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Оценочные материалы для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

Иностранный язык в профессиональной сфере

Код, направление	08.03.01
подготовки	Строительство
Направленность (профиль)	Промышленное и гражданское строительство
Форма обучения	Очно-заочная
Кафедра-разработчик	лингвистики и переводоведения
Выпускающая кафедра	строительных технологий и конструкций

6 семестр

Типовые задания для контрольной работы:

1. Give English equivalents for the following words in the text:

1) влияние, 2) трудоустройство, 3) быть ответственным за, 4) выполнять, 5) проводить канализацию, 6) подрядчик, 7) воспользоваться возможностью, 8) удобства, 9) ремонтировать, 10) заимствовать технику (выполнения чего-л.), 11) наносить штукатурку, 12) система автоматизированного проектирования, 13) точка зрения, 14) техобслуживание, 15) (практическое) знание, 16) геодезическая съёмка.

2. A) Translate the expressions into English.

Во-первых, во-вторых, основное преимущество, ещё одно преимущество, главный недостаток, принимая во внимание, более того, данная точка зрения поддерживает / опровергает, в дополнение к, помимо, несмотря на, в то время как, хотя, как было ранее сказано, например, тем не менее, в частности, касательно этого пункта можно поспорить, в целом, в заключение.

B) Use the phrases above to write for and against essay (160-180 words) on the topic 'Working in the area of construction: advantages and disadvantages' following the structure:

- Introduction
- Arguments for
- Arguments against
- Conclusion.

3. Translate the words into Russian.

Impact, diverse, facility, to carry out, measurement, maintenance, various, CAD systems, to vary, survey, to perform, building structure, to repair, to be responsible for, a contractor, mason, glazier, employer, employee, to supervise, to order, to complete on schedule, to apply a varnish, to reinforce masonry, to install sewage, to apply finishes/ plaster, to glaze a window, in order to, a passage, obstacle, log, rope, to depend on, to raise, tower, steam engine, to offer, to suggest, feature, to be threatened, to be landscaped, leisure, mechanism, facility, artificial.

4. Translate the text.

In cities many people rent an apartment in an apartment building. Apartments usually have no more than three bedrooms, and are often rented furnished. An apartment with only one room may be called a studio or a loft. A building in which the apartments are owned by the people who live in them is called a condominium or a co-op. Poor people may live in apartments in tenements in the downtown area of a city, in small, very basic

houses or in mobile homes. Despite the name, many people keep their mobile home in a trailer park and never move it.

Many people in Britain live in the suburbs consisting of new housing estates, while others were originally villages that have become joined to the town as it has grown. Villages are considered to be pleasant places to live, as they are quieter and less polluted than towns and are closer to the countryside. They usually contain a range of houses, including old cottages and new houses and bungalows.

Most houses are built of brick with a tiled roof, though some are built of stone. The largest and most expensive type of house is a detached house, which is not joined to other houses and has a garden all round it. Detached houses have at least three bedrooms and one or two bathrooms upstairs, and one or more living rooms plus a separate dining room and kitchen downstairs.

Semi-detached houses, or semis, are extremely common. They are built in pairs with one house joined to the other along one side. These houses usually have two or three bedrooms. There is a separate garden at the front and the back for each house.

5. Answer the questions using no less than 3 sentences and linking words:

- 1) List 4 jobs in the area of construction and tell what their responsibilities are.
- 2) What is a beam? What are its characteristics? What is it used for?
- 3) What are typical types of housing in Russia/ USA/ GB?

Типовые вопросы к зачету:

1. Answer the questions:

1. What is construction? How do you assess its role in society?
2. What occupations are engaged in construction? What are their responsibilities?
3. What is civil engineering?
4. What is structural engineering?
5. What problems do people face, living in block of flats?
6. What were the reasons to construct blocks of flats?

2. Translate the sentences.

1. К центральной улице примыкают 2 изящные башни.
2. Эйфелева башня, располагающаяся в Париже, стала одним из самых узнаваемых строительных объектов в мире.
3. Высотные здания возводят в соответствии с определёнными стандартами.
4. Эта дорога была спроектирована полгода назад.
5. Дизайнер не определил проблему, поэтому решение не было разработано.
6. Как обычно проектируются здания?
7. Металлические конструкции были собраны на площадке.
8. Свод и купол впервые появились на Востоке.
9. Деревянные балки формируют прочную структуру для поддержки крыши.
10. Количество людей, занятых в сфере строительства, снизилось за последние 10 лет.

