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**МИНИСТЕРСТВО СЕЛЬСКОГО ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ**  
**ИРКУТСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ АГРАРНЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ**  
**имени А.А. ЕЖЕВСКОГО**  
**Колледж автомобильного транспорта и агротехнологий**

УТВЕРЖДАЮ:  
Директор



Н.Н. Бельков

«31» марта 2023 г.

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

**ОГСЭ.03 ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК**  
**В ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЙ ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ**

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Специальность: **13.02.11 Техническая эксплуатация и обслуживание электрического и электромеханического оборудования (по отраслям)**

Форма обучения: очная / заочная  
2 - 4 курс, семестр 3 - 8 / 2 курс

## 1. ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ТЕКУЩЕЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ

Фонд оценочных средств для текущей аттестации по дисциплине **ОГСЭ.03 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.03 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) **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**

Потребление электроэнергии. Electric power consumption.

Direct current (DC). Alternating current (AC).

The most common insulators (air, paper, rubber, plastics).

Inductance. Индукция.

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

Мой колледж.

Аргументы о пользе и вреде телевидения.

Государственное устройство России.

Праздники, обычаи и традиции.

Научно-технический прогресс.

EMF as a force that moves the electrons from one point in an electric circuit towards another.

Basic types of electric cells.

Classification of electron tubes.

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

How do I get to the veterinary clinic?

How is the weather today?

Have you ever been to ...?

Do you know any Superstitions?

What do you think of television?

Electrical energy as the most convenient form of energy.

Types of electrical plugs.

Types of electrical socket.

## **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 text into the Past Simple, making all the necessary changes.**

The production of heat is perhaps the most familiar among the principal effects of an electric current. The heating effect of the current is found to occur in the electric circuit itself. It is

detected owing to an increase in the temperature of the circuit. This effect represents a continual transformation of electric energy into heat. For instance, the current which flows through the filament of an incandescent lamp heats that filament to a high temperature.

The heat produced per second depends both upon the resistance of the conductor and upon the amount of current carried through it. The thinner the wire is, the greater the developed heat is. On the contrary, the larger the wire is, the more negligible the heat produced is. Heat is greatly desirable at times but at other times it represents a waste of useful energy. It is this waste that is generally called "heat loss" for it serves no useful purposes and decreases efficiency.

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

- 1) of a body / atomic / upon / Electrical conductivity / constitution / depends / its
- 2) substances / in / ability / There is / conducting / difference / the / of / various // no
- 3) The / the / wire / weaker / is / the / its / longer / opposition / is
- 4) The / the / the / insulating / of / purpose / material / kind / depends / upon / it / is / meant / for
- 5) easily / are / electricity / Conductors / through / which / substances / is / transmitted
- 6) current / do / the / electric / Insulators / to / flow // allow / freely / not

**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**

**Guess the meaning of the following international words:**

element, organic, mineral, crystal, phenomenon, automatic, control, process, reproduction, conversion, boiler.

**Find in the text the sentences with the following related words and translate them:**

conducting – conductor – conductivity – conductance

**Give the Russian equivalents for the words and word combinations below:**

1) conductors; 2) insulators; 3) transmit; 4) resistance; 5) passage of current; 6) socket; 7) to connect to; 8) cord; 9) high voltage transmission line; 10) leak off.

**Give the English equivalents for the words and word combinations below:**

1) полупроводник; 2) химическое соединение; 3) сплав; 4) освобождать; 5) свойство; 6) увеличивать(ся); 7) охлаждение; 8) чувствительный к; 9) выставлять; 10) луч; 11) направлять на; 12) дистанционное управление; 13) находить, обнаруживать; 14) защита; 15) ускорение; 16) решить инженерную проблему; 17) термоэлемент.

**Join the beginnings and ends:**

- Semiconductors are sensitive to ... conductors of the electric current and non-conductors.
- Semiconductors convert heat into ... .. dependence of conductivity on heat and light.
- Semiconductors occupy a place between... .. heat and light.
- Semiconductors conduct electricity ...into electricity without machines.

