

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
ПРИЕМ 2020 г.
ФОРМА ОБУЧЕНИЯ очная

Профессиональная подготовка на английском языке

| | | |
|---|---|------------------------|
| Направление подготовки/ специальность | 12.03.04 Биотехнические системы и технологии | |
| Образовательная программа (направленность (профиль)) | Биомедицинская инженерия | |
| Специализация | Биомедицинская инженерия | |
| Уровень образования | высшее образование - бакалавриат | |
| Курс | 3,4 | семестр 5,6,7,8 |
| Трудоемкость в кредитах (зачетных единицах) | 2/2/2/2 (8) | |

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| Зав. кафедрой-руководитель отделения на правах кафедры |  | П.Ф. Баранов |
| Руководитель ООП |  | Е.Ю. Дикман |
| Преподаватель |  | Н.М. Наталинова |

2020 г.

1. Роль дисциплины «Профессиональная подготовка на английском языке» в формировании компетенций выпускника:

| Элемент образовательной программы (дисциплина, практика, ГИА) | Семестр | Код компетенции | Наименование компетенции | Индикаторы достижения компетенций | | Составляющие результатов освоения (дескрипторы компетенций) | |
|---|---------|-----------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| | | | | Код индикатора | Наименование индикатора достижения | Код | Наименование |
| Профессиональная подготовка на английском языке | 5,6,7,8 | УК(У)-4 | Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(-ых) языке(-ах) | И.УК(У)-4.6 | Демонстрирует способность выступать с докладом на иностранном языке на профессиональную тему, отвечать на вопросы, поддерживать дискуссию | УК(У)-4.6В1 | Владеет опытом структурирования и оформления устного сообщения на, презентации доклада на профессиональную тему на иностранном языке |
| | | | | | | УК(У)-4.6У1 | Умеет логично, последовательно и аргументировано выражать мысли на иностранном языке на профессиональную тему, делать выводы |
| | | | | | | УК(У)-4.631 | Знает основы структурирования доклада и подготовки презентаций на иностранном языке, принятых в научной международной среде |
| | | | | И.УК(У)-4.7 | Демонстрирует способность корректного использования лексико-грамматических структур и профессионально-ориентированную терминологию в своей профессиональной деятельности | УК(У)-4.7В1 | Владеет опытом использования иноязычные лексико-грамматических структур и профессионально-ориентированной терминологии |
| | | | | | | УК(У)-4.7У1 | Умеет корректно использовать иноязычные лексико-грамматические структуры и профессионально-ориентированную терминологию |
| | | | | | | УК(У)-4.631 | Знает базовую лексику и профессионально-ориентированную терминологию на иностранном языке |
| | | | | | | | |

2. Показатели и методы оценивания

| Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине | | Код индикатора достижения контролируемой компетенции (или ее части) | Наименование раздела дисциплины | Методы оценивания (оценочные мероприятия) |
|---|---|---|--|--|
| Код | Наименование | | | |
| РД-1 | Осуществлять коммуникации на иностранном языке в профессиональной сфере | И.УК(У)-4.6 И.УК(У)-4.7 | Раздел 1. Основы электроники (5 семестр) Раздел 2. Применение операционных усилителей (6 семестр) Раздел 3. Цифровая электроника (7 семестр) Раздел 4. Медицинское оборудование (8 семестр) | Презентация Работа в малых группах |
| РД-2 | Решать профессиональные задачи на иностранном языке | И.УК(У)-4.6 И.УК(У)-4.7 | Раздел 1. Основы электроники (5 семестр) Раздел 2. Применение операционных усилителей (6 семестр) | Тестирование Контрольная работа Работа в малых группах |

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|------|---|----------------------------|---|-------------|
| | | | Раздел 3. Цифровая электроника (7 семестр) Раздел 4. Медицинское оборудование (8 семестр) | |
| РД-3 | Презентовать и защищать результаты комплексной инженерной деятельности на иностранном языке | И.УК(У)-4.6 И.УК(У)-4.7 | Раздел 1. Основы электроники (5 семестр) Раздел 2. Применение операционных усилителей (6 семестр) Раздел 3. Цифровая электроника (7 семестр) Раздел 4. Медицинское оборудование (8 семестр) | Презентация |

