**Примерные оценочные материалы, применяемые при проведении**

**промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине (модулю)**

**«Иностранный язык»**

 При проведении промежуточной аттестации обучающемуся предлагается выполнить задания и дать ответы на вопросы.

**Примерные практические задания**

1. Письменный перевод оригинального текста по специальности со словарем (2300 печатных знаков) за 1 час.

Air transport is an aircraft design for transporting passengers and freight from one location to another in the air using airplanes, jets, rockets helicopters, and drones. Each of these type of air transport has a unique way of achieving speed and the sustainability of it voyage, However there are other types of air transport which may or may not be used for conveying goods, but could be used for recreational purposes, they include, hot air balloons, blimps, gliders, hang gliding, parachuting etc.

Types of air transport

1. Commercial airplanes
2. Helicopters
3. Private planes
4. Blimps
5. Gliders
6. hang gliders
7. Zeppelin
8. parachute

## Advantages of Air Transport

1. Air transport is a fast and efficient system which is especially suited to passenger traffic, offering comfort and high quality service; today long distance passenger movements are made almost entirely due to air transport.
2. Air transport involves the use of direct routes.
3. It is suited to high quality, expensive and perishable cargoes for which speed is essential; aircraft may also carry freight too small to interest the providers of other transport systems.
4. It can often reach areas inaccessible to other modes of transport. For instance, areas of in hospitable environment such as Central Brazil and Northern Canada.
5. It offers complete freedom of movement and this provides potentially flexible routes and services (although most air movements are channelled along strict routes and political factors may restrict both landing and flight paths).

## Disadvantages of Air Transport

1. Air transport is very expensive and as a result of this, it disqualifies all heavy, bulky or low-value cargoes.
2. Aircraft are expensive to build and operate; it requires elaborate provisions in the form of airport facilities, controlling systems and maintenance.
3. It depends on weather conditions and therefore can provide and unreliable services.
4. As aircraft becomes larger, the number of airports capable of being used is declining. This reduces flexibility. There is a growing difficulty of finding suitable sites for airport building as well.
5. Some airports are far away from urban centres and this offsets the advantage of speed and convenience.
6. It offers no access between termini and therefore minimum potential [for intervening opportunity](https://jotscroll.com/forums/3/posts/181/spatial-interaction-definition-three-principles-transport-systems.html)**.**
7. Airports use up valuable land and aircraft cause a lot of noise and air pollution.
8. Чтение оригинального текста на английском языке без словаря (2000 печатных знаков) и передача его содержания на английском языке.

Air transport is the newest means of transport; this means of transport was introduced in 1903 but developed into full means of transporting people and freights in the 1930s. The greatest of air transportation started after the Second World War (WW11). This means of transportation can be used for both domestic and international flights.

Of all transport development of the 20th century, those in air transport have been the most striking ones. Who would have thought that when the Wright brothers made their historic flight in 1903, that aircraft would become one of the most important means of passengers’ transport within just three generations? Improvements have indeed been rapid: jet engines replaced propellers, radar was introduced, the size of aircraft has grown to jumbo proportions; supersonic speeds have been achieved and vertical take-off is now possible.

Today, across the world, air transport is used extensively both for passengers and freight. Broadly, there are two types of services: Those operating for particular purposes on and ad hoc basis and those operating on regular schedules. Into the first category, you will have the flights. (For example, those for tourist in summer and for mineral deposits between inaccessible mines and industrial regions), however, into the latter category would come those services run by British airways and the other world airlines. Increasingly, the routes of both types radiate from the developed regions and especially from the great capital cities and industrial centers of the world. Whenever possible they mark the shortest distance between places and thus use the Great Circle routes to economize both time and fuel. Many cities including London, New York, Cairo and Bangkok possess major international airports and many others are developing their own international airport facilities. In low areas, where there is difficult terrain, air transport provides the only communication possible and assumes a correspondingly greater significance.

**Примерные вопросы**

1. What educational institution did you graduate from? When?

2.What is your speciality?

3. Why did you decide to take a post-graduate course?

4. What is the subject of your future scientific research?

5. Who is your scientific supervisor?

6. Have you ever participated in any scientific conferences?

7. Do you have any publications?

8.What methods are you going to use in your investigation?

9. What will your scientific research give the world?

11. In what way can your investigation/research be useful to … science?

12. Who is your scientific supervisor and what is his/her contribution to science?

13. What does your scientific work deal with? Or: What problem do you investigate?

14. What can you say about your scientific work?

15. Do you need any special equipment for fulfilling your investigation?

16. What illustrations are you going to prepare to demonstrate the results of

your investigation?

17. What conclusions will you make if the results of your research are positive/negative?

18. How do you plan your research?

19. What have you already managed to do?

20. What points of your plan have you failed to fulfill?

21. How will you continue your investigation?

22. How many English publications important for your research have you

found?

23. How many key terms have you selected from the English publications?

24. What points of view expressed in the publications do you criticize?

25. Who are the best informed scientists in the field of your research?

26. How long can it take you to complete your research?

27. By what time/by when will you have completed your research?

28. What contribution may your research make into science?

29. Did you take part in scientific conferences?