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Информация о владельце:  
ФИО: Дмитриев Николай Николаевич  
Должность: Ректор  
Дата подписания: 24.02.2025 04:05:59  
Уникальный программный ключ:  
f7c6227919e4cdbfb4d7b682991f8553b37cafb4

**МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**  
**ИРКУТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**  
**имени А.А. ЕЖЕВСКОГО**

Колледж автомобильного транспорта и агротехнологий

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:  
Директор



Н.Н. Бельков

«29» марта 2024 г.

**ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ**  
**ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ТЕКУЩЕЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ**  
**ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

**ОГСЭ.04 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**  
**В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**

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Специальность: 09.02.07 Информационные системы и программирование  
(программа подготовки специалистов среднего звена)

Форма обучения: очная  
2-4 курс - 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 семестр

Молодежный 2024

## 1. ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Фонд оценочных средств для текущей аттестации по дисциплине **ОГСЭ.04 Иностраный язык в профессиональной деятельности**, включает:

- перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения образовательной программы;
- типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки результатов обучения (текущей аттестации) по дисциплине, характеризующие этапы формирования компетенций.

## 2. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ С УКАЗАНИЕМ ЭТАПОВ ИХ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ В ПРОЦЕССЕ ОСВОЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

Рабочая программа дисциплины ОГСЭ.04 Иностраный язык в профессиональной деятельности определяет перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине, соотнесенных с планируемыми результатами освоения образовательной программы.

Код	Наименование компетенции (планируемые результаты освоения ОП)	Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, характеризующие этапы формирования компетенции
	<b>Общие компетенции</b>	<b>В области знания и понимания (А)</b>
ОК 01	Выбирать способы решения задач профессиональной деятельности применительно к различным контекстам.	<b>Знать:</b> лексический (1200-1400 лексических единиц) и грамматический минимум, необходимый для чтения и перевода (со словарем) иностранных текстов профессиональной направленности.
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.	<b>В области интеллектуальных навыков (В)</b>
ОК 05	Осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникацию на государственном языке Российской Федерации с учетом особенностей социального и культурного контекста.	<b>Уметь:</b> общаться (устно и письменно) на иностранном языке на профессиональные и повседневные темы; переводить (со словарем) иностранные тексты профессиональной направленности; самостоятельно совершенствовать устную и письменную речь, пополнять словарный запас.
ОК 09	Пользоваться профессиональной документацией на государственном и иностранном языках.	

В рабочей программе дисциплины (модуля) ОГСЭ.04 Иностраный язык в профессиональной деятельности **ЭТАПЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ** определены тематическим планом.

## 3. ТИПОВЫЕ КОНТРОЛЬНЫЕ ЗАДАНИЯ ИЛИ ИНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ, НЕОБХОДИМЫЕ ДЛЯ ОЦЕНКИ РЕЗУЛЬТАТОВ ОБУЧЕНИЯ

# **(ТЕКУЩЕЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ) ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ, ХАРАКТЕРИЗУЮЩИХ ЭТАПЫ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ.**

## **Типовые вопросы для собеседования**

Климат и погода

Моя страна

Мой родной город/ село

Что такое компьютер

Интернет

## **Перечень типовых тем для контроля монологической речи**

Мой колледж.

Праздники, обычаи и традиции.

Programming Languages. Языки программирования.

Operating System. Операционная Система.

## **Перечень типовых тем для контроля диалогической речи**

How is the weather today?

Have you ever been to ...?

What do you think of The Internet?

Application of computers.

## **Типовые задания для контроля письменной речи**

### **Вариант 1.**

«You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Mary.

... I'm so impressed! Last weekend our class visited the Museum of the Moving Image. We learnt about the history and magic of cinema and TV. We could even try to draw our own cartoon film! I enjoyed it very much! We also met characters from the past and asked them different questions. What was the last museum you visited? Did you enjoy it? With love, Mary».

