

МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное
учреждение высшего образования
«Луганский государственный университет имени Владимира Даля»

Колледж

КОМПЛЕКТ КОНТРОЛЬНО-ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации
в форме **дифференцированного зачета**

по учебной дисциплине

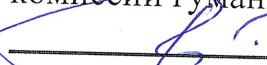
СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

по специальности

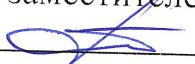
**08.02.09. Монтаж, наладка и эксплуатация электрооборудования
промышленных и гражданских зданий**

РАССМОТРЕН И СОГЛАСОВАН
методической комиссией гуманитарных дисциплин

Протокол № 1 от «29» августа 2024 г.

Председатель методической
комиссии гуманитарных дисциплин
 /Макарчук Г.Б.

Разработан на основе федерального государственного
образовательного стандарта среднего профессионального образования по
специальности 08.02.09. Монтаж, наладка и эксплуатация
электрооборудования промышленных и гражданских зданий

УТВЕРЖДЕН
заместителем директора
 /Захаров В.В.

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1. Паспорт комплекта контрольно-оценочных средств

В результате освоения учебной дисциплины ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности обучающийся должен обладать предусмотренными ФГОС СПО по специальности 23.02.07 Техническое обслуживание и ремонт двигателей, систем и агрегатов автомобилей следующими умениями (У):

У1 – строить простые высказывания о себе и о своей профессиональной деятельности;

У2 – взаимодействовать в коллективе, принимать участие в диалогах на общие и профессиональные темы;

У3 – применять различные формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном и межкультурном взаимодействии;

У4 – понимать общий смысл четко произнесенных высказываний на общие и базовые профессиональные темы;

У5 – понимать тексты на базовые профессиональные темы;

У6 – составлять простые связные сообщения на общие или интересующие профессиональные темы;

У7 – общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы;

У8 – переводить иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности (со словарем);

У9 – самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас

знаниями (З):

З1 – лексический и грамматический минимум, относящийся к описанию предметов, средств и процессов профессиональной деятельности;

З2 – лексический и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода текстов профессиональной направленности (со словарем);

З3 – общеупотребительные глаголы (общая и профессиональная лексика);

З4 – правила чтения текстов профессиональной направленности;

З5 – правила построения простых и сложных предложений на профессиональные темы;

З6 – правила речевого этикета и социокультурные нормы общения на иностранном языке;

З7 – формы и виды устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке при межличностном и межкультурном взаимодействии

которые формируют профессиональные компетенции:

ПК 1.1 Выполнять работы по вводу домовых силовых систем в эксплуатацию

ПК 1.2 Выполнять работы по вводу домовых слаботочных систем в эксплуатацию

- ПК 1.3 Организовывать поставки электрической энергии потребителям с применением средств автоматизации
- ПК 1.4 Обеспечивать соблюдение организационно-технических мероприятий при поставке электрической энергии потребителям
- ПК 1.5 Осуществлять контроль, учет и регулирование бесперебойной поставки электрической энергии потребителям с применением средств автоматизации
- ПК 1.6 Формировать и актуализировать базы данных о потребителях электрической энергии с применением средств автоматизации
- ПК 2.1 Проверять техническое состояние линий электропередачи
- ПК 2.2 Выполнять работы по эксплуатации линий электропередачи
- ПК 2.3 Соблюдать правила внутреннего трудового распорядка, требований охраны труда, промышленной и пожарной безопасности
- ПК 3.1 Выполнять монтаж питающих и распределительных пультов и щитов осветительных сетей и светильников
- ПК 3.2 Выполнять работы по прокладке проводов и кабелей осветительных сетей и светильников
- ПК 3.3 Выполнять проверку и наладку электрооборудования на объектах электроснабжения в промышленном и гражданском строительстве, в том числе с различными видами релейных защит
- ПК 3.4 Выполнять наладку электроприводов
- ПК 4.1 Обслуживать оборудование с автоматическим регулированием технологического процесса
- ПК 4.2 Выполнять монтаж и наладку электрооборудования автоматизации систем управления вентиляции, кондиционирования, водоснабжения, отопления
- ПК 4.3 Выполнять ремонт электрооборудования автоматизации систем управления вентиляции, кондиционирования, водоснабжения, отопления
- ПК 4.4 Выполнять ремонт и обслуживание распределительных устройств напряжением до 10 кВ, устранение неисправностей в них
- ПК 4.5 Обслуживание технологического оборудования с электронными схемами управления

и общие компетенции:

- ОК 02 Использовать современные средства поиска, анализа и интерпретации информации и информационные технологии для выполнения задач профессиональной деятельности
- ОК 04 Эффективно взаимодействовать и работать в коллективе и команде
- ОК 05 Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста
- ОК 09 Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках

2. Оценивание уровня освоения учебной дисциплины

Предметом оценивания служат умения и знания, предусмотренные ФГОС СПО по дисциплине СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности, направленные на формирование общих и профессиональных компетенций. Промежуточная аттестация по учебной дисциплине проводится в форме дифференцированного зачета.

Контроль и оценивание уровня освоения учебной дисциплины по темам (разделам)

Таблица 1

Элемент учебной дисциплины	Формы и методы контроля			
	Текущий контроль		Промежуточная аттестация	
	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, У, З	Форма контроля	Проверяемые ОК, У, З
Тема 1.1. Страна изучаемого языка, ее культура и обычаи	Устный опрос Самостоятельная работа	У1 – У9, 31 – 37; ПК 1.1 – 1.6 ПК 2.1 – 2.3 ПК 3.1 – 3.4 ПК 4.1 – 4.5 ОК 02, 04, 05, 09		
Тема 1.2. Роль образования в современном мире	Самостоятельная работа	У1 – У9, 31 – 37; ПК 1.1 – 1.6 ПК 2.1 – 2.3 ПК 3.1 – 3.4 ПК 4.1 – 4.5 ОК 02, 04, 05, 09		
Тема 1.3. Значение иностранного языка в освоении специальности	Самостоятельная работа	У1 – У9, 31 – 37; ПК 1.1 – 1.6 ПК 2.1 – 2.3 ПК 3.1 – 3.4 ПК 4.1 – 4.5 ОК 02, 04, 05, 09		
Тема 1.4. Основы делового общения	Самостоятельная работа	У1 – У9, 31 – 37; ПК 1.1 – 1.6 ПК 2.1 – 2.3 ПК 3.1 – 3.4 ПК 4.1 – 4.5 ОК 02, 04, 05, 09		

