**АВТОНОМНАЯ НЕКОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ЦЕНТРОСОЮЗА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ «РОССИЙСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ КООПЕРАЦИИ»**
**Волгоградский кооперативный институт (филиал)**

# ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ И ТЕКУЩЕЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

## ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (АНГЛИЙСКИЙ)

По специальности среднего профессионального образования
38.02.01 – Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям)

**Квалификация выпускника**
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Фонды оценочных средств для промежуточной и текущей аттестации учебной дисциплины Иностранный язык (английский) разработана на основе Федерального государственного образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по специальности 38.02.01 Экономика и бухгалтерский учет (по отраслям), утвержденного Министерством образования и науки Российской Федерации от 28 июля 2014 г. № 832 и учебного плана, утвержденного Ученым советом Российского университета кооперации от 31 августа 2015 г.

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## 1. ФОНДЫ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

**Типовые контрольные задания для оценки результатов обучения по дисциплине и иные материалы для подготовки к промежуточной аттестации**

**Материалы для подготовки к промежуточной аттестации**

**Вопросы к дифференцированному зачету/экзамену:**

1. Имя существительное.
2. Множественное число существительных.
3. Притяжательный падеж существительных.
4. Артикль.
5. Личные местоимения.
6. Указательные местоимения.
7. Притяжательные местоимения.
8. Возвратные местоимения.
9. Неопределенные местоимения much, many, a little, a few.
10. Неопределенные местоимения some, any no и их производные.
11. Имя прилагательное. Суффиксы прилагательных.
12. Степени сравнения прилагательных.
13. Наречие.
14. Степени сравнения наречий.
15. Глагол to be, его функции и формы.
16. Глагол to have, его функции и формы.
17. Глагол to do, его функции и формы.
18. Предлоги места, времени, падежных отношений.
19. Повелительные предложения.
20. Безличные предложения.
21. Формы английского глагола.
22. Модальные глаголы.
23. Эквиваленты модальных глаголов.
24. Видовременная система английского глагола.

## Практические задания для проведения зачета/экзамена

**1. Выберите верный вариант глагола to be:**

1. Their prices …… reasonable.
2. This businessman ..... a very responsible person.
3. I and my wife …….happy in Russia.
4. …… you a journalist?
5. ……his mother a kind woman?
6. Our family … very friendly.
7. ….these boys reliable?

**2. Поставьте, где возможно, существительные во множественное число (не забудьте, что перед множественным числом неопределенный артикль нужно опустить).**

Fruit, a class, a story, information, a mouse, a bush, music, a foot, knowledge, a fox, money, a lady, a knife, hair, a bus, a hero, a man, a way, a family, furniture, a woman, a wolf, a country, a child, love, a play, progress, a thief, a key.

**3. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму:**

1. He may watch thrillers at night.
2. They discuss terms of delivery with their partners.
3. She sometimes stays in the office.
4. They will send you the necessary information tomorrow.
5. You should join our club.
6. We do our morning exercises every day.
7. There were a lot of representatives of their company.
8. My brother takes much interest in business.
9. They meet delegations every month.
10. They have got a problem with terms of payment.

**4. Переведите с русского языка:**

1. Давайте обсудим эту проблему.
2. Позвольте мне принять решение самому.
3. Не хотите ли принять участие в нашей конференции.
4. Мне бы хотелось проконсультировать ассистентов.
5. Давайте обменяемся мнениями с партнерами.

**5. Переведите предложения на английский язык, используя безличные конструкции it is; there is/are.**

1. В Российской Федерации много республик.
2. Важно быть ответственным и надежным человеком.
3. На презентации присутствует мало наших клиентов.
4. В мобильном телефоне несколько важных сообщений.
5. На стене висит портрет нашего президента
6. Есть много хороших международных компаний.
7. Трудно решать проблемы без помощи друзей.

8. На телевидении мало хороших новостей.
9. Необходимо обмениваться мнениями с коллегами.
10. В понедельник назначено несколько деловых встреч.

**6. Составьте предложения из слов, данных вразброс.**
**Учитывайте порядок слов в английском предложении.**

1. part, companies, presentation, this, take, two, in.
2. looks, business, secretary, the, correspondence, through.
3. in, takes, our, decisions, our, boss, company.
4. with, personal, friends, sometimes, we, problems, discuss, my.
5. always, a, consults, his, director, assistants, good.