7 семестр

Типовые задания для контрольной работы:

1. Give English equivalents for the following words in the text:

- 1) передавать нагрузку, 2) фундамент глубокого заложения, 3) свайный фундамент, 4) сплошной фундамент, 5) погружать / вмонтировать, 6) забивать сваю, 7) бетонная подушка, 8) опора/ стойка, 9) несущая способность, 10) осадка, 11) пучение (грунта) при замерзании, 12) железобетон, 13) металлический сплав, 14) свойство, 15) цементный раствор, 16) геодезическая съёмка.

2. A) Translate the expressions into English.

Было выдвинуто предположение о том, что..., данный отчёт рассматривает..., я бы рекомендовал..., считается, что ..., я настоятельно рекомендую..., цель данного отчёта..., в заключение, существует предположение, что..., может оказаться, я предлагаю, стоит отметить, согласно, помимо.

B) One of the civil objects (sports facility/ school/ university/ restaurant/ music hall...) has just been built. You are assigned to assess its quality. Use the phrases above to make a report (160-180 words) on the topic 'The given piece of construction meets / doesn't meet the standards'.

3. Translate the words into Russian.

To do the survey, to accomplish, to gather information, to elevate, to execute, to establish boundaries, to improve, to equip, to register, construction layout, land survey, measurement, measuring tape, resolution, levelling instrument, plane, plane of reference, to decorate, to meet the needs, to apply coat, to secure, to require, to gain popularity, gypsum, gypsum board, grout mix, suspended ceiling, (ceramic) tile, drywall, fire resistance, coat, finish coat, nail, screw, lime, door frame, transparent, tapering, enclosure, by hand, by accident.

4. Translate the text.

Furthermore, a particular type of surveying known as land surveying is the detailed study or inspection by gathering information through observations, measurements in the field, questionnaires, or research of legal instruments, and data analysis in the support of planning, designing, and establishing of property boundaries. It involves the re-establishment of cadastral surveys and land boundaries based on documents of record and historical evidence, as well as certifying surveys of subdivision plats/maps, registered land surveys, judicial surveys, and space delineation. Land surveying can include associated services, such as mapping and related data accumulation, construction layout surveys, precision measurements of length, angle, elevation, area, and volume, as well as horizontal and vertical control surveys, and the analysis and utilization of land survey data. Surveying has been an essential element in the development of the human environment since the beginning of recorded history (5000 years ago) and it is a requirement in the planning and execution of nearly every form of construction. Its most familiar modern uses are in the fields of transport, building and construction, communications, mapping, and the definition of legal boundaries for land ownership.

Historically, distances were measured using a variety of means, such as chains with links of a known length, for instance a Gunter's chain or measuring tapes made of steel. In order to measure horizontal distances, these chains or tapes would be pulled according to temperature to reduce sagging and slack. Additionally, attempts to hold the measuring instrument level would be made. In instances of measuring up a slope, the surveyor might have to "break" the measurement - that is, raise the rear part of the tape upward, plumb from where the last measurement ended.

5. Answer the questions using no less than 3 sentences and linking words:

- 1) What are traditional building materials? What are their properties?
- 2) How are smart materials different from traditional ones?
- 3) What kind of finishes do you know? Give a detailed description.

Типовые вопросы к зачету:

1. Comment on the topics:

1. Different kinds of foundation.
2. Traditional building materials.
3. Modern building materials.
4. Finishing the inside. What does this process include?
5. What are the reasons of surveying?
6. What is plasterwork?

2. Translate the sentences:

1. Говорят, что железобетон трескается скорее при воздействии давления, нежели сжатия.
2. Они протестировали исследования подходов и методов в области стройматериалов и строительных технологий.
3. Нам удалось достигнуть этой цели посредством применения широкого ряда строительных услуг.