Тема 1.5. Рынок труда, трудоустройство и карьера	Самостоятельная работа	У1 – У9, 31 – 37; ПК 1.1 – 1.6 ПК 2.1 – 2.3 ПК 3.1 – 3.4 ПК 4.1 – 4.5 ОК 02, 04, 05, 09		
Тема 2.1. Достижения и инновации в науке и технике и их изобретатели.	Устный опрос Самостоятельная работа	У1 – У9, 31 – 37; ПК 1.1 – 1.6 ПК 2.1 – 2.3 ПК 3.1 – 3.4 ПК 4.1 – 4.5 ОК 02, 04, 05, 09		
Тема 3.1. Чемпионаты World Skills International: от прошлого к настоящему	Самостоятельная работа	У1 – У9, 31 – 37; ПК 1.1 – 1.6 ПК 2.1 – 2.3 ПК 3.1 – 3.4 ПК 4.1 – 4.5 ОК 02, 04, 05, 09		
Тема 4.1. Чертежи и техническая документация	Самостоятельная работа	У1 – У9, 31 – 37; ПК 1.1 – 1.6 ПК 2.1 – 2.3 ПК 3.1 – 3.4 ПК 4.1 – 4.5 ОК 02, 04, 05, 09		
Тема 4.2. Инструменты, оборудование и станки	Устный опрос Самостоятельная работа	У1 – У9, 31 – 37; ПК 1.1 – 1.6 ПК 2.1 – 2.3 ПК 3.1 – 3.4 ПК 4.1 – 4.5 ОК 02, 04, 05, 09		
Тема 4.3. Техника безопасности и охрана труда	Устный опрос Самостоятельная работа	У1 – У9, 31 – 37; ПК 1.1 – 1.6 ПК 2.1 – 2.3 ПК 3.1 – 3.4 ПК 4.1 – 4.5		

		ОК 02, 04, 05, 09		
Тема 4.4. Решение стандартных и нестандартных профессиональных ситуаций	Самостоятельная работа	У1 – У9, 31 – 37; ПК 1.1 – 1.6 ПК 2.1 – 2.3 ПК 3.1 – 3.4 ПК 4.1 – 4.5 ОК 02, 04, 05, 09		
Тема 4.5. Саморазвитие в профессии	Устный опрос Самостоятельная работа	У1 – У9, 31 – 37; ПК 1.1 – 1.6 ПК 2.1 – 2.3 ПК 3.1 – 3.4 ПК 4.1 – 4.5 ОК 02, 04, 05, 09		
Тема 4.6. Технология и экология	Устный опрос Самостоятельная работа	У1 – У9, 31 – 37; ПК 1.1 – 1.6 ПК 2.1 – 2.3 ПК 3.1 – 3.4 ПК 4.1 – 4.5 ОК 02, 04, 05, 09		
Промежуточная аттестация			Дифференцированный зачет	У1 – У9, 31 – 37; ПК 1.1 – 1.6 ПК 2.1 – 2.3 ПК 3.1 – 3.4 ПК 4.1 – 4.5 ОК 02, 04, 05, 09

3. Задания для оценки освоения учебной дисциплины

3.1. Задания для текущего контроля (Приложение 2)

Текущий контроль речевых и языковых знаний и умений обучающихся в соответствии с настоящим КОС проводится в форме устного опроса и самостоятельной работы (домашней контрольной работы). Устный опрос осуществляется по 3-м видам речевой деятельности: аудированию, чтению и говорению (монологической/диалогической речи обучающихся по теме в соответствии с рабочей программой учебной дисциплины).

Контроль грамматических навыков проводится в виде выполнения обучающимися грамматических упражнений, проверочной самостоятельной работы (домашней контрольной работы) и в форме устного опроса по темам в соответствии с рабочей программой учебной дисциплины.

Домашняя контрольная работа имеет 100 вариантов. Обучающиеся выполняют только один вариант контрольной работы, номер варианта соответствует последним двум цифрам номера зачетной книжки.

3.2. Задания для промежуточной аттестации (Приложение 1)

4. Условия проведения промежуточной аттестации

Количество вариантов заданий для аттестующихся: 4;

Время выполнения задания — 2 академических часа/90 мин.

Оборудование: бланки для тестирования.

5. Критерии оценивания для промежуточной аттестации

Каждое задание дифференцированного зачета оценивается следующим образом:

ЗАДАНИЕ	КОЛИЧЕСТВО БАЛЛОВ
I. Практическое задание (50)	
1. Read the text and translate it into Russian	20
2. Give English equivalents of the words and word combinations:	10
3 Give Russian equivalents of the words and words combinations	10
4. Make questions to the underlined words and translate them:	10
II. Grammar Test (50)	
25 вопросов	x 2 = 50

Выполнив практическую и грамматическую части, обучающийся может максимально получить 100 баллов. Общая оценка выставляется в соответствии с таблицей;

Уровень учебных достижений	Показатели оценки результатов
«5» отлично	обучающиеся получают в том случае, если верные ответы составляют от 80 до 100% от общего количества;
«4» хорошо	обучающиеся получают в том случае, если верные ответы составляют от 71 до 79% от общего количества;
«3» удовлетворительно	обучающиеся получают в том случае, если верные ответы составляют от 50 до 70% от общего количества
«2» неудовлетворительно	неудовлетворительно – обучающиеся получают в том случае, если верные ответы составляют менее 50% от общего количества

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО НАУКИ И ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ЛУГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМЕНИ ВЛАДИМИРА ДАЛЯ»**

КОЛЛЕДЖ

Рассмотрено и утверждено
на заседании методической комиссии
гуманитарных дисциплин
Протокол от «__» _____ 20__ года № ____
Председатель комиссии
_____ Г.Б.Макарчук

УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Заместитель директора

_____ В.В.Захаров
«__» _____ 20__ г.

**КОМПЛЕКТ ЗАДАНИЙ
для проведения промежуточной аттестации
в форме дифференцированного зачета**

**по учебной дисциплине
СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности**

**по специальности
08.02.09. Монтаж, наладка и эксплуатация электрооборудования
промышленных и гражданских зданий**

для студентов 3 курса группы 1МЭ-24з

формы обучения: заочная

Преподаватель _____ В.В.Войченко
(подпись)

**ФГБОУ ВО «ЛУГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМЕНИ ВЛАДИМИРА ДАЛЯ»
КОЛЛЕДЖ**

Учебная дисциплина СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Специальность 08.02.09. Монтаж, наладка и эксплуатация электрооборудования промышленных и гражданских зданий

Курс 3_Форма обучения заочная

БИЛЕТ № 1

I. Практическое задание

1. Read the text and translate it into Russian

The roots of electricity

The roots of electricity take place inside the atom itself. Matter is composed of atoms. a nucleus is orbited by one or more electrons, each with a negative charge. In many materials, the electrons are tightly bound to the atoms. Wood, glass, plastic, ceramic, air, cotton -- these are all examples of materials in which electrons stick with their atoms. Because the electrons don't move, these materials can't conduct electricity very well, if at all. These materials are electrical insulators.

