлекается вовнутрь приманкой или наживкой.

2. Добыча заходит в ловушку добровольно.
3. Форма и размер камеры для лова может иметь много вариантов.
4. Горшки могут быть сделаны из проволоки, металла, пластика и другого твердого материала.
5. Верши – большие камеры для лова, сделанные из плетения или циновки.
6. Донные ставные невода сделаны из сетеполотна.

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля

Планируемые результаты: ОК 01,02,09

1.Переведите на русский язык слова и словосочетания по теме **4.7 «Тралы»:**

Bulk fishing, to tow, trawling, powerful, sophisticated, outriggers, pair trawling, otter boards, otter trawling, cone shaped, mouth, water pressure, beam trawling/side trawling, stern trawling, derrick, alongside, to recover, opening, shoal of fish, fish finding equipment, towing speed.

2.Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык текст по теме:

Trawls

Trawls are gear for bulk fishing. The operation of them needs a lot of experience and skill. Moreover, the trawls need highly specialized vessels, especially when operated in large-scale sea fisheries. Bottom trawls are used for catching fish or other aquatic animals which live directly on the bottom, or near the sea bottom. Many special variants of trawls have been developed. There are very small ‘baby trawls’ and very large ones, which are towed by high-powered vessels. Trawling in most cases is a fishing method needing much energy for towing a gear with sufficient speed. For the heavy modern trawls, powerful sophisticated vessels are needed.
There are some different ways of towing a trawl: trawling with outriggers, pair trawling, trawling with otter boards, beam (or side) trawling, stern trawling.
Otter trawling is the towing of a cone shaped net, the mouth of which is held open by water pressure on two otter boards. Speeds are normally 2 ½ to 3 ½ knots for sea bed operations. Otter trawling targets haddock, cod, pollack, nephrops.
Beam (side) trawling. Two nets are towed from derricks on either side of the vessel, at 2 ½ to 6 ½ knots. When towing the derricks are horizontal being raised to 45 degrees when the nets are alongside.
Stern trawling is the commonest form. The net towed from the stern, and recovered into the vessel over a large ramp or through an opening in the stern. They can operate in almost all weather conditions and may reach 90 m in length. The trawl can be along the sea bed or in mid-water. It is normally kept open by otter boards. With stern trawling, pelagic shoals of fish are targeted. The stern trawlers have sophisticated fish finding equipment and very fast towing speed. Their fishing operations are short. Different species of herring, mackerel, horse mackerel, blue whiting are caught.

3.Ответьте на вопросы по теме:

1) What is necessary for successful trawling?
2) What are the bottom trawls used for?
3) What vessels are needed for heavy modern trawls?
4) What types of trawling do you know?

5) What species of fish does otter trawling target?
6) What is the commonest form of trawling?
7) What fish is targeted with stern trawling?

4.Выполните упражнения по теме.

Ex.1 Найдите синонимические пары и переведите их на русский язык:

Water	To return
To recover	To aim
Sophisticated	Aquatic
High-powered	Side trawling
To target	Modern
Beam trawling	Powerful

Ex.2 Вставьте пропущенное слово и переведите предложения:
experience special method sea bed conditions shoals

1. Many … variants of trawls have been developed.
2. They can operate in almost all weather … .
3. The operation of them needs a lot of … and skill.
4. With stern trawling, pelagic … of fish are targeted.
5. The trawl can be along the … or in mid-water.
6. Trawling in most cases is a fishing … needing much energy for towing a gear.

Ex.3 Переведите на английский язык:

1. Тралы – орудие для обильного улова.
2. Есть очень маленькие тралы-«малыши» и очень большие, которые буксируются мощными судами.
3. Есть несколько различных способов буксировки трала.
4. Траление с распорными досками нацелено на пикшу, треску, сайду.
5. Кормовое траление – самая распространенная форма.

Контрольно-оценочные материалы для текущего контроля

Планируемые результаты: ОК 01,02,09

1.Переведите на русский язык слова и словосочетания по теме **4.8 «Лов закидными и кошельковыми неводами»:**

Seining/seine netting, seine net, warp, bunt, bag, beach seine,
edge, to contain, circle, boat seine, surrounding net, purse seine, purse seining,
to surround/to encircle, leadline, floatline, to hang, purse line, to run through, shoal of fish,
the net is shot, to reel in, bottom, to haul onboard, to extend.