4. Использование нивелиров необходимо на различных стадиях строительного процесса, начиная от исследования местности, заканчивая распределением различных структурных элементов.
5. Существует множество условий, которые, возможно, требуют фундамент глубокого заложения для гарантии стабильности и прочности конструкции.
6. Устойчивость каркасной системы предотвратила разрушение старого здания.
7. Если грунт становится насыщенным и набухает, может произойти разрушение фундамента.
8. Это привело к увеличению количества трещин на опорной поверхности балки.
9. Усадка грунта – это процесс сокращения материала фундамента в результате нехватки воды.
10. Высотные здания зачастую размещаются на небольших кессонных сваях.

8 семестр

Типовые задания для контрольной работы:

1. Give English equivalents for the following words in the text:

1) подъёмный кран, 2) бетономешалка, 3) соблюдать правила безопасности, 4) снабжать чем-либо, 5) устойчивый к, 6) наносить вред, 7) подвергаться опасности, 8) делать кладку, 9) доставлять стройматериалы, 10) разрушение, 11) склад, 12) псевдоэластичность, 13) достижение науки, 14) местные власти, 15) противовес, 16) избегать несчастных случаев.

2. A) Translate the expressions into English.

Эта статья рассматривает проблему..., цель статьи, автор подчёркивает/ указывает/ опровергает/ сомневается, острая проблема, актуальный, объективная точка зрения, подтверждать, приводить аргумент, я считаю/ полагаю/ убеждён, что..., учёные пытаются найти решение, проводить исследование, суть проблемы, излагать суть.

B) Use the phrases above to write a summary (no less than 12 sentences) of the text 'Environmental Issues'.

3. Translate the words into Russian.

To consist of, waste, to ensure, water supply, appliance, safety measure, to supply with electricity, brass, cast iron, pumps, heating, to include, to offer a great amount of, population density, elevation, to meet the standards, sketch design, architectural drawings, to gather information, to replace, precise, rapid, modelling software.

4. Translate the text.

Nanotechnology is sometimes seen as all hype, with little real- world application. But nanomaterials are already all around us. Take the buildings that we live and work in, for instance. You will find nanotechnology used to create stronger steel, self-cleaning glass, solar-collecting fabrics, and even smog-eating concrete. And not only are these nanomaterials present in our buildings, they are making them better places to live and work. Self-cleaning glass has a nanoparticle coating dirt can't stick to, eliminating the need for expensive and dangerous manual window washing on tall buildings. Solar-collecting fabric is the first of a new wave of building components that convert solar radiation into electricity That means no more applying unattractive solar panels to the roof, but instead integrating energy production into building facades. Nanocomposite steel is more corrosion resistant than conventional steel, and can reduce installation costs by up to 50%. And the quantity required to make a building may be up to 40% less than conventional steel. Smog-eating concrete is produced by applying a nanolayer of titanium dioxide to concrete, which triggers a catalytic reaction that destroys many pollutants in contact with the surface. At the very least, these materials reduce building maintenance costs, leaving more money for other improvements, and they can help clean up the environment. They can reduce energy costs as well. And for every nanomaterial available today, there are approximately seventy more in research and development, meaning that building construction and architecture are in for some big changes thanks to small technology.

5. Answer the questions using no less than 3 sentences and linking words:

- 1) What kinds of house systems do you know?
- 2) What CAD? Where is it applied? Why has it become popular?
- 3) What dangers might you encounter at the construction site?

Типовые вопросы к зачету:

1. Comment on the topics:

1. Environment is in danger, but there are a few ways to smoothe the problem (comment on the environmental problems)
2. The features of modern materials surpass the traditional ones.
3. Safety rules at the building site: dangers and precautions.
4. What is AutoCAD? What are its advantages?
5. Name 4 or 5 house systems. Describe them.

2. Translate the sentences:

1. Загрязнение воды вызвано промышленными отходами и сточными водами.
2. Радиоактивное заражение является следствием аварий на ядерных электростанциях, а также фактом производства и применения ядерного оружия.
3. Количество углерода, содержащегося в составе стали, определяет мягкость или твёрдость сплава.
4. Изделия из пластмассы обладают рядом экологических преимуществ: они берегают ресурсы, легки в обслуживании и могут быть переработаны.
5. Правила безопасности направлены на снижение риска несчастных случаев и сохранение здоровья сотрудников, вовлечённых в профессиональную деятельность.
6. Подмости должны быть приземлены, если находятся рядом с источником высокого напряжения.
7. Водопроводная система, состоящая из труб и креплений, предназначена для распределения питьевой воды и очищения.
8. В системе центрального отопления вода течёт по трубам, установленным под половым покрытием.
9. На стадии разработки дизайна происходит сбор необходимой информации и определяются подходящие методы.
10. Строители не будут называть цену, пока не получат доступа к утверждённым спецификациям.