2. Give English Equivalents of the words and word combinations:

1) изолятор 2) проводник 3) положительный заряд 4) паровой двигатель 5) блок питания

3. Give Russian equivalents of the words and word-combinations:

1) alternating current 2) power generating stations 3) wall outlet 4) electrical grid 5) step-down transformer

4. Make questions to the underlined words and translate them:

1) In the XIX century electrification changed every aspect of human life. 2) In those years Tesla was battling Edison. 3) The voltage level will be raised easily with transformers.

II. Grammar Test.

1. Вставьте пропущенное слово: I ... newspapers every morning.

a) wrote b) writes c) write d) written

2. Вставьте пропущенное слово: Last week the boy ... the window.

a) broke b) break c) breaked d) was breaking

3. Вставьте пропущенное слово: They will arrive

a) yesterday b) next month c) a week ago d) lately

4. Выберите вариант перевода: He left for Alaska.

a) Он уехал с Аляски. b) Он уедет на Аляску. c) Это слева от Аляски. d) Он уехал на Аляску.

5. Вставьте пропущенное слово: The children are in the forest now. They ... mushrooms.

a) gather b) are gathering c) is gathering d) gathering

6. Вставьте пропущенные слова: The man ... a magazine when somebody ... at the door.

a) read / knocked c) was reading / was knocking

b) were reading / knocked d) was reading / knocked

7. Вставьте пропущенное слово: We shall be flying to London

a) at this time tomorrow b) every year c) at present d) last Friday

8. Выберите вариант перевода: Когда я вошел, они смотрели телевизор.

- a) When I came in they watched TV. c) When I came in they were watching TV.
b) When I was coming in they were watching TV. d) When they came in I was watching TV.

9. Вставьте пропущенное слово: We ... already seen this new film.

- a) has b) have c) are d) don't

10. Вставьте пропущенное слово: By two o'clock the teacher ... all the students.

- a) had examined b) examined c) was examining d) had been examining

11. Вставьте пропущенное слово: He will have finished the report ...

- a) last Tuesday b) during next week c) by next Tuesday d) now

12. Выберите вариант перевода: Ты уже позавтракал?

- a) Have you had breakfast already? c) Do you have breakfast already?
b) Did you breakfast already? d) Have you breakfast already?

13. Выберите наиболее подходящую форму глагола: They ... in France since 1990.

- a) lives b) is living c) are lived d) have been living

14. Вставьте пропущенное слово: The kettle has been boiling ... a quarter of an hour.

- a) for b) at c) in d) after

15. Вставьте пропущенное слово: I have ... this man since my childhood.

- a) knowing b) knew c) been knew d) known

16. Выберите вариант перевода: We've been fishing since 6 o'clock.

- a) Мы рыбачим шесть часов. c) Мы будем рыбачить шесть часов.
b) Мы рыбачим с шести часов. d) На рыбалке нас было шестеро.

17. Определите число: ninety thousand seven hundred and eight

- a) 19 708 b) 1978 c) 90 708 d) 97 708

18. Определите число: 13.042

- a) thirteen point zero four two b) thirteen thousand forty two c) thirty point zero four two d) one three point forty two

19. Определите число: eight and three seventeenths

- a) 83,17 b) 83/70 c) 8 3/70 d) 8 3/17

20. Определите время: It's a quarter to eight.

- a) 08.15 b) 07.45 c) 08.45 d) 08.30

21. Выберите вариант перевода: Его пригласили на вечеринку.

- a) He was inviting to the party c) He was invited to the party
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- a) Его просят объяснить правило c) Его попросили объяснить правило
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25. Определите время и залог сказуемого: Great Britain was occupied by the Romans in the first century A.D.

- a) Past Simple Passive b) Past Simple Active c) Past Continuous Active d) Past Continuous Passive

Председатель методической комиссии _____ Г.Б.Макарчук
Преподаватель _____ В.А.Войченко

**ФГБОУ ВО «ЛУГАНСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТ
ИМЕНИ ВЛАДИМИРА ДАЛЯ»**

КОЛЛЕДЖ

Учебная дисциплина СГ.02 Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности

Специальность 08.02.09. Монтаж, наладка и эксплуатация электрооборудования промышленных и гражданских зданий

Курс 3_Форма обучения заочная

БИЛЕТ № 2

I. Практическое задание

1. Read the text and translate it into Russian

The roots of electricity

Most metals have electrons that can detach from their atoms and zip around. These are called free electrons. The loose electrons make it easy for electricity to flow through these materials, so they're known as electrical conductors. They conduct electricity. The moving electrons transmit electrical energy from one point to another. Electricity needs a conductor in order to move. There also has to be something to make the electricity flow from one point to another through the conductor.

2. Give English Equivalents of the words and word combinations:

1) совместимый 2) инструмент 3) медь 4) металлообработка 5) постоянный ток

3. Give Russian equivalents of the words and word-combinations:

1) circuit 2) wireless power transmission 3) energy consumer 4) to repair 5) subdivision of labor

4. Make questions to the underlined words and translate them:

1) The voltage level will be raised easily with transformers. 2) A few milliamperes of current can cause heart fibrillation. 3) Direct current has maintained an important role in modern life.

II. Grammar Test.

1. Вставьте пропущенное слово: I ... newspapers every morning.

a) wrote b) writes c) write d) written

2. Вставьте пропущенное слово: Last week the boy ... the window.

a) broke b) break c) breaked d) was breaking

3. Вставьте пропущенное слово: They will arrive

a) yesterday b) next month c) a week ago d) lately

4. Выберите вариант перевода: He left for Alaska.

a) Он уехал с Аляски. b) Он уедет на Аляску. c) Это слева от Аляски. d) Он уехал на Аляску.