**Ask three questions about the Museum of the Moving Image.**

**Write 100-120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.**

### **Вариант 2.**

**You have received a letter from your English-speaking pen friend Andrew.**

«...Last weekend my father and I went fishing. It was great. How did you spend your last weekend? Does your leisure depend on the season of the year? Do you prefer to spend your weekends with your parents or with your friends? Why?»

**Write him a letter and answer his 3 questions.**

**Write 100- 120 words. Remember the rules of letter writing.**

## **Типовые задания для контроля грамматических навыков**

**Transform the sentences into the Past Simple and Future Simple Tenses, making all the necessary changes.**

1. It does not mean that constraint programming is restricted to CLP.
2. Data abstraction is a programming (and design) technique that relies on the separation of interface and implementation.
3. In computer science, a low-level programming language is a program-ming language that provides little or no abstraction from a computer's instruction set architecture.
4. Early systems were frequently error-prone and difficult to modify be-cause they made widespread use of global data.
5. Functional programming a program can be thought of as a combination of stateless function evaluations.

**Put the words into the right order to make a true sentence.**

1. is, megahertz, given, speed, in usually.
2. the, contains, box, window, dialog, a.
3. types, of, different, there, printers, are.
4. protect, virus, how, you, can, a, computer, from?
5. key, not, position, does, this, have, the, right.
6. are, laptops, of, a, about, size, the, typewriter, small.
7. He, not, install, can, programs, complicated.
8. do, where, see, you, viruses?
9. converts, word, audio, what, a, from, signals, electrical, signals, into?
10. inside, is, electronic, registers, units, information, of, in, hardware, the, computer, stored.

**Remember the following verbs and form their derivatives.**

E.g.: to calculate — calculating, calculator, calculation.

To compute, to invent, to know, to multiply, to divide, to depend, to solve, to provide, to process, to code, to punch, to collect, to design, to store, to contribute, to use, to manipulate, to assemble, to connect, to consume, to rely, to divide, to multiply, to inform, to instruct, to discover, to operate.

**Form (and translate) the nouns from the following verbs using suffixes:**

-er, -or

To control, to compute, to design, to use, to manufacture, to work, to simulate, to operate, to protect, to process, to deal, to perform, to examine, to program, to execute, to transmit, to convert, to print, to consume, to record.

-tion, -sion

To organize, to collect, to combine, to apply (ic), to represent, to add, to incorporate, to transact, to compute, to produce, to operate, to execute, to protect, to substitute, to prepare, to invent, to decide, to eliminate, to communicate, to correct, to inform.

-ment

To require, to measure, to equip, to invest, to accomplish, to improve, to develop, to achieve, to displace, to govern, to move.

**Типовые задания для контроля лексических навыков**

**Find and learn Russian equivalents for the following words and expressions:**

- 1) general-purpose methods
- 2) heap data structure
- 3) divide-and-conquer algorithm
- 4) insertion sort
- 5) adjacent elements
- 6) shell sort
- 7) bubble sort
- 8) quicksort
- 9) string processing
- 10) variable-length coding

**Find and learn English equivalents for the following words and expressions:**

- 1) структура данных в программировании
- 2) очередь по приоритету
- 3) древовидная сортировка, пирамидальная сортировка
- 4) косвенная/нелинейная динамически распределяемая память
- 5) сортировка методом выбора (наименьшего или наибольшего элемента)
- 6) поразрядная сортировка

- 7) продольное кодирование
- 8) одноразовый (шифровальный) блокнот
- 9) выпуклая оболочка
- 10) связующее дерево (алгоритм, устанавливающий множество параллельных независимых маршрутов между несколькими локальными сетями или их сегментами)

**Translate the following sentences into Russian.**

1. The utilities use different algorithms that emphasize storage efficiency at the expense of speed.
2. The compression program uses some variation of a scheme generally called LZ (after its creators, Lempel and Ziv) adaptive dictionary-based algorithm.
3. In 1830, Charles Babbage invented on paper the Analytical Engine, which was different from its predecessors because, based on the results of its own computations, it could make decisions such as sequential control, branching, and looping.
4. The software simultaneously repositions the transported pixels and the polygons they form to warp the emerging image so the pixels move steadily toward the positions they occupied in the picture from which they came.