**7. Подчеркните подлежащее и сказуемое и определите, есть ли в предложениях «сильные глаголы».**
**Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную форму:**

1. He may watch thrillers at night.
2. They discuss terms of delivery with their partners.
3. She sometimes stays in the office.
4. They will send you the necessary information tomorrow.
5. You should join our club.
6. We do our morning exercises every day.
7. There were a lot of representatives of their company.
8. My brother takes much interest in business.
9. They meet delegations every month.

**10.**10. They have got a problem with terms of payment.

**8. Задайте к предложениям общие и специальные вопросы**

1. My wife has lunch at twelve o’clock.
2. I always listen to classic music on the morning.
3. My friends live not far from me house.
4. Peter sometimes does his home-work at the library.
5. Our Director contacts five international companies.
6. Australian sheep give us very good wool.
7. Crime and poverty exist in our big cities.
8. The boy knows the poem by heart.
9. My friend comes to see me from time to time.
10. His manager speaks three languages**.**

**9. Раскройте скобки, подбирая по смыслу необходимую степень сравнения прилагательных**

1. Which country is (big) France or England?
2. Which sea is (deep), the Black sea or the Azov Sea?
3. Which sea is (cold), the Black sea or the Baltic sea?
4. Which city is (old), Moscow or St. Petersburg?

5. Which is the (good) time for a holiday? Which is the (bad)?
6. Which month is (short0, June or July?
7. Which is the (hot) season of the year, and which is the (cold)?
8. Are you (good) at English than at other subjects?
9. Which subject is the (interesting) for you?
10. Which is the (difficult)?

**10. Подберите необходимые предлоги: in, at, on.**

1. Don't believe everything you read ..... newspapers.
2. Are you going away on holiday ..... summer?
3. I live ..... Vienna.
4. There's somebody waiting ..... the bus stop.
5. The television is ..... the living room.
6. The books are on the table.
7. Mary's birthday is ..... March.
8. There's somebody ..... the door.
9. Dieter went to the cinema ..... Monday.
10. I start work ..... 8.30 every morning.
11. Our money is ….the bag.
12. Gerhard has some nice pictures hanging ..... his office wall.

**11. Write two more forms of the verb**

draw
buy
catch
bring
choose
break
bend
bear
bind
beat
be
do
begin .

**12. Translate into English using the equivalents of the modal verbs**

1. Я не смогу приехать на конференцию в следующий вторник.
2. Нашим представителям придется обсудить дела с партнерами.
3. Президент смог вовремя проконсультировать своих помощников.
4. Ей не разрешили встретиться с представителями этой фирмы.
5. Их клиентам пришлось заказывать билеты заранее.
6. Новый секретарь не в состоянии назначить деловую встречу.

**13. Give English equivalents**

Крупнейшая англоязычная страна, различные климатические условия, страна богата различными минеральными ресурсами, высокоразвитая ведущая промышленная держава, законодательная, исполнительная, судебная власть, благосостояние нации, предприятия управляются частными владельцами, усиление конкуренции, в отношении цен, объемов производства и разделов рынков сбыта, доходы правительства, регулировать частную экономическую деятельность

**14. Put all types of questions to the sentences**

I went to the seaside last summer.
They bought a new house.
Jack wrote a letter to his friend twice a week.
My teacher gave me several books to read.
My friend went to Denver by plane.
He began his speech with the greeting.
I showed her their photos.
She acted in a film many years ago.

## Учебно-методическое и информационно обеспечение учебной дисциплины (модуля) для подготовки к аттестации

### Информационное обеспечение обучения

Основные источники

1. Халилова Л. А. English for students of economics: учебник английского языка для студентов экономич. специальностей / Л.А. Халилова. - 4-е изд., доп. и перераб. - М.: Форум: НИЦ ИНФРА-М, 2015. - 384 с. - (Проф. образование) - режим доступа ZNANIUM.COM
2. Дубинина Г. А. Английский язык: экономика и финансы (Majors): учебник / Г.А. Дубинина, И.Ф. Драчинская, Н.Г. Кондрахина. - М.: Альфа-М: ИНФРА-М, 2011. - 176 с. - режим доступа ZNANIUM.COM

Дополнительные источники

1. Маньковская З. В. Английский язык в ситуациях повседневного делового общения / З.В. Маньковская. - М.: НИЦ Инфра-М, 2012. - 223 с. - режим доступа ZNANIUM.COM
2. Чикилева Л. С. Английский язык для экономических специальностей: учебное пособие / Л.С. Чикилева, И.В. Матвеева. - М.: КУРС: НИЦ Инфра-М, 2012. - 160 с. - режим доступа ZNANIUM.COM
3. Шевелёва, С. А. English on Economics [Электронный ресурс]: электронный учебник / С. А. Шевелёва. - 3-е изд., перераб. и доп. - М.: ЮНИТИ-ДАНА, 2011. - 1 электрон. опт. диск(CD-ROM)