5. Вставьте пропущенное слово: The children are in the forest now. They ... mushrooms.

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6. Вставьте пропущенные слова: The man ... a magazine when somebody ... at the door.

a) read / knocked c) was reading / was knocking
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7. Вставьте пропущенное слово: We shall be flying to London

a) at this time tomorrow b) every year c) at present d) last Friday

8. Выберите вариант перевода: Когда я вошел, они смотрели телевизор.

- a) When I came in they watched TV. c) When I came in they were watching TV.
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9. Вставьте пропущенное слово: We ... already seen this new film.

- a) has b) have c) are d) don't

10. Вставьте пропущенное слово: By two o'clock the teacher ... all the students.

- a) had examined b) examined c) was examining d) had been examining

11. Вставьте пропущенное слово: He will have finished the report

- a) last Tuesday b) during next week c) by next Tuesday d) now

12. Выберите вариант перевода: Ты уже позавтракал?

- a) Have you had breakfast already? c) Do you have breakfast already?
b) Did you breakfast already? d) Have you breakfast already?

13. Выберите наиболее подходящую форму глагола: They ... in France since 1990.

- a) lives b) is living c) are lived d) have been living

14. Вставьте пропущенное слово: The kettle has been boiling ... a quarter of an hour.

- a) for b) at c) in d) after

15. Вставьте пропущенное слово: I have ... this man since my childhood.

- a) knowing b) knew c) been knew d) known

16. Выберите вариант перевода: We've been fishing since 6 o'clock.

- a) Мы рыбачим шесть часов. c) Мы будем рыбачить шесть часов.
b) Мы рыбачим с шести часов. d) На рыбалке нас было шестеро.

17. Определите число: ninety thousand seven hundred and eight

- a) 19 708 b) 1978 c) 90 708 d) 97 708

18. Определите число: 13.042

- a) thirteen point zero four two b) thirteen thousand forty two c) thirty point zero four two d) one three point forty two

19. Определите число: eight and three seventeenths

- a) 83,17 b) 83/70 c) 8 3/70 d) 8 3/17

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Курс 3_Форма обучения заочная

БИЛЕТ № 3

I. Практическое задание

1. Read the text and translate it into Russian

Generator

There is a definite link between the phenomena of electricity and magnetism. A generator is simply a device that moves a magnet near a wire to create a steady flow of electrons. The action that forces this movement varies greatly, ranging from hand cranks and steam engines to nuclear fission, but the principle remains the same.

In an electrical circuit, the number of electrons in motion is called the amperage or current, and it's measured in amps. The "pressure" pushing the electrons along is called the voltage and is measured in volts.

2. Give English Equivalents of the words and word combinations:

1) отрицательно заряженный 2) переменный ток 3) измерять 4) сборочная линия 5) способ производства

3. Give Russian equivalents of the words and word-combinations:

1) internal combustion engine 2) three-shift workday 3) technical assistance 4) skilled workers 5) cast iron rails

4. Make questions to the underlined words and translate them:

1) In England many canals connected main rivers forming a network of waterways. 2) American inventors were producing many new machines for industry and agriculture. 3) These machines will be arranged in lines for more efficient production.

II. Grammar Test.

1. Вставьте пропущенное слово: I ... newspapers every morning.

a) wrote b) writes c) write d) written

2. Вставьте пропущенное слово: Last week the boy ... the window.

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10. Вставьте пропущенное слово: By two o'clock the teacher ... all the students.

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Курс 3_Форма обучения заочная

БИЛЕТ № 4

I. Практическое задание

1. Read the text and translate it into Russian

Generator

A generator may get your electrons moving along, but you'll need an electrical circuit to do anything with it. Find out why next.

When you load a battery into an electronic device, you're not simply unleashing the electricity and sending it to do a task. Negatively charged electrons wish to travel to the positive portion of the battery -- and if they have to rev up your personal electric shaver along the way to get there, they'll do it. On a very simple level, it's much like water flowing down a stream and being forced to turn a water wheel to get from point A to point B.

2. Give English Equivalents of the words and word combinations:

1) насос 2) давление 3) устойчивый поток 4) прибор, устройство 5) электрическая цепь

3. Give Russian equivalents of the words and word-combinations:

1) employer 2) large scale structures 3) blacksmithing 4) non-ferrous metals 5) photovoltaic panels

4. Make questions to the underlined words and translate them:

1) These machines will be arranged in lines for more efficient production. 2) Nuclear power plants can produce a huge amount of power from a single unit. 3) Power stations have become economically practical with the development of AC power transmission.

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Задание 1. Выполните устный перевод текста. Переведите письменно *выделенный отрывок* и письменно ответьте на вопросы.

Текст 1

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
(PART I)

Most products which people use today are made by the process of mass production. People (and sometimes, robots) work on assembly lines using machines. People of ancient and medieval times had to spend long hours of hand labor even on simple objects. The energy they employed in work came from their own and animals' muscles. The Industrial Revolution changed people's way of life as well as their methods of manufacture. The most important changes were the invention of machines to do the work of hand tools; the use of steam in place of the muscles of human beings and of animals; and the adoption of the factory system.

Several systems of making goods had grown up by the 18th century. In country districts families produced most of the food, clothing, and other articles they used manually. In the cities the goods was made in shops like those of the medieval craftsmen. The goods made in these shops, though of high quality, were limited and costly and the merchants began establishing another system of producing goods.

Cloth merchants, for instance, bought raw wool from the sheep owners and took it to country weavers to be made into textiles. These country weavers could manufacture the cloth more cheaply than city craftsmen could because they got part of their living from their gardens or small farms.

The merchants then collected the cloth and gave it out again to finishers and dyers. Thus they controlled clothmaking from start to finish. Similar methods of organizing and controlling the process of manufacture came to prevail in other industries, such as the nail, cutlery, and leather goods.

This system is called the putting-out system, the domestic system or cottage industry. A few merchants who had enough capital brought workers together under one roof and supplied them with the implements of the trades. These establishments were factories, though they bear slight resemblance to the factories of today.

Wheels turned by running water had been the chief source of power for the early factories. These factories were necessarily situated on swift-running streams. When the steam engine became efficient, it was possible to locate them in more convenient places.