3. Шкала оценивания

Порядок организации оценивания результатов обучения в университете регламентируется отдельным локальным нормативным актом – «Система оценивания результатов обучения в Томском политехническом университете (Система оценивания)» (в действующей редакции). Используется балльно-рейтинговая система оценивания результатов обучения. Итоговая оценка (традиционная и литерная) по видам учебной деятельности (изучение дисциплин, УИРС, НИРС, курсовое проектирование, практики) определяется суммой баллов по результатам текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации (итоговая рейтинговая оценка - максимум 100 баллов).

Распределение основных и дополнительных баллов за оценочные мероприятия текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации устанавливается календарным рейтинг-планом дисциплины.

Рекомендуемая шкала для отдельных оценочных мероприятий входного и текущего контроля

| % выполнения задания | Соответствие традиционной оценке | Определение оценки |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 90%÷100% | «Отлично» | Отличное понимание предмета, всесторонние знания, отличные умения и владение опытом практической деятельности, необходимые результаты обучения сформированы, их качество оценено количеством баллов, близким к максимальному |
| 70% - 89% | «Хорошо» | Достаточно полное понимание предмета, хорошие знания, умения и опыт практической деятельности, необходимые результаты обучения сформированы, качество ни одного из них не оценено минимальным количеством баллов |
| 55% - 69% | «Удовл.» | Приемлемое понимание предмета, удовлетворительные знания, умения и опыт практической деятельности, необходимые результаты обучения сформированы, качество некоторых из них оценено минимальным количеством баллов |
| 0% - 54% | «Неудовл.» | Результаты обучения не соответствуют минимально достаточным требованиям |

Шкала для оценочных мероприятий зачета

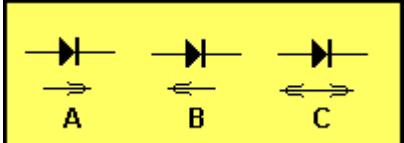
| Степень сформированности результатов обучения | Балл | Соответствие традиционной оценке | Определение оценки |
|---|----------|----------------------------------|--|
| 90% ÷ 100% | 90 ÷ 100 | «Отлично» | Отличное понимание предмета, всесторонние знания, отличные умения и владение опытом практической деятельности, необходимые результаты обучения сформированы, их качество оценено количеством баллов, близким к максимальному |

| | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------------------------|---|
| 70% ÷ 89% | 70 ÷ 89 | «Хорошо» | Достаточно полное понимание предмета, хорошие знания, умения и опыт практической деятельности, необходимые результаты обучения сформированы, качество ни одного из них не оценено минимальным количеством баллов |
| 55% ÷ 69% | 55 ÷ 69 | «Удовл.» | Приемлемое понимание предмета, удовлетворительные знания, умения и опыт практической деятельности, необходимые результаты обучения сформированы, качество некоторых из них оценено минимальным количеством баллов |
| 55% ÷ 100% | 55 ÷ 100 | «Зачтено» | Результаты обучения соответствуют минимально достаточным требованиям |
| 0% ÷ 54% | 0 ÷ 54 | «Неудовл.»/ «Не зачтено» | Результаты обучения не соответствуют минимально достаточным требованиям |