**Перечень информационных технологий, программного обеспечения и информационно-справочных систем:**

1. Microsoft Office Word 2009;
2. Internet Explorer

**Перечень ресурсов информационно - телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет» базы данных, информационно- справочные и поисковые системы:**

4. Электронно- библиотечная система ZNANIUM.COM – режим доступа www.znanium.com
5. Научная электронная библиотека eLIBRARY.RU – режим доступа http://elibrary.ru
6. Универсальная справочно-информационная полнотекстовая база данных периодических изданий East View – режим доступа http://ebiblioteka.ru/
7. http://www.garant.ru
8. http://www.consultant.ru

**Критерии оценки для проведения дифференцированного зачета по дисциплине**

Оценка ***«зачтено»*** выставляется студенту при знании студентом основного материала курса, рассмотренного на лекциях и на семинарских занятиях, а также при полном выполнении заданий, предложенных на практических занятиях.

Оценка ***«не зачтено»*** выставляется студенту при отсутствии у него минимума теоретических знаний и при невыполнении практических заданий, предложенных на семинарских занятиях, или невыполнении заданий по индивидуальному графику занятий студента, утвержденному деканатом.

–

**Методические материалы, определяющие процедуру оценивания по дисциплине**

Общая процедура оценивания определена Положением о фондах оценочных средств.

1. Процедура оценивания результатов освоения программы дисциплины включает в себя оценку уровня сформированности общекультурных и профессиональных компетенций студента, уровней обученности: «уметь», «знать».
2. При сдаче зачета, экзамена:

– профессиональные знания студента могут проверяться при ответе на теоретические вопросы, при выполнении тестовых заданий, практических работ;

– степень владения профессиональными умениями, уровень сформированности компетенций (элементов компетенций)

– при решении ситуационных задач, выполнении практических работ и других заданий.

3. Результаты промежуточной аттестации фиксируются в баллах. Общее количество баллов складывается из следующего:

– до 60% от общей оценки за выполнение практических заданий,

– до 30% оценки за ответы на теоретические вопросы,

– до 10% оценки за ответы на дополнительные вопросы.

## 2. ФОНДЫ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

***The verb ”To Be”.***

Выберите соответствующую форму глагола “to be”.

1. I … a Managing Director.
1) am; 2) is; 3) are.

2. She … on business in Cairo last year.
1) is; 2) was; 3) be.

3. Where … my key?
1) are; 2) were; 3) is.

4. How old … your sister?
1) be; 2) was; 3) is.

5. What company … you from?
1) were; 2) are; 3) is.

6. These tourists … from Canada.
1) will be; 2) were; 3) are.

7. How much … these shoes?
1) is; 2) was; 3) are.

8. I … interested in modern music.
1) were; 2) will be; 3) am.

9. The weather … hot today.
1) was; 2) is; 3) were.

10. This hotel … very expensive.
1) is; 2) are; 3) am.

11.I … a lower soon.
1) am; 2) shall be; 3) is.

12.I … not ready yet.
1) is; 2) are; 3) am.

***The verb "To have"***

Выберите соответствующую форму глагола.

1. I … a family.
1) have; 2) has; 3) had.

2. My father … a car.
1) have; 2) will have; 3) has.

3. … Carol many friends?
1) have; 2) will have; 3) has.

4. Alice … a camera.
1) have; 2) had; 3) has.

5. We … many departments in our company.
1) had; 2) has; 3) have.
6. I … a headache yesterday.
1) have; 2) had; 3) has.

7. … you any books on history of England?
1) has; 2) had; 3) have.

8. They … a dog at home.
1) has; 2) had; 3) have.

9. She … a new dress last summer.
1) had not; 2) has not; 3) won't have.

10.I … an interesting job soon.
1) have; 2) has; 3) will have.

11.Our company … two branches abroad.
1) have; 2) has; 3) will have.

12.She … big green eyes.
1) have not; 2) has not; 3) had not.

13.How much cash … you?
1) has; 2) have; 3) had.

***Времена группы Simple***

Поставьте глагол в соответствующей форме.