The first users of steam engines were the coal and iron industries. In coal mines they pumped out the water which usually flooded the deep shafts. Iron was scarce and costly, and production was falling off because England's forests

could not supply enough charcoal for smelting the ore. Ironmasters had long been experimenting with coal as a fuel for smelting. Finally, they could transform it into coke. This created a new demand for coal and laid the foundation for the British coal industry. In the 1780s Henry Cort developed the processes of puddling and rolling. Puddling produced nearly pure malleable iron.

1) How does the method of mass production differ from medieval techniques? 2) What kind of goods was it possible to produce using hand labor? 3) How did people begin applying subdivision of labor? 4) What country did the first factories appear in? 5) Why were they placed on swift-running streams? 6) What event laid the foundation for the British coal industry?

Текст 2

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (PART II)

With English factories calling for supplies, such as American cotton, and sending goods to all parts of the world, better transportation was needed. The roads of England were poor. Packhorses and wagons crawled along them, carrying small loads. Such slow transportation kept the cost of goods high. Here again the need produced the invention. A better method of road construction was developed. Many canals were dug. They connected the main rivers and formed a network of waterways for transporting coal and other heavy goods. A canal boat held much more than a wagon. In some places, where it was impossible to dig canals and where heavy loads of coal had to be hauled, mine owners laid down wooden or iron rails. On these early railroads one horse could haul as much coal as 20 horses could on ordinary roads. Early in the 19th century came Stephenson's locomotive and Fulton's steamboat, an American invention. They marked the beginning of modern transportation on land and sea.

As conditions in industry changed, social and political conditions changed with them. Cities grew rapidly, and the percentage of farmers in the total population declined. The population of England began to increase rapidly after the middle of the 18th century. Because of progress in medical knowledge and sanitation, fewer people died in infancy or childhood and the average length of life increased.

Machines took a great burden of hard work from the muscles of human beings. But the change from domestic industry to the factory system meant a loss of independence to the worker. The change was particularly hard on the weavers. They had been independent masters and managers of their own businesses. It is no wonder that they rioted and broke up looms.

The United States was slow in adopting machine methods of manufacture. Farming and trading were its chief interests until the Civil War. Men continued to push westward, clearing the forests and establishing themselves on the land. When

the Napoleonic wars and the War of 1812 upset commerce and made English products difficult to obtain, more American investors began to build factories. New England had swift streams for power. Iron for machines, tools, and guns was smelted in stone furnaces. They burned charcoal, plentiful in this forested land. New England was the first area in the United States to industrialize.

American inventors produced many new machines that could be applied to industry as well as to agriculture. They designed a more powerful steam engine, a sewing machine and invented several machines used to mechanize farming. Techniques of factory production were refined in American workshops. Americans led the movement to standardize parts used in manufacture. They became interchangeable, enabling unskilled workers to assemble products from boxes of parts quickly. American factories used machine tools to make parts. These machines were arranged in lines for more efficient production. This was called the "American system of manufacturing," and it was admired by all other industrial nations. It was first applied to the manufacture of firearms and later spread to other industries like clock and lock making.

1) What kept the cost of the English goods high? 2) How did Englishmen solve the transportation problem? 3) What inventions marked the beginning of modern transportation on land and sea? 4) How did factory system of manufacture change England? 5) Why did weavers riot and break up looms? 6) Why were the USA slow in adopting machine method of manufacture? 7) What events made Americans build factories?

ТЕКСТ 3

HENRY FORD

Automobile manufacturer Henry Ford was born July 30, 1863, on his family's farm in Michigan. From the time he was a young boy, Ford enjoyed tinkering with machines. Farm work and a job in a Detroit machine shop afforded him opportunities to experiment. He later worked as a part-time employee for the Westinghouse Engine Company. By 1896, Ford had constructed his first horseless carriage which he sold in order to finance work on an improved model.

Ford established the Ford Motor Company in 1903, proclaiming, "I will build a car for the great multitude." During its early years, the company produced just a few cars a day at its factory in Detroit, Michigan. Groups of two or three men worked on each car, assembling it from parts made mostly by supplier companies contracting for Ford. In October 1908, he did so, offering the Model T for \$850 (c. \$15,500 in 2003 dollars). In the Model T's nineteen years of production, its price reduced to \$280. Nearly 15,500,000 were sold in the United States alone. In 1909, mining magnate Robert Guggenheim sponsored an auto race from New York to Seattle across the continental part of the USA in which the only survivors were two Model T Fords – front-engined, rear-wheel drive a four-

cylinder 20-horsepower internal combustion engined cars with a sliding gear transmission. The Model T started the beginning of the Motor Age; the car turned from luxury item for the rich to essential transportation for the ordinary man.

Ford revolutionized manufacturing. By 1914, his plant in Michigan, using innovative production techniques, could turn out a complete chassis every 93 minutes (the earlier production time was 728 minutes). Using a constantly-moving assembly line, subdivision of labor, and careful coordination of operations, Ford realized huge gains in productivity.

In 1914, Ford began paying his employees five dollars a day (\$120 today), nearly doubling the wages offered by other manufacturers. He cut the workday from nine to eight hours in order to convert the factory to a three-shift workday. Ford's mass-production techniques allowed manufacturing a Model T car every 24 seconds. His innovations made him an international celebrity.

In May 1929 the Soviet Union signed an agreement with the Ford Motor Company. Under its terms, the Soviets agreed to purchase \$13 million worth of automobiles and parts, while Ford agreed to give technical assistance until 1938 to construct an automobile-manufacturing plant at Nizhny Novgorod. Many American engineers and skilled auto workers moved to the Soviet Union to work on the plant and its production lines. In 1933, the Soviets completed construction on a production line for the Ford Model-A passenger car, called the GAZ-A, and a light truck, the GAZ-AA. Both these Ford models were immediately adopted for military use. By the late 1930s production at Gorki was 80,000-90,000 "Russian Ford" vehicles per year.

Ford's Model T altered American society. The United States saw the growth of suburbia, the creation of a national highway system, and a population having the possibility of going anywhere anytime. Ford witnessed many of these changes during his lifetime, but personally longing for the agrarian lifestyle of his youth. In the years prior to his death on April 7, 1947, Ford sponsored the restoration of an idyllic rural town called Greenfield Village.