9 семестр

Типовые задания для контрольной работы:

1. Give English equivalents for the following words in the text:

1) влияние, 2) отклонить, 3) экологически безопасный, 4) применять правила, 5) соответствовать стандартам, 6) практическое знание, 7) утилизация, 8) биоразлагаемый, 9) устойчивые системы, 10) мировое наследие, 11) купол, 12) оборона, 13) процветать, 14) прийти в упадок, 15) канализация, 16) проход.

2. A) Translate the expressions into English.

В дополнение к, помимо, несмотря на, в то время как, хотя, как было ранее сказано, например, тем не менее, в частности, в целом, в заключение, я считаю, по моему мнению, замечательный, с одной стороны, с другой стороны, быть известным чем-либо, иметь славу, представлять вниманию, многочисленное разнообразие, в данных условиях.

B) Use the phrases above to write an article (160-180 words) on the topic 'Modern Trends in Architecture and Construction'.

3. Translate the words into Russian.

Impact, to follow principles, to reduce energy consumption, to apply rules, patterns, a sustainable system, to take into account, environmentally-friendly, disposal of, to decrease, emission, to attain, expertise, biodegradable, obstacle, log, rope, to depend on, to raise, tower, steam engine, to offer, to suggest, feature, to be threatened, to be landscaped, leisure, mechanism, facility, artificial, characteristic feature, aisle, defense, border, decorative, dome, duct, fort, luxury, nave, pillar, portico, ribbon, shaft, stonework, vaulting, to flourish.

4. Translate the text.

For the 1896 All-Russia industrial and art exhibition in Nizhniy Novgorod V.G. Shukhov built the steel lattice 37-meter tower which became the first hyperboloid structure in the world. The astonishing hyperboloid steel grid shell caused delight of the European specialists. After the exhibition had closed, the tower of rare beauty was bought by the well-known Maecenas of that time Yu.S. Nechayev-Maltsov and placed in his estate Polibino, Lipetskoblak, where it has preserved until now under the state protection. In the subsequent years, Shukhov developed numerous structures of various hyperboloid steel grid shells and used them in hundreds of water towers, sea lighthouses and supports for power transmission lines. The hyperboloid structures appeared abroad only 10 years after Shukhov's invention.

Petrovsky Passage is an elite department store opened in Petrovka Street in downtown Moscow in 1906. Vladimir Shukhov designed a covered arcade with two wide three-storey galleries covered with high-pitched semi-cylindrical glass vaulting. The second storeys of opposite galleries are connected by exquisitely designed ferroconcrete catwalks. In the 1990s, the shop was revamped as the centre of one of the most expensive shopping areas in Europe.

5. Answer the questions using no less than 3 sentences and linking words

- 1) What are the objectives of new building within the framework of bio-architecture?
- 2) When were the first examples of public works (a bridge, a tunnel, a road, an airport) created?
- 3) What are the key features of buildings in the Middle ages?

Типовые вопросы к зачету с оценкой:

- 1) Prepare a speech on the uses of AutoCAD.
- 2) Comment on the topic 'Prior stages of building: design and planning'.
- 3) Comment on the topic 'Different types of building elements'.
- 4) Make up your own 'Safety regulations on the construction site'.
- 5) Comment on the topic 'Different types of house systems'.
- 6) Make up your own design of a house. Describe it in details (foundation, house systems included, finishes, materials used)
- 7) Comment on the topic 'Different types of foundations'.
- 8) Comment on the topic 'Different types of public works'.
- 9) Write an article 'Advantages of modern building materials'
- 10) Share some interesting facts about the history of architecture.
- 11) Comment on the topic 'Different kinds of finishes'
- 12) What do you know about bio-architecture? Give your own examples.