1. I … a student.
1) am; 2) does; 3) is.

2. She … arrive last week.
1) is not; 2) does not; 3) did not.

3. What time … you go to bed last night?
1) did; 2) do; 3) are.

4. When I … a child, I went in for sport.
1) was; 2) were; 3) am.

5. … you smoke?
1) are; 2) do; 3) does.

6. Where … you spend your next day off?
1) do; 2) are; 3) will.

7. She … not speak any foreign languages.
1) did not; 20 does not; 3) is not.

8. … your job very interesting?
1) does; 2) is; 3) will.

9. I … come late to work.
1) did not; 2) do not; 3) am not.

10. She … be busy tomorrow.
1) shall; 2) is; 3) will.
11. How much … it cost?
1) is; 2) does; 3) do.

12. Your price … reasonable.
1) does not; 2) do not; 3) is not.

## Темы ролевых игр

по дисциплине ***Иностранный язык***

1.Role play 1. Home sweet home.
2. Role play 2. Situation.
3. Role play 3. The Lonely Hearts Column.
4. Role play 4. Setting up a Tourist Agency/
5. Role play 5. Sociological Questionnaire.
6. Role play 6. Training Political Activities.
7. Role play 7. Act out the situation.
8. Role play 8. Types of companies.
9. Role play 9. Personal Budget.
10. Role play 10. Company Talk. The Job Interview.

**Критерии оценки**

Оценка ролевых игр осуществляется по критериям «зачтено», «не зачтено».

- «Зачтено» – соответствует теме, знает лексический минимум (профессиональные термины и понятия, бытовую разговорную лексику, речевые модели, деловые и разговорные клише) в полном объеме, а также нормы делового этикета и речевого поведения;

«Не зачтено» – ролевая игра не отвечает основным требованиям, имеет поверхностный недостаточный уровень самостоятельности студента, нет владения навыков разговорной речи и делового общения, нет иллюстраций.

## Материалы для проведения текущей аттестации

**ЗАДАНИЕ N 1** *(выберите один вариант ответа)*

***Прочитайте текст и выполните задания***
**WHAT IS VOIP?**

**1.** Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) is a new technology that uses broadband Internet and network lines to transmit real-time voice information. This technology has the potential for completely changing the way phone calls are made and making phone companies a thing of the past.
**2.** To make a phone call on the Internet, several things must happen. On the sending side, analog voice signals are digitized, compressed, divided into packets and transmitted over network lines. On the receiving end, the signals are recombined, uncompressed and converted back into audio. Because the voice signals are digital, they can be transmitted just like any other data packets on a network. VoIP can be relatively inexpensive to implement, although costs rise as the complexity of the system increases.
**3.** There are currently several problems with this technology. If the computer or network lines fail, then telephone service is interrupted. Though the stability of computer hardware, operating systems and network infrastructure has improved significantly in the last decade, crashes still occur. The "up" time of these systems is still significantly less than with traditional phone systems - which often continue to function even during power outages. Another issue is that tracking the origin of a call is difficult because the signals are transmitted over the Internet. This is especially important to emergency responders to 911 calls. Caller ID service may not function either.
**4.** Additionally, devices that make calls using phone lines, such as fax machines, cable TV boxes, etc. may not function properly. Law enforcement officials may have difficulty wiretapping phone lines that use VoIP technology. Finally, the quality of VoIP service is lower than that of a traditional phone system. Since the information is transmitted over network lines, VoIP phone calls may break up, hesitate, or cause words to be dropped. All of these issues are being addressed and their significance should be eliminated over time.
*(http://www.what-is-net.info/what-is-voip.html)*

***Определите, является ли утверждение:***
With VoIP technology it is easier to track the origin of a call.
ВАРИАНТЫ ОТВЕТОВ:

**1)** ложным **2)** истинным

**3)** в тексте нет информации

**ЗАДАНИЕ N 2** *( выберите один вариант ответа*)

***Прочитайте текст и выполните задания***

**WHAT IS VOIP?**

**1.** Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) is a new technology that uses broadband Internet and network lines to transmit real-time voice information. This technology has the potential for completely changing the way phone calls are made and making phone companies a thing of the past.

**2.** To make a phone call on the Internet, several things must happen. On the sending side, analog voice signals are digitized, compressed, divided into packets and transmitted over network lines. On the receiving end, the signals are recombined, uncompressed and converted back into audio. Because the voice signals are digital, they can be transmitted just like any other data packets on a network. VoIP can be relatively inexpensive to implement, although costs rise as the complexity of the system increases.