-As a semiconductor is heated ... .. its conductivity increases as well.

### **Insert words and expressions:**

- 1) Semiconductors include a great variety of (химические соединения), (сплавы металлов).
- 2) Minerals and crystals appear to possess some unexpected (свойства). Their conductivity increases with (нагревание) and falls with (охлаждение).
- 3) With the help of a ray of light directed at a semiconductor, we can effect (дистанционное управление).
- 4) The semiconductor devices are applied for (автоматический контроль) of a variety of processes, for the (воспроизведение) of sound, (ускорение) of some chemical reactions.
- 5) (Термоэлементы) created in Russia convert heat directly into electricity.

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

### **I. Read the texts:**

#### **ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM**

##### **Text 1. Electromotive force**

When free electrons are dislodged from atoms, electrical energy is released.

Chemical reaction, friction heat and electromagnetic induction will cause electrons to move from one atom to another. Whenever energy in any form is released, a force called electromotive (e. m. f.) is developed. If the force exerts its effort always in one direction, it is called direct; and if the force changes its direction of exertion periodically, it is called alternating.

The chemical reaction in a dry cell, heat and friction are sources of a unidirectional force.

Electromagnetic induction produces an alternating force. The direction of force depends on the direction in which the field is cut. Whenever an e. m. f. is developed, there is also a field of energy called an electrostatic field, which can be detected by an electroscope and measured by an electrometer.

##### **Text 2 Electromagnetic Induction**

An electromotive force is induced in the conductor when there is a change in the magnetic field surrounding a conductor. This induced electromotive force may be produced in several ways as follows:

- a. A conductor may move in a stationary magnetic field of constant strength.
- b. A stationary conductor may be exposed to a moving magnetic field of constant strength.
- c. The strength of the field surrounding the conductor may change without any motion of conductor or magnetic circuit.

The electromotive force induced by motion of a conductor or a magnetic flux is the same when the conductor rotates and the flux is stationary or the flux rotates and the conductor is stationary. If both, conductor and flux, rotate in the same direction at the same speed, no electromotive force will be produced, if they rotate at the same speed but in opposite directions, the electromotive force induced would be twice as that which would be induced, if one of them was stationary. An electromotive force is not induced when a conductor is moved parallel to the lines of force, but only when it moves at an angle with these lines.

Any motion across the direction of the lines, however, will produce an electromotive force in the conductor. For this reason, the conductor is said to «cut» the lines of force. The actual electromotive force induced in the conductor depends upon the nature at which the flux is cut.

##### **Text 3 Electromotive force and resistance**

The electromotive force is the very force that moves the electrons from one point in an electric circuit towards another. In case this e. m. f. is direct, the current is direct. On the other hand, were the electromotive force alternating, the current would be alternating, too. The e. m. f. is measurable and it is the volt that is the unit used for measuring it. A current is unable to flow in a

circuit consisting of metallic wires alone. A source of an e. m. f. should be provided as well. The source under consideration may be a cell or a battery, a generator, a thermocouple or a photocell. In addition to the electromotive force and the potential difference reference should be made to another important factor that greatly influences electrical flow, namely, resistance. All substances offer a certain amount of opposition, that is to say resistance, to the passage of current. This resistance may be high or low depending on the type of circuit and the material employed. Glass and rubber offer a very high resistance and, hence, they are considered as good insulators. All substances do allow the passage of some current provided the potential difference is high enough.

Certain factors can greatly influence the resistance of an electric circuit.

They are the size of the wire, its length, and type. In short, the thinner or longer the wire, the greater is the resistance offered.

**II. Give the English equivalents for the words below. Find in the text the sentences with these words and translate them**

1) трение; 2) электродвижущая сила; 3) элемент; 4) параллельное соединение; 5) сопротивление; 6) электромагнитная индукция; 7) переменный ток; 8) постоянное напряжение; 9) фотоэлемент.