**Translate the following sentences into English.**

1. Чип хранит характеристики разных музыкальных инструментов в виде набора математических описаний, называемых алгоритмами.
2. Центральный процессор все ставит в режим ожидания, что позволяет записать адрес возврата в стек.
3. Операционная система ставит эту операцию в очередь для последующего выполнения в указанное время (см. регулируемая временем очередь выполнения задач) в соответствии с запросами, которые передаются на запоминающее устройство.
4. Цифровая подпись обычно создается путем вычисления свёртки сообщения или значения хеш-функции.

**Complete and extend the following definitions.**

1. Descriptive geometry is \_\_\_\_\_ which allows \_\_\_\_\_ by using \_\_\_\_\_.
2. VRML is \_\_\_\_\_ for representing \_\_\_\_\_, designed \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Computational science (or scientific computing) is \_\_\_\_\_ concerned with \_\_\_\_\_ and using computers \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A complex system is \_\_\_\_\_ composed of \_\_\_\_\_ that as a whole exhibit \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Computer-aided manufacturing (CAM) is \_\_\_\_\_ to control \_\_\_\_\_.
6. CAD is \_\_\_\_\_ to design \_\_\_\_\_, such as \_\_\_\_\_.
7. AL is \_\_\_\_\_ through the use of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Study these instructions for replacing the motherboard in a PC. Put them in the correct order.**

1. Add the processor. 2. Fit the new motherboard. 3. Remove the old motherboard.
4. Put it back together. 5. Add the memory. Don't touch the contacts.

**Типовые задания для контроля навыков работы с текстом**

*Read the text. Make a summary of it.*

**Text**

A virus is a piece of software designed and written to adversely affect your computer. It works without your knowledge or permission. To be more precise, a

virus is a segment of program code that implants itself to one of your executable files and spread systematically from one file to another. Computer viruses do not spontaneously generate. They must be written and have a special purpose such as to erase your disk or corrupt your programs.

A benign virus is one that is designed to do no real damage to your computer. For example, a virus that conceals itself until some predetermined date or time and then does nothing more than display some sort of message. A malignant virus is one that attempts to inflict damage to your computer, although the damage may not be intentional. There is a great number of viruses that cause damage due to poor programming and outright bugs in the code. Some of them may even erase your hard disk or delete your files. A malicious virus may alter your programs so that they do not work as they should. The infected program may terminate abnormally or write incorrect information into your documents. The virus may also alter the directory information in one of your system areas that may prevent the partition from mounting, or you may not be able to launch your programs, or programs may not be able to locate the documents you want to open.

Computer viruses do not infect files on write-protected disks and do not infect documents, except in the case of Word macro viruses, which can infect documents and templates written in Word 6.0 or higher. They don't infect compressed files either. However, the applications within a compressed file could have been infected before they were compressed. Viruses also do not infect computer hardware, such as monitors or computer chips. They only infect software.

In addition, Macintosh viruses do not infect Windows-based computer software and vice versa. Exceptions to this rule are the Word and Excel macro viruses, which infect spreadsheets, documents and templates, which can be opened by either Windows or Macintosh computers. Finally, viruses do not necessarily let you know that they are there – even after they do something destructive.

Nowadays number of viruses is about 55.000 and it constantly increases. New unknown types of viruses appear every day. Generally speaking, they can be divided on the basis of three criteria: a place of situating, used operation system and work algorithm. For example, file infector viruses attach themselves to (or replace) COM and EXE files. With that type of virus, uninfected programs usually become infected when they are executed with the virus in memory. Companion viruses, in the turn, do not change files. They make double of infected file so when an infected file is being started a double file becomes managing (from [www.internet-security-abc.com](http://www.internet-security-abc.com)).