2.Прочитайте и переведите на русский язык тест по теме:

Seining and surrounding nets

Seining is a fishing method in which the seine net with long wings and long warps, is set around a certain area with a fixed place. This gear is known all over the world. In its simplest form, the seine net is a net wall consisting of two wings and a section to hold

the catch (the bunt or bag). There are two basic types of the gear: seine nets with a bag and seine net without a bag. There is also the third form of seine nets. It is a beach seine, which is like a seine without a bag, but with a pocket along the lower edge of the gear.
All three types of seine nets are operated in such a manner that the gear is set in a circle around an area considered to contain fish.
This gear is typical of large-scale bulk fisheries in fresh waters, especially in lakes and on the seashore (in the form of beach seines), and also in sea fisheries where they are operated in the open sea as boat seines. The possibility of larger catches is increased with the size of the gear. Seine netting targets haddock, cod, pollock.
Surrounding nets include different fishing gear, and among them are purse seines. The purse seines are a very important gear for catching pelagic fish. The purse seines work on the principle of surrounding the fish both vertically and horizontally. Purse seines are made of long walls of netting, sometimes several kilometers in length. The leadline is of equal length or longer than a floatline. The rings hang at the lower edge of the gear. The purse line runs through the rings. The net is set around a detected shoal of fish.
As in seine netting, the end of the net is marked by a dan-buoy. The net is shot over the stern by the vessel encircling a shoal of fish. The dan is recovered and the wire reeled in to close the bottom of the net, which is then hauled onboard, and the fish pumped into tanks. The net may be 160 meters deep and extend in a circle with a diameter of 5 meters. Purse seining targets pelagic species of fish, such as herring, pilchard, mackerel, capelin.

3.Ответьте на вопросы по теме:

1) What is seining?
2) What does the seine net consist of?
3) What are two basic types of the gear?
4) What does a beach seine have?
5) How is the gear set in the area of fishing?
6) Are the seine nets operated in the open sea?
7) What is the common type of surrounding nets?
8) On which principle does the purse seine work?
9) What are the purse seines made of?
10) Where is the purse seine set?
11) What is the end of the net marked by?
12) What species of fish does the purse seine target?

4.Выполните упражнения по теме.

Ex.1 Найдите соответствия названий рыб на английском и русском языках:

Mackerel	Сом	Bream
Горбуша		
Blue whiting	Сиг	Eel
Салака		
Lancet fish	Путассу	Baltic herring
Лещ		
Sheat fish	Треска	Alaska pollack
Форель		
Cod	Скумбрия	Humpback salmon
Угорь		

Vendace Зубатка Trout
Минтай

Ex.2 Вставьте пропущенное слово и переведите предложения:
net wall basic certain circle large-scale possibility

1. The gear is typical of … bulk fisheries in fresh waters.
2. There are two … types of the gear.
3. The gear is set in a … around an area considered to contain fish.
4. The seine net is a … consisting of two wings and a section to hold the catch.
5. The … of larger catches is increased with the size of the gear.
6. It is set around a … area with a fixed place.

Ex.3 Переведите на английский язык:

1. Это орудие лова известно во всем мире.
2. Есть два основных типа орудия: закидной невод с мешком и закидной невод без мешка.
3. Орудие устанавливается по кругу места, предназначенного для содержания рыбы.
4. Ставной невод имеет сетной мешок вдоль нижнего края орудия.
5. Возможность больших уловов увеличивается с размером орудия.
6. Лов закидным неводом нацелен на пикшу, треску, сайду.

Ex.4 Найдите соответствия названий орудий лова на английском и русском языках:

Beach seine	Ловушка	Surrounding net	Горшок
Driftnet	Жаберная сеть	Weir	Донный ставной невод
Trap	Ставной невод	Pound net	Кошельковый невод
Seine net	Дрифтерная сеть	Pot	Обкидной невод
Gillnet	Трал	Boat seine	Верша
Trawl	Закидной невод	Purse seine	Невод, притоняемый на судно

Ex.5 Вставьте пропущенное слово и переведите предложения:

surrounding netting floatline detected end seining

1. Purse … targets pelagic species of fish.
2. Purse seines are made of long walls of … .
3. The purse seines work on the principle of … the fish.
4. The … of the net is marked by a dan-buoy.
5. The leadline is of equal length or longer than a … .
6. The net is set around a … shoal of fish.

Ex.6 Переведите на английский язык:

1. Кошельковые невода – очень важное орудие для лова пелагической рыбы.
2. Нижняя подбора равной длины или длиннее, чем верхняя подбора.
3. Стяжной трос проходит через кольца.

4. Сеть устанавливается вокруг обнаруженного косяка рыбы.
5. Сеть выметывается через корму судном, окружающим косяк рыбы.
6. Поплавок возвращается, и трос наматывается на катушку, чтобы закрыть дно сети.

4 Сведения о фонде оценочных средств и его согласование

Фонд оценочных средств для аттестации по учебной дисциплине СГ.02 «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности» представляет собой компонент основной образовательной программы среднего профессионального образования по специальности 35.02.11 Промышленное рыболовство.

Фонд оценочных средств рассмотрен и одобрен на заседании методической комиссии «Иностранного языка»

Протокол № 9 от «10» мая 2023 г.

Председатель методической комиссии _____/С.А.Лысенко/.