**III. Guess the meaning of the following international words and translate them:**

reaction, electrostatic, electrometer, electroscope, volt, metallic.

**IV. Say whether these sentences are true or false:**

1. Alternating force always exerts its effort in one direction.
2. Alternating force is produced by electromagnetic induction.
3. The electromotive force is induced by motion of a conductor.
4. Resistance is an important factor that greatly influences electrical flow.
5. The type of the material employed doesn't influence the resistance.

**V. Answer the questions:**

1) What factors cause the motion of electrons from one atom to another? 2) When is the electromotive force developed? 3) When does an electrostatic field appear? 4) How is the electromotive force induced? 5) What unit is used for measuring the electromotive force? 6) What are the sources of electromotive force? 7) What is called "resistance"? 8) How do the types of circuit and material influence the resistance? 9) Name the factors that influence the resistance.

**Типовые задания для проведения самостоятельной работы**

**Установите соответствие между темами А—Н и текстами 1—7.**

**Занесите свои ответы в таблицу. Используйте каждую букву только один раз. В задании одна тема лишняя.**

A. The Pyramids of Egypt	E. The Apollo Belvedere in Vatican
B. The hanging gardens of Babylon	F. The temple of Artemis at Ephesus
C. The statue of Zeus at Olympia	G. The Pharos of Alexandria
D. The mausoleum of Halicarnassus	H. The colossus of Rhodes

Seven Wonders of the World are works of art and architecture regarded by ancient Greek and Roman observers as the most extraordinary structures of antiquity. Only one wonder of the seven, the pyramids of Egypt, still stands today.

1. It was carved in the mid-5th century BC by the Greek sculptor Phidias. The colossal statue was the central feature of the Temple at Olympia, where the Olympic Games were held. It was considered to be Phidias's masterpiece. The seated figure of the king of the Greek gods was 12 m in height and made of ivory and gold. An earthquake probably leveled the temple in the 6th century AD, and the statue was later taken to Constantinople, where a fire destroyed it.

2. The lighthouse, built in about 280 BC during the reign of Ptolemy II, stood more than 134 m tall — about as high as a 40-storey building. A fire was kept burning at its top to welcome sailors coming to the Egyptian land. Storms and an earthquake had damaged the lighthouse by 955 AD; an earthquake completely destroyed it during the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

3. They consisted of several tiers of platform terraces built upon arches and extending to a great height. Accounts of their height range from about 24 m to a less reliable estimate of more than 90 m. Trees and colourful plants and flowers grew on the terraces, irrigated with water brought up from the Euphrates River.

4. A huge bronze statue of the Greek sun god Helios was erected in about 280 BC to guard the entrance to the harbor at Rhodes, a Greek island off the coast of Asia Minor. The statue stood about 32 m tall and according to legend, it straddled the harbor. An earthquake destroyed it in 224 BC.

5. Queen Artemisia built the tomb in memory of Mausolus, her brother and husband, in what is now southwestern Turkey. It was decorated by the leading sculptor of the age. An earthquake probably toppled the structure, and its materials were later used as building material. Only fragments remain of this tomb from which the word *mausoleum* derives.

6. They were built on the west bank of the Nile River at Giza during the 4th Dynasty (about 2575 to about 2467 BC). The oldest of the seven wonders, they are the only one remaining nearly intact today. Their white stone facing was later removed for use as building material in other places. According to the Greek historian Herodotus, ten years were required to prepare the site and 100,000 labourers worked thereafter for 20 years to complete the largest of them, which contains the king's tomb.