**3.** There are currently several problems with this technology. If the computer or network lines fail, then telephone service is interrupted. Though the stability of computer hardware, operating systems and network infrastructure has improved significantly in the last decade, crashes still occur. The "up" time of these systems is still significantly less than with traditional phone systems - which often continue to function even during power outages. Another issue is that tracking the origin of a call is difficult because the signals are transmitted over the Internet. This is especially important to emergency responders to 911 calls. Caller ID service may not function either.

**4.** Additionally, devices that make calls using phone lines, such as fax machines, cable TV boxes, etc. may not function properly. Law enforcement officials may have difficulty wiretapping phone lines that use VoIP technology. Finally, the quality of VoIP service is lower than that of a traditional phone system. Since the information is transmitted over network lines, VoIP phone calls may break up, hesitate, or cause words to be dropped. All of these issues are being addressed and their significance should be eliminated over time.

*(http://www.what-is-net.info/what-is-voip.html)*

***Определите, является ли утверждение:***

VoIP technology is a possible threat for telephone companies.

ВАРИАНТЫ ОТВЕТОВ:

**1)** ложным **2)** истинным

**3)** в тексте нет информации

**ЗАДАНИЕ N 3** *( выберите один вариант ответа*)

***Прочитайте текст и выполните задания***

**WHAT IS VOIP?**

**1.** Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) is a new technology that uses broadband Internet and network lines to transmit real-time voice information. This technology has the potential for completely changing the way phone calls are made and making phone companies a thing of the past.

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*(http://www.what-is-net.info/what-is-voip.html)*

***Определите, является ли утверждение:***

VoIP is not a very expensive technology to implement.

ВАРИАНТЫ ОТВЕТОВ:

**1)** ложным **2)** истинным

**3)** в тексте нет информации

**ЗАДАНИЕ N 4** (*выберите один вариант ответа*)

***Прочитайте текст и выполните задания***

**WHAT IS VOIP?**

**1.** Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) is a new technology that uses broadband Internet and network lines to transmit real-time voice information. This technology has the potential for completely changing the way phone calls are made and making phone companies a thing of the past.

**2.** To make a phone call on the Internet, several things must happen. On the sending side, analog voice signals are digitized, compressed, divided into packets and transmitted over network lines. On the receiving end, the signals are recombined, uncompressed and converted back into audio. Because the voice signals are digital, they can be transmitted just like any other data packets on a network. VoIP can be relatively inexpensive to implement, although costs rise as the complexity of the system increases.

**3.** There are currently several problems with this technology. If the computer or network lines fail, then telephone service is interrupted. Though the stability of computer hardware, operating systems and network infrastructure has improved significantly in the last decade, crashes still occur. The "up" time of these systems is still significantly less than with traditional phone systems - which often continue to function even during power outages. Another issue is that tracking the origin of a call is difficult because the signals are transmitted over the Internet. This is especially important to emergency responders to 911 calls. Caller ID service may not function either.

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*(http://www.what-is-net.info/what-is-voip.html)*

***Определите, является ли утверждение:***

VoIP technology is especially popular among young people.

ВАРИАНТЫ ОТВЕТОВ:

**1)** ложным **2)** истинным

**3)** в тексте нет информации

**ЗАДАНИЕ N 5** *( выберите один вариант ответа*)

***Прочитайте текст и выполните задания***

**WHAT IS VOIP?**

**1.** Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) is a new technology that uses broadband Internet and network lines to transmit real-time voice information. This technology has the potential for completely changing the way phone calls are made and making phone companies a thing of the past.

**2.** To make a phone call on the Internet, several things must happen. On the sending side, analog voice signals are digitized, compressed, divided into packets and transmitted over network lines. On the receiving end, the signals are recombined, uncompressed and converted back into audio. Because the voice signals are digital, they can be transmitted just like any other data packets on a network. VoIP can be relatively inexpensive to implement, although costs rise as the complexity of the system increases.

**3.** There are currently several problems with this technology. If the computer or network lines fail, then telephone service is interrupted. Though the stability of computer hardware, operating systems and network infrastructure has improved significantly in the last decade, crashes still occur. The "up" time of these systems is still significantly less than with traditional phone systems - which often continue to function even during power outages. Another issue is that tracking the origin of a call is difficult because the signals are transmitted over the Internet. This is especially important to emergency responders to 911 calls. Caller ID service may not function either.

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*(http://www.what-is-net.info/what-is-voip.html)*

***Укажите, какой части текста (1, 2, 3, 4) соответствует следующая информация:***

The stability of a VoIP call is one of the problems this technology faces.