The company sells automobiles and commercial vehicles under the Ford brand and luxury cars under the Lincoln brand. Ford is the second-largest U.S.-based automaker (after General Motors) and the fifth-largest in the world (2010). In 2008, Ford produced 5.532 million automobiles and employed about 213,000 employees at around 90 plants and facilities worldwide.

1) Who was the founder of the Ford Motors? 2) What event is considered to be the beginning of the Motor Age? 3) What is the technical specification of a Model T Ford car? 4) How could Henry Ford realize huge gain in productivity? 5) In what way did the company cooperate with the Soviet Union? 6) What innovations made Henry Ford an international celebrity?

George Stephenson (9 June 1781 – 12 August 1848) was an English engineer who built the first public railway line in the world to use steam locomotives.

He was born in England in a poor family. George understood the value of education and paid to study at night school to learn reading, writing and arithmetic—he was illiterate till the age of 18. In 1801 he began work at local collieries. Once the pumping engine at one of the mines stopped working properly and Stephenson offered to fix it. He did so with great success. He soon became an expert in steam-driven machinery responsible for maintaining and repairing all of the colliery engines.

Stephenson designed his first locomotive in 1814. It was constructed in the colliery workshop behind Stephenson's home. This locomotive could haul 30 tons of coal up a hill at 4 mph (6.4 km/h). A six-wheeled locomotive was built in 1817 but it was soon withdrawn from service because of damage to the cast iron rails.

The new engines were too heavy to be run on wooden rails, and iron rails were made from cast iron exhibiting excessive brittleness. Stephenson improved the design of cast iron rails to reduce breakage. He was hired to build an 8-mile (13-km) railway from Hetton colliery to Sunderland in 1820. Stephenson used a combination of gravity on downward inclines and locomotives for level and upward stretches. It was the first railway using no animal power.

In 1821, a British government decided to build the 25-mile (40 km) railway and to connect various collieries in the North (The Stockton and Darlington Railway). The original plan was to use horses to draw coal carts on metal rails, but Stephenson could change it. Stephenson surveyed the line in 1821, that same year construction of the line began.

Stephenson established a company in Newcastle to manufacture locomotives for the new line. George's son Robert was the managing director. In September 1825 the works in Newcastle completed the first locomotive for the new railway: it was named Locomotion. The Railway opened on 27 September 1825. Driven by Stephenson, Locomotion hauled an 80-ton load of coal and flour in 36 wagons nine miles (15 km) in two hours, reaching a speed of 24 miles per hour (39 km/h). The first built passenger car was attached and carried dignitaries on the opening journey. It was the first time passenger traffic had been run on a steam locomotive railway.

The rails used for the new line were wrought-iron ones, they could be produced in much longer lengths than the cast-iron ones and were much less liable to crack under the weight of heavy locomotives. The gauge that Stephenson chose for the line was 4 feet 8.5 inches (1,435 mm), and this subsequently came to be adopted as the standard gauge for railways, not only in Britain, but also throughout the world. The first public railway line in the Russian empire was opened in 1837, but the gauge chosen for the line by its designer was 6 feet (1,829 mm).

George Stephenson continued to work on improving the quality of the locomotives used on the railway lines he constructed. He died at his mansion in 1848.

1) What is George Stephenson famous for? 2) What education did he get? 3) When did he design his first locomotive? 4) What types of rails were used on the first rail ways? 5) What type of rails proved to be the best one? Why? 6) How much time did it take Stephenson to build the first public railway line? 7) What was its length? 8) Who took part in the opening journey? 9) When was the first railway line built in Russia?

Задание 2. Для слов и словосочетаний в части «А» подберите и запишите английские эквиваленты из части «Б».

А. 1) легковой автомобиль („легковушка”) 2) грузовой автомобиль 3) автобус 4) светофор 5) дорожная „пробка” 6) острая нехватка топлива 7) автотранспортное средство 8) спрос на легковые авто 9) растущие цены на топливо 10) скоростная автомагистраль 11) десятиметровые опоры 12) двухрядный 13) ограничение скорости 14) потребители 15) внутренний рынок 16) груды металла 17) заправка (АЗС) 18) телефон вызова помощи при чрезвычайной ситуации 19) бесплатное обслуживание 20) полоса дороги для стоянки машин 21) бензин 22) дорожно-транспортное происшествие 23) водитель – лихач 24) оползень 25) снежные наносы 26) платить штрафы 27) ехать на красный сигнал светофора 28) перегрузить автомобиль 29) пешеход 30) подавать световой сигнал 31) неделя безопасности движения 32) шины.

Б. A filling station; a motor vehicle; to pay fines; a car; a heap of metal; tyres; to shoot the red light; the demand for cars; a reckless driver; a pedestrian; domestic market; ten-metre pylons; a lay-by; Safe Driving week; speed limit; a road jam; to overload the car; growing fuel prices; a highway; to flash the indicator light; a lorry; a road accident; a bus; emergency telephone; two-lane; traffic lights; acute shortage of fuel; consumers; free service; petrol; landslide; snowdrift.

Задание 3. Перепишите и переведите предложения, в английском предложении подчеркните подлежащее и сказуемое, определите его видовременную форму и запишите начальную форму.

1. During my stay in the capital I visited many places of interest. 2. Our teacher did not ask me at the last lesson. 3. The laboratory assistant wrote down the results of his research. 4. In summer they usually play tennis here. 5. In modern automatic enterprises men only look after automatic units. 6. Our power station produces a great amount of energy. 7. She will look through these books tomorrow. 8. The students will not solve this problem without their teacher's help. 9. We shan't speak about it now. 10. Michurin was growing different kinds of fruit. 11. At this time yesterday, they were going to the cinema to see a new film. 12.