7. An imposing temple in honour of the goddess of the hunt was built in what is now Turkey in the 6th century BC and rebuilt after it burned in 356 BC. Archaeologists estimate that the temple measured 104 m in length and 50 m in width. Its 127 stone columns stood more than 18 m tall. The temple was destroyed by the Goths in 262 AD.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
c	g	b	h	d	a	f

## Фонд тестовых заданий

### Chose the right variant

1 There isn't a cloud in the sky, but it (be) cloudy in the morning.

- a) was
- b) were
- c) are

2 Mrs. Clay usually finishes her work at half past three, but she (finish) it later yesterday afternoon.

- a) finishes
- b) finished
- c) has finished

3 Every day I help Morn about the house, but last week I was very busy with my exam. So I (not / help) her much.

- a) doesn't help
- b) don't help
- c) didn't help

4 Tom isn't playing tennis tomorrow afternoon, he (not/play) tennis yesterday.

- a) doesn't play
- b) don't play
- c) didn't play

5 We generally have lunch at 12.30, but yesterday we (have lunch) later.

- a) had lunch
- b) has lunch

c) have lunch

6 Now my brother smokes a lot, but he (not / smoke) before.

a) didn't smoked

b) don't smoke

c) didn't smoke

7 The Frasers live in a four-room apartment, but last year they (live) in a small house in the country.

a) lives

b) lived

c) did lived

8 I don't eat meat at all, but the other day I visited my friends and (eat) pork there.

a) eat

b) eats

c) ate

9 My Dad always goes to work by car, but last week he (go) to work on foot.

a) went

b) goes

c) go

10 The weather is nice today, but it (be) bad yesterday.

a) was

b) were

c) is

11 We rarely watch television, but last week we (watch) a lot of interesting programs.

a) watch

b) watched

c) didn't watch

12 - Do you often see Tom? - Not often, but I (see) him at the party the other day.

a) see

b) didn't see

c) saw

13 I (get) to the market myself last time, but now I don't remember how to get

a) got

b) getted

c) get

14 I sleep well, but last night I (not / sleep) at all.?

a) doesn't sleep

b) didn't slept

c) didn't sleep

15 I usually come home from school at 2 p.m., but last we I was on duty and (come) home a little later.

a) came

b) did come

c) come

16 It seemed impossible for him to win, but he (win).

a) win

b) won

c) winned

17 I walked quickly because I (feel) cold.

a) felt

b) did feel

c) feels

18 It (take) him two hours to get to London.

a) takes



- b). took  
c) didn't take  
19 Helen (prefer) tea to coffee.  
a) prefers  
b) did prefer  
c) preferred  
20 My husband (speak) to his boss last week.  
a) spoke  
b) speaks  
c) spoken  
21 Five years ago my Dad (sell) his farm and (buy) a business a small town.  
a) sell, buy  
b) sold, bought  
c) sold, bought  
22 He (meet) Mary and (fall) in love with her at first sight.  
a) meets  
b) met  
c) metted  
23 As soon as the bus (stop), Jill (get off).  
a) stopped, got off  
b) stopes, get off  
c) stopped, get off  
24 Three weeks later I (leave) for Moscow.  
a) leaves  
b) left  
c) leaved  
25 How you (cut) your finger?  
a) cuts  
b) did cut  
c) does cuts  
26 Jack (try) to remember what he had done last April.  
a) tries  
b) did try  
c) tried  
27 Yesterday Mr. Watson (drink) too much at the party.  
a) drank  
b) drunk  
c) dranked  
28 Looking through the paper, the teacher (find) several mistake.  
a) finds  
b) finded  
c) found  
29 Julius Caesar (found) the Tower of London.  
a) founded  
b) did find  
c) finds  
30 Ten minutes ago I (hear) a strange noise.  
a) heard  
b) heard  
c) hears  
31 Edward (make) up his mind to escape from prison.  
a) make  
b) made  
c) makes

- 32 When you (write) to your parents last time?  
 a) writes  
 b) did write  
 c) wrote
- 33 Sir Walter was a proud knight, and ... to think that he had to submit to the commands of a tyrant lord.  
 a) had hated  
 b) was hating  
 c) hated
- 34 ... you ... the ancient stone carvings at the museum last week?  
 a) have seen  
 b) did see  
 c) saw
- 35 Dinosaurs ... millions of years ago.  
 a) died out  
 b) had died out  
 c) were died out
- 36 In the year 1620, a ship named the "Mayflower" ... 120 Englishmen to the rocky coast of America.  
 a) has brought  
 b) brought  
 c) did bring