**1. Answer the following questions after reading the text.**

1. What do not viruses do?
2. Computer viruses do spontaneously generate, don't they?
3. What viruses may erase your hard disk?
4. How are viruses divided?
5. What do companion viruses do?
6. Viruses don't necessarily let you know that they are there – even after they do something destructive, do they?

**2. Mark the following statements as true or false. Explain your choice in the case the statement is false.**

1. Some of the malignant viruses can erase your hard disk or delete files.
2. Viruses can also infect computer hardware such as monitors or computer chips.
3. Viruses is a software designed and written to adversely affect your computer.
4. Computer viruses do not spontaneously generate.
5. A malignant virus is one that never does real damage to your computer.
6. A benign virus may alter one of your programs so that it won't work, as it should.
7. Macintosh viruses do not infect Windows-based computer software and vice versa.

**3. Transform the following statements into questions.**

1. A virus is a piece of software.
2. There is a great number of viruses.
3. A malicious virus may alter one of your programs.
4. Computer viruses do not infect files on write-protected disks.
5. The number of viruses is about 55.000.
6. A virus copies itself in an executable file.

## **Типовые задания для проведения самостоятельной работы**

***Read the text and do the exercises that follow it.***

### **Text Firewalls**

As traffic increases dramatically on the Internet, so do the risks that some data may be stolen. As a result, network firewalls have become a hot topic. Relatively new creations, Internet firewalls, barriers placed between a network and the outside world to prevent potentially damaging instructions, have their roots in control mechanisms and security measures that have long been standard practice in the mainframe community. But today's networked world has grown from the bottom up rather than from the top down, with millions of new connections originating from personal computers and small networks. It's no longer possible to know who or what is on the other end of a network connection unless extraordinary measures are taken.

Just as no physical fire wall is perfect protection against a fire, no digital firewall can make a network 100 percent secure against outside intrusion. But they can come remarkably close if there is a comprehensive security policy. Firewalls can be built in several ways, using a variety of mechanisms. The most common are the following: 1) router-based filters; 2) host computer gateways', or bastions; 3) a separate, isolation network.

Perhaps the simplest approach to creating a firewall involves using a programmable router – the type of device normally used to create a permanent Internet connection to the outside world. Routers work by controlling traffic out

the IP, i.e. the Internet Provider level, selectively passing or blocking data packets based on source/destination address or port information. While reasonably good firewalls can be created with routers alone, it may prove difficult to program router to exclude everything that you want to keep out. Unfortunately, most routers come configured with a minimum of built in protection, and many organizations simply install them this way without customizing them.

Another approach to firewall construction is to use a computer rather than a router. This system, also called a bastion host, offers more capabilities, including the ability to log all the activity over gateway. While a router-based firewall monitors data packets at the IP level, hosts exert their control at an application level, where traffic can be examined more thoroughly. However, host-based firewalls must use specialized software applications gateways and service proxies to plug existing security holes. These are, in essence, stripped down versions of the original programs; they are less flexible and pass along mail messages only after verifying that they fit within the programmed restrictions.

The third way to establish a firewall, similar to the host-based systems just described, is to create another network, i.e., an isolated subnetwork that sits between the external and internal networks. Typically, this network is configured so that both the Internet and the private network can access it, but traffic across the isolation network is blocked.

Sometimes, simply foiling an outside attack isn't enough. One high powered deterrent is Sidewinder, a complete turnkey firewall system advertised as «security that strikes back». Its operating system is secure in and of itself, requiring no proxy or gateway applications. The parented mechanism wherein the operating system and its applications stay secure is called Type Enforcement. Data and process are assigned to class types and interaction between them is strictly regulated.

It provides defense in depth, that is, even if a determined hacker were able to break into the Sidewinder platform itself, he or she would be left stranded in one domain without access to any other application or process. And breaking in is made more difficult because Sidewinder can filter any data that passes the network boundary.