ВАРИАНТЫ ОТВЕТОВ:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1)** | 4 | **2)** | 3 |
| **3)** | 1 | **4)** | 2 |

**ЗАДАНИЕ N 6** *( выберите один вариант ответа*)

***Прочитайте текст и выполните задания***

**WHAT IS VOIP?**

**1.** Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) is a new technology that uses broadband Internet and network lines to transmit real-time voice information. This technology has the potential for completely changing the way phone calls are made and making phone companies a thing of the past.

**2.** To make a phone call on the Internet, several things must happen. On the sending side, analog voice signals are digitized, compressed, divided into packets and transmitted over network lines. On the receiving end, the signals are recombined, uncompressed and converted back into audio. Because the voice signals are digital, they can be transmitted just like any other data packets on a network. VoIP can be relatively inexpensive to implement, although costs rise as the complexity of the system increases.

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*(http://www.what-is-net.info/what-is-voip.html)*

***Укажите, какой части текста (1, 2, 3, 4) соответствует следующая информация:***

With VoIP technology voice signals are transmitted as data packets.

ВАРИАНТЫ ОТВЕТОВ:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1)** | 1 | **2)** | 2 |
| **3)** | 3 | **4)** | 4 |

**ЗАДАНИЕ N 7** *( выберите один вариант ответа*)

***Прочитайте текст и выполните задания***

**WHAT IS VOIP?**

**1.** Voice Over Internet Protocol (VoIP) is a new technology that uses broadband Internet and network lines to transmit real-time voice information. This technology has the potential for completely changing the way phone calls are made and making phone companies a thing of the past.

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**3.** There are currently several problems with this technology. If the computer or network lines fail, then telephone service is interrupted. Though the stability of computer hardware, operating systems and network infrastructure has improved significantly in the last decade, crashes still occur. The "up" time of these systems is still significantly less than with traditional phone systems - which often continue to function even during power outages. Another issue is that tracking the origin of a call is difficult because the signals are transmitted over the Internet. This is especially important to emergency responders to 911 calls. Caller ID service may not function either.

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***Ответьте на вопрос:***

What are the problems with VoIP technology?

ВАРИАНТЫ ОТВЕТОВ:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1)** | It is unstable and makes tracking the origin of a call very complicated. | **2)** | To use VoIP the broadband Internet and network lines are needed. |
| **3)** | Voice signals are digitized to be transmitted over the Internet Protocol. | **4)** | It is extremely expensive and less stable than traditional phone calls. |

**ЗАДАНИЕ N 8** *( выберите один вариант ответа*)

***Прочитайте текст и выполните задания***

**WHAT IS VOIP?**

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*(http://www.what-is-net.info/what-is-voip.html)*

***Определите основную идею текста***

ВАРИАНТЫ ОТВЕТОВ:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1)** | VoIP is a new and promising technology. | **2)** | VoIP is not a very effective technology. |
| **3)** | Phone companies will soon disappear. | **4)** | VoIP is rather inexpensive to implement. |

**Темы сообщений для подготовки презентаций**
**Иностранный язык**

1. My family
2. My flat
3. My university
4.My native city

2. Структура презентации:
- Тему, фамилию студента
- Цель самостоятельной работы.
- Ход и результат изучения проблемы
- Выводы

**Краткие рекомендации к выполнению**

Содержание презентации должно быть четко структурировано. Каждый новый слайд должен логически вытекать из предыдущего и одновременно подготавливать появление следующего (лучший способ проверить, правильно ли построена презентация, — быстро прочитать только заголовки, если после этого станет ясно, о чем презентация — значит, структура построена верно).

Слайды должны обеспечить полное и точное представление материала в максимально удобной для восприятия форме в пределах отведенного времени. Они должны отражать ключевые моменты доклада, а также содержать материал, который либо трудно, либо долго описывать словами.

Для обеспечения разнообразия следует использовать разные виды слайдов.

**Критерии оценки**

Оценка презентаций осуществляется по критериям «зачтено», «не зачтено».

«Зачтено» – соответствует выбранной теме, наличие логической связи между рассматриваемыми явлениями и показателями; отсутствие грамматических и стилистических ошибок; дизайн соответствует содержанию презентации; сделаны выводы по результатам проведенной работы

«Не зачтено» – презентация не отвечает основным требованиям, отсутствует логическая связь между рассматриваемыми явлениями, материал изложен непоследовательно, нет выводов.