When she was reading this book, she was weeping. 13. We are discussing some questions. 14. We are exporting industrial equipment to other countries. 15. Considerable changes are currently taking place in the organization of research in our university. 16. They will be maintaining constant temperature during the experiment for two hours. 17. We shall be having an English lesson when you arrive. 18. At this time tomorrow, they will be very busy. 19. She had studied French before she entered the University. 20. By the time my friend called me up I had finished my work. 21. On my way to the University I remembered that I had left the text-book at home. 22. You have given me some good advice. 23. Atomic physics has made tremendous progress. 24. Our laboratory has become a large research centre. 25. She will have cooked dinner by the time you come back. 26. We shall have done all the exercises by the time the teacher comes. 27. The teacher will have looked through all our exercise books by the end of the week. 28. They had been playing tennis for two hours when he came to the court. 29. It had been raining for some days when we started on our expedition. 30. He had been studying English for two years when he entered our university. 31. I have been reading the newspaper for 2 hours. 32. My sister has been working at our mill since 1980. 33. We have been observing Mars for a long time. 34. By the first of October he will have been working at our institute for 25 years. 35. Our students will have been studying English for 5 years by the next spring. 36. Chemists had been studying the atmosphere for about 2000 years before its composition was discovered. 37. We were shown many places of interest in your beautiful city. 38. This report was listened to with great interest. 39. He was laughed at. 40. The first-year students are taught many important subjects. 41. How is the earth protected from the harmful effect of the ultra-violet rays? 42. Many new houses are built in our city. 43. All the equipment will be placed in a new workshop. 44. His scientific report will be discussed at the end of the conference. 45. You will be asked at the next seminar. 46. Before the revolution his work was being looked upon as useless. 47. The question about the new laboratory was being discussed at a special meeting. 48. The information about weather conditions was being studied by our group for a week. 49. Now solar energy and its usage are being studied by a lot of research groups. 50. We are being waited for downstairs. 51. Different kinds of fruit are being grown in the Polar zone. 52. The experiment had been finished by 5 o'clock yesterday. 53. His studies had been described in this paper. 54. Various ideas had been proposed to explain the origin of this planet. 55. My friend has been offered an interesting job. 56. These experiments have been much spoken of. 57. Plasma has been intensively studied for about 60 years now. 58. You will have been provided with all the information you need by the time we meet again. 59. We shall have been shown many interesting things by the end of our excursion. 60. Valuable information on the phenomena will have been obtained by the end of the year.

Задание 4. Запишите предложения, употребляя глаголы в скобках в нужной форме условного наклонения. Переведите предложения.

1. I should be delighted if I (to have) such a beautiful fur-coat. 2. If it (to rain), we shall have to stay at home. 3. If he (to work) hard, he would have achieved great progress. 4. If it is not too cold. I (not to put) on my coat. 5. I (to write) the composition long ago if you had not disturbed me. 6. If he (not to read) so much, he would not be so clever. 7. If my friend (to be) at home, he will tell us what to do. 8. If he were not such an outstanding actor, he (not to have) so many admirers. 9. If you (to give) me your address, I shall write you a letter. 10. If she (not to be) so absent minded, she would be much better student. 11. If my sister does not go to the south, we (to spend) the summer in the capital together. 12. If they (not to go) to the capital last year, they would not have heard that famous musician. 13. If you (not to get) tickets for the Philharmonic, we shall stay at home. 14. If you were not so careless about your health, you (not to consult) the doctor. 15. If he (to ask) me yesterday, I should certainly have told her all about it. 16. If you (to do) your morning, exercises every day, your health would be much better. 17. If he is not very busy, he (to agree) to go to the museum with us. 18. If I (not to be) present at the lesson, I should not have understood this difficult rule. 19. If he reads fifty pages every day, his vocabulary (to increase) greatly. 20. If they (to know) it before, they would have taken measures. 21. If I (to get) this book, I shall be happy. 22. If you really loved music, you (to go) to the Philharmonic much more often. 23. If you had not wasted so much time, you (not to miss) the train. 24. If you (not to miss) the train, you would have arrived in time. 25. You (not to miss) the teacher's explanation if you had arrived in time. 26. You would have understood the rule if you (not to miss) the teacher's explanation. 27. If you (to understand) the rule, you would have written the test-paper successfully. 28. If you had written your test-paper successfully, you (not to get) a "two". 29. Your mother (not to scold) you if you had not got "two". 30. If your mother (not to scold) you, you would have felt happier. 31. If it (to snow), the children will play snowballs. 32. If I (not to know) English, I should not be able to enjoy Byron's poetry. 33. I (not to do) it if you didn't ask me. 34. If men (to have) no weapons, would wars be possible? 35. You will never finish your work if you (to waste) your time like that. 36. If I (to have) his telephone number, I should easily settle this matter with him. 37. If I (to have) this rare book, I should gladly lend it to you. 38. This dish would have been tastier if she (to be) a better cook. 39. He never (to phone) you if I hadn't reminded him to do that. 40. Your brother (to become) much stronger if he took cold baths regularly. 41. If he (to be) more courageous, he would not be afraid. 42. If the fisherman had been less patient, he (not to catch) so much fish. 43. If you (to put) the ice-cream into the refrigerator, it would not have melted. 44. If I (to know) the result now, I would phone her immediately. 45. If you had let me know yesterday, I (to bring) you my book. 46. If you (to ring) me up, I shall tell you a secret. 47. If you (to be) a poet, you would write beautiful poetry. 48. If he did not read so much, he (not to know) English literature so well. 49. If he (to come) to our house yesterday, he would have met his friend. 50. If he (not to pass) his examination, he will not get a scholarship.

Задание 5. Запишите предложения, меняя прямую речь на косвенную. Переведите трансформированные предложения.

1. He said to us: "Come here tomorrow". 2. I said to Mike: "Send me a telegram as soon as you arrive." 3. Father said to me: "Don't stay there long." 4. Peter said to them: "Don't leave the room until I come back." 5. "Take my luggage to Room 145," he said to the porter. 6. He said to me: "Ring me up tomorrow." 7. "Bring me a cup of black coffee," she said to the waiter. 8. "Don't be late for dinner," said mother to us. 9. Jane said to us: "Please, tell me all you know about it". 10. She said to Nick: "Please, don't say anything to your sister." 11. The teacher said to me: "Hand this note to your parents." 12. Oleg said to his sister: "Put the letter into an envelope and give it to Kate." 13. "Please, help me with this work, Henry," said Robert. 14. "Please bring me some fish soup," he said to the waitress. 15. "Don't worry over such a small thing," she said to me. 16. "My friend lives in Rome", said Alec. 17. "You have not done your work well," said the teacher to me. 18. "This man spoke to me on the road," said the woman. 19. "I can't explain this rule to you," said my classmate to me. 20. The teacher said to the class: "We shall discuss this subject tomorrow." 21. The woman said to her son: "I am glad, I am here." 22. Mike said: "We have bought this book today." 23. She said to me: "Now I can read your translation." 24. Our teacher said: "Thackeray's novels are very interesting." 25. She said: "You will read this book in the 9-th form". 26. Nellie said: "I read this novel last year." 27. Masha said: "I usually spend my holidays in the south." 28. She said: "I spent my holidays in the Crimea last year." 29. Boris said: "I go to the south every year." 30. He said: "I am going to the rest-home tomorrow." 31. Ann said to us: "They haven't yet come." 32. She said to us: "They arrived in Paris yesterday." 33. I said: "I was in London last year" 34. Nick said: "I have never been to London". 35. I said to Nick: "Where are you going?" 36. I said to him: "How long are you going to stay here?" 37. I said to him: "How long will it take you to get there?" 38. Peter said to his friend: "When are you leaving the town?" 39. He said to them: "Who will you see before you leave here?" 40. They said to him: "What time does the train start?" 41. Ann said to Mike: "When did you live in London?" 42. She said to Boris: "When will you be back home?" 43. I said to Boris: "Does your friend live in London?" 44. I said to the man: "Are you living in hotel?" 45. Nick said to his friend: "Will you stay at the hotel?" 46. He said to me: "Have you sent them a telegram?" 47. She said to me: "Did you send them a telegram yesterday?" 48. I said to her: "Can you give me their address?" 49. I asked Tom: "Have you had breakfast?" 50. I said to my mother: "Did anybody come to see me?"