One of Sidewinder's most interesting features is that it can strike back. When Sidewinder detects a hacker, it immediately sends a silent alarm to the system administration for a decision. The system can let the intruder in and permit certain activities up to the point, all the while collecting information on the source of the probe and what types of actions the hacker takes. The system can also provide dummy password files, dead-end traps and other stealthy defenses – a veritable «hall of mirrors», where nothing is quite the way it appears. Moreover, Sidewinder can also force a disconnection from any outside network (from [www.mcafee.com](http://www.mcafee.com)).

## **Exercises**



**1. Decide whether the following statements are true or false in relation to the information given in the text. If you think the statement to be false, transform it to make it true.**

1. Internet firewalls are derived from the mainframe procedures.
2. Most of the router-based filters are adjusted to the needs of the customers using them.
3. Host-based firewalls offer more reliable verification of the message traffic than that given at IP level.
4. Service proxies are more limited in function than the original programs.
5. Sidewinder can filter both incoming and outgoing messages.
6. Sidewinder is described as a completely turnkey firewall system because it provides multi-level reaction, a retaliatory capacity and built in traffic control.
7. Sidewinder strikes back by isolating the hacker before he accesses network domain.

**2. Basing on the information from the text, give one-sentence definitions for the following terms:**

Firewall, type enforcement, isolation network, Sidewinder.

**3. Complete the following sentences by using the logical connectors given below.**

**There are 2 extra words:**

*while, similarly, so, i.e., possibly, despite, therefore, because*

The walls of medieval cities were useless unless they had gateways 1) \_\_\_\_\_ , private computer networks have gateways to the outside world. Firewalls 2) \_\_\_\_\_ sets of computers using filters to allow only authorized messages to pass through, are used as fortified gateways. Large systems with complex firewalls use an inner and outer gateways. The «outside» gateway connected to the Internet, can only reach one machine inside the firewall, 3) \_\_\_\_\_ the «inside» gateway doesn't trust the outside one, and 4) \_\_\_\_\_ only provides it with certain limited services. 5) \_\_\_\_\_ messages from outside such a system may pass first to a firewall router, it takes no messages itself, and 6) \_\_\_\_\_ cannot be compromised.

**4. Fill in the correct form of the verb given in brackets. Use Gerund, to + Infinitive or bare Infinitive.**

1. Once the malware appears on your machine, it can be very challenging (get) rid of it.
2. With VoIP you can speak to someone while (send) the files or even showing yourself by using a web camera.
3. I'm tired of pop-up web advertisements, they just keep (appear).
4. Employees who are about (lose) their jobs can sometimes leave malware behind on the company system to do damage to their former employer.
5. The primary purpose of the firewall is (prevent) unauthorized users from gaining access to your web server through packer filtering and user authentication.
6. You can't block pop-up ads by (turn) off a feature or service in the operating system.
7. Regular Internet users with an eye to privacy may succeed in (achieve) a desirable level of privacy through careful disclosure of personal information and by avoiding spyware.

8. The Internet is the most robust communications network ever designed, able (adapt) itself almost instantaneously to damage to individual sections.
9. Meta-search engines allow you (submit) a search query to several engines at once.
10. Many phishing scams actually take real URLs and change them ever so slightly to make them (look) like real ones.

### **Фонд тестовых заданий**

*Заполните пропуски предложениями (of, through, to, on, by, for):*

1. Computers are widely used ... scientists and businessmen to exchange information analyse new projects.
2. Educational means are presented ... magnetic discs.
3. Personal computer users get the necessary information ... various networks.
4. Modems transmit data ... telephone lines.
5. Word processors are used ... journalists and writers ... their activity.
6. Computers belong ... the most useful inventions ... mankind.

*Составьте предложение:*

7. computers / the / to / greatest / of / Invention / belongs / mankind. /  
developments / of /

*Подберите английский эквивалент слову, данному в скобках:*

8. ... is a set of programs designed to control the operation of a computer (программное обеспечение).

- A. network
- B. flash
- C. hardware
- D. software

9. Compact disk are now being used as ... medium for micro-computers (память, хранение информации).

- A. input
- B. output
- C. storage

D. control

**10.** ... is a local area technology, with networks traditionally operating within a single building, connecting devices in close proximity (локальная сеть).