**Chose the right variant**

- 1 When he tried to balance his checkbook, he found that things just didn't ...  
 a) add on b) add right c) add up
- 2 Ken really likes Kirstie, but he's too nervous to ... .  
 a) ask her out b) ask her on c) ask out
- 3 Lenny didn't ... when his superior reprimanded him.  
 a) back up b) back down c) back over
- 4 No one at the office expected him to lose his temper and .... the way he  
 a) blow away b) blow over c) blow up
- 5 No one in the group could believe that Sally and Steve ... .  
 a) broke over b) broke up c) broke apart
- 6 Candace has a bad habit of ... in front of others.  
 a) butting in b) butting at c) butting into
- 7 The guard had to ... the dogs when the master approached the locked gate.  
 a) call on b) call down c) call off
- 8 Everyone could see by the grimace on his face that he didn't ... the meal in front of him.  
 a) care on b) care for c) care of
- 9 I ... on my friend yesterday to surprise her.  
 a) dropped b) dropped over c) dropped in
- 10 Bruce ... of school when he was only fifteen years old and then took on a job.  
 a) dropped b) dropped out c) dropped by
- 11 The manager was very afraid the multi-million dollar deal would ... .  
 a) fall up b) fall down c) fall through
- 12 Jeff felt as if he had been ... when he lost his job.  
 a) let on b) let down c) let over
- 13 The rich families ... poor people in this area.  
 a) look down in b) look down on c) look down back
- 14 Before Sheila died from a long battle with cancer, she asked her sister to ... her children.

- a) look down b) look after c) look into  
 15 The couple decided to kiss and ... after the day-long argument.  
 a) make out b) make on c) make up  
 16 The kids ... Trent because he is different.  
 a) pick on b) pick over c) pick down

**Choose the correct answer, A, B or C.**

John (1) \_\_\_\_\_ from the USA (2) \_\_\_\_\_ works for a big computer company.  
 The company (3) \_\_\_\_\_ 2,000 employees. He's based in the London office but he often (4)  
 \_\_\_\_\_ around Europe. He is (5) \_\_\_\_\_. He (6) \_\_\_\_\_ work on Mondays and Tuesdays but he  
 works at the weekend. (7) \_\_\_\_\_ are six people in his team. He likes (8) \_\_\_\_\_ job because it's  
 very interesting.

- |   |                  |                    |                     |
|---|------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | A does           | B is               | C come              |
| 2 | A and            | B so               | C or                |
| 3 | A has got        | B got              | C gets              |
| 4 | A travels        | B travelling       | C is travelling     |
| 5 | A system analyst | B a system analyst | C an system analyst |
| 6 | A isn't          | B don't            | C doesn't           |
| 7 | A They           | B There            | C Their             |
| 8 | A he             | B him              | C his               |

**Темы сообщений**

Electrical Measuring Units and Instruments.  
 Transmission lines as high-voltage transmission networks.

**Темы для написания эссе**

How circuit components are connected together.  
 Alternative energy. Альтернативная энергетика.

**Перечень дискуссионных тем**

Дискуссия: «Байкал: Озеро, Море или зарождающийся Океан?»  
 Дискуссия: «Что такое «национальный характер»?»  
 Electrical energy as the most convenient form of energy.  
 Difference between wire and cable.  
 Electricity and Safety. Электричество и безопасность.

**Разработчик:**

Преподаватель первой квалификационной категории



\_\_\_\_\_ Т. В. Амосова  
(подпись)

ФОС обсужден на заседании ПЦК социально-экономических и  
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Протокол № 8 от «29» марта 2023 г.

Председатель ПЦК



\_\_\_\_\_ Е.А. Хуснудинова  
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**СОГЛАСОВАНО:**

Внешний эксперт: преподаватель высшей квалификационной категории  
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