ТАБЛИЦА ВАРИАНТОВ

Домашняя контрольная работа имеет 100 вариантов. Обучающиеся выполняют только один вариант контрольной работы, номер варианта соответствует последним двум цифрам номера зачетной книжки.

Номер варианта	Задание 1	Задания 3, 4, 5	Номер варианта	Задание 1	Задания 3, 4, 5
01.	Текст 1	11,12,13,14,15	51	Текст 3	2,5,8,11,14
02.	Текст 2	1,2,3,4,5	52	Текст 4	17,20,23,26,29
03.	Текст 3	6,7,8,9,10	53	Текст 1	32,35,38,41,44
04.	Текст 4	16,17,18,19,20	54	Текст 2	1,7,9,47,50
05.	Текст 1	21,22,23,24,25	55	Текст 3	2,17,21,33,36
06.	Текст 2	26,27,28,29,30	56	Текст 4	1, 16,31,32,44
07.	Текст 3	31,32,33,34,35	57	Текст 1	3, 18, 22,34,37
08.	Текст 4	36,37,38,39,40	58	Текст 2	4,6,19,23,35
09.	Текст 1	41,42,43,44,45	59	Текст 3	5, 7, 20, 24,26
10.	Текст 2	46,47,48,49,50	60	Текст 4	8, 11,25,27,40
11.	Текст 3	1,6,11,16,21	61	Текст 1	9,12,28,44,50
12.	Текст 4	26,31,36,41,46	62	Текст 2	10,13,29,45,49
13.	Текст 1	1,11,21,31,41	63	Текст 3	14,15,30,39,41
14.	Текст 2	2,12,22,32,42	64	Текст 4	6,12,18,24,30
15.	Текст 3	3,13,23,33,43	65	Текст 1	7,14,36,42,48
16.	Текст 4	4,14,24,34,44	66	Текст 2	21,28,35,42,49
17.	Текст 1	5,15,25,35,45	67	Текст 3	1,8, 16,24,32
18.	Текст 2	6,16, 26,36,46	68	Текст 4	1,9,18,40,48
19.	Текст 3	7,17,27,37,47	69	Текст 1	27,36,45,48,50
20.	Текст 4	8,18,28,38,48	70	Текст 2	1,9,14,24,42
21.	Текст 1	9,19,29,39,49	71	Текст 3	2,8,31,32,33
22.	Текст 2	10,20,30,40,50	72	Текст 4	3,20,21,40,41
23.	Текст 3	10, 19,28,37,46	73	Текст 1	10,11,25,26,39
24.	Текст 4	9,18,27,36,45	74	Текст 2	4, 13, 18,43,44
25.	Текст 1	8,17,26,35,44	75	Текст 3	19,22,23,34,45
26.	Текст 2	7, 16, 25,34,43	76	Текст 4	5,12,15,38,49
27.	Текст 3	6, 15,24, 33,42	77	Текст 1	27,29,30,35,50
28.	Текст 4	5, 14,23,32, 41	78	Текст 2	6,17,36,37,46
29.	Текст 1	4,13,22,31,40	79	Текст 3	7,16,28,47,48
30.	Текст 2	6,17,28,39,50	80	Текст 4	1, 3, 10, 32, 43
31.	Текст 3	5,16,27,38,49	81	Текст 1	2,13,24,25,41
32.	Текст 4	4,15,26,37,48	82	Текст 2	9,18,20,31,39
33.	Текст 1	3,14,25,36,47	83	Текст 3	4, 8, 14,26, 40
34.	Текст 2	2,13,24,35,46	84	Текст 4	11,21,33,42,44
35.	Текст 3	1,3,5,7,9	85	Текст 1	16,19,29,38,46
36.	Текст 4	11,13,15,17,19	86	Текст 2	6, 12,30,34,47
37.	Текст 1	21,23,25,27,29	87	Текст 3	5,7,17,23,35
38.	Текст 2	31,33,35,37,39	88	Текст 4	1,5,27,36,45,48
39.	Текст 3	41,43,45,47,49	89	Текст 1	22,28,37,49, 50
40.	Текст 4	2, 4, 6,8, 10	90	Текст 2	8, 20, 25, 43, 47
41.	Текст 1	12,14,16,18,20	91	Текст 3	13,19,33,39,40
42.	Текст 2	22, 24, 26, 28, 30	92	Текст 4	18,21,26,34,38
43.	Текст 3	32,34, 36,38, 40	93	Текст 1	4,11,12,23,29
44.	Текст 4	42, 44, 46,48,50	94	Текст 2	5,30,44,45,46
45.	Текст 1	3,6,9,12,15	95	Текст 3	12, 19,28, 35,36
46.	Текст 2	18,21,24,27,30	96	Текст 4	1,8, 18,37,49,50
47.	Текст 3	33,36,39,42, 45	97	Текст 1	3, 13,21,26,40
48.	Текст 4	4,8,12,16,20	98	Текст 2	7,13,19,29,31
49.	Текст 1	24, 28,32,36,40	99	Текст 3	10, 16, 19,20,47
50.	Текст 2	13,43,44,48,49	100	Текст 4	7, 16, 25,34,43