- A. Arpanet
- B. Ethernet
- C. Internet
- D. Netiquette

***Выберите форму глагола:***

**11.** The Internet ... millions of computers and millions of people.

- A. connects
- B. have connected
- C. will connect
- D. connected

**12.** They ... a loss last year of nearly \$10,000.

- A. make
- B. makes
- C. are making
- D. made

**13.** We ... from our university in two years.

- A. graduate
- B. are graduated
- C. will graduate
- D. are graduating

***Выберите степень сравнения прилагательного (наречия):***

**14.** Mainframes are ... computers.

- A. the most expensive
- B. less expensive
- C. the expensivest
- D. expensiver

**15.** The more you practice speaking English, ... you will do it.

- A. the good
- B. the well
- C. the gooder
- D. the better

**16.** The new car is ... than the previous one.

- A. the most comfortable
- B. comfortabler
- C. more comfortable
- D. comfortable

*Замените модальный глагол эквивалентом:*

**17.** We can install server on this computer.

- A. are to
- B. are allowed to
- C. have to
- D. are able to

*Подберите форму причастия:*

**18.** The information ... is very valuable.

- A. obtaining
- B. having been obtained
- C. obtained
- D. being obtained

**19.** Any ... object will continue to move in a straight line unless it is stopped by some other force.

- A. having moved
- B. moving
- C. moved
- D. having been moved

**20.** *Прочитайте текст и выполните задания:*

The Internet is linking of tens of thousands of educational institutions, businesses, and public organizations with millions of individual users. That is why the Internet is referred to as the information superhighway.

What is now known that the Internet was originally formed in 1970 as a military network. A few years later the Internet opened to nonmilitary users. But most popular it became some ten years later when many educational institutions and a lot of businesses around the world came on-line.

When in 1993 the Internet connections were first made available to individuals, usage of the network greatly increased. Many millions of new users came on-line within a short period. A new era of computer communication was announced to begin. Most networks on the Internet make certain files available to other networks. These common files can be databases, programs, or electronic mail from the individuals on the network. Each of hundreds of thousands of international sites provide thousands of portions of data available to users.

It should be noted that the Internet is not the only way for computer users to communicate with each other. A number of commercial on-line services also provide connections to those who pay for it. These services provide a great range of information including on-line conferencing, electronic mail transfer, program loading, travel and entertainment information, access to encyclopedias, and other educational means and reference works, electronic forums for specific users' groups, sports fans and so on.

**21. Какое из утверждений не упоминается в тексте?**

***Выберите один из 4 вариантов ответа:***

- 1) The Internet is referred to as the information superhighway.
- 2) In 1993 Internet connections were first made available to individuals.
- 3) Most networks on the Internet make certain files available to other networks.
- 4) The Internet has no laws, no police, and no army.

**22. According to the text, the Internet is not the only way for computer users**

...

***Выберите один из 4 вариантов ответа:***

- 1) to travel
- 2) to communicate with each other

- 3) to practice speaking English
- 4) to control the operation of a computer

**23. Where do the roots of the Internet lie?**

**Выберите один из 3 вариантов ответа:**

- 1) The Internet was originally formed in 1970 as a huge source of information.
- 2) The Internet was originally formed in 1970 as the first global library.
- 3) The Internet was originally formed in 1970 as a military network.

**Темы сообщений**

Legendary programmers.

What useful things can be done on the Internet.

**Темы для написания эссе**

Future human computer interaction.

Famous people in IT sphere

**Перечень дискуссионных тем**

Что такое здоровый образ жизни?

Which career to choose? Types of Programming Jobs (Computer programmer. Web developer. Programmer analyst. Computer systems engineer. Software engineer. Mobile app developer.)

**Разработчик:**

Преподаватель первой квалификационной категории



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(подпись) Т. В. Амосова

ФОС обсужден на заседании ПЦК социально-экономических и  
естественнонаучных дисциплин

Протокол № 8 от «11» марта 2024 г.

Председатель ПЦК



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