4. Перечень типовых заданий

| | Оценочные мероприятия | Примеры типовых контрольных заданий |
|----|-----------------------|--|
| 1. | Тестирование | <p>Вопросы:</p> <p>Раздел 1.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classify each of the following components as passive or active: resistor; bipolar transistor; capacitor; battery; transformer; field-effect transistor; inductor. Draw its symbols. 2. Draw the sinusoidal signal. What is the amplitude if it is known that V_{RMS} equals 220 V? How can we calculate the average voltage? 3. What is the frequency of a signal if the period is equal to 1 ms. 4. What does the term “phase difference” mean? Explain it with the help of waveforms. 5. Write the expression for Ohm’s law. 6. Kirchhoff’s current law and Kirchhoff’s voltage law. Explain them by using a simple circuit. 7. Write the relationship between the current flowing through and the voltage across the inductor. 8. Three fixed resistors are connected in parallel. Calculate the total equivalent resistance R_{TP} of the parallel circuit. 9. Resistors R1 and R2 are connected in series to input direct voltage source. If the input voltage is 15 V, and the resistance $R1 = 2 \cdot R2$, what is the voltage across the resistor R2? 10. Time constant. What does it mean? Find time constant for CR- and LR-circuit. 11. Give the circuit of CR low-pass filter and its frequency response. 12. Draw and explain V-I characteristics of a PN junction diode. 13. Explain the abbreviations: FET, BJT, KVL, KCL. <p>Test#2</p> <p>Please, choose one variant as an answer for each question:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A DC voltage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) rises and falls B) is a sinewave C) remains constant D) is an audio waveform |

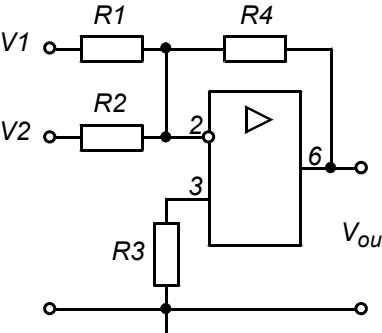
| | Оценочные мероприятия | Примеры типовых контрольных заданий |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| | | <p>2. 1mA is equal to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) 0.001A B) 0.00001A C) 0.01A D) 0.1A <p>3. If a 10k resistor is placed across a 10v supply, the current will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) 10mA B) 1mA C) 0.01mA D) 0.1mA <p>4. If a small value of capacitance is connected in parallel with a large value, the combined capacitance will be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) The same B) Higher C) Lower <p>5. A 10k resistor in parallel with 10k produces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) 10k B) 5k C) 20k D) Cannot be determined <p>Two 3v batteries are connected as shown. The output voltage is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) 3v B) 0v C) 6v <p>7. The closest value for this combination is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) 4k7 B) 2k3 C) 9k4 <p>8. To obtain a higher value of resistance, resistors are connected in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Reverse B) Forward C) Parallel D) Series |

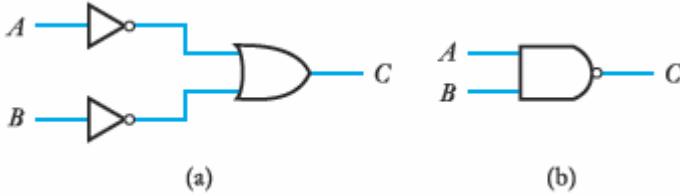
| Оценочные мероприятия | Примеры типовых контрольных заданий |
|-----------------------|---|
| | <p>9. The direction of conduction for a diode is:</p>  <p>A B C</p> <p>10. Name three terminals of a bipolar junction transistor</p> <p>A) Collector Bias Omitter B) Base Collector Case C) Emitter Collector Bias D) Collector Base Emitter</p> <p>Раздел 2.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What does the term ‘operational amplifier’ mean? What general properties of op amp do you know? Draw the amplitude curve of an op amp. How can we calculate the open-loop voltage gain? What will be the output voltage swing if the voltage drop in the components of the op amp output circuits is 1 volt for $\pm 15\text{-V}$ supply? Draw the equivalent circuit of an op amp. The op amp has an input resistance $r_{in} = 990 \text{ k}\Omega$, has a voltage gain A of 1000, and an output resistance $r_{out} = 100 \Omega$. If the amplitude of the e.m.f. (electromotive force) of the sinusoidal source, V_S, is 2 mV, and the source resistance $R_S = 10 \text{ k}\Omega$, what is the amplitude of the voltage V_L across the load resistance $R_L = 1 \text{ k}\Omega$? <p>Раздел 3.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the difference between analog and digital signal. Draw the symbols of elementary logic gates. Show how a power source, a lamp and a number of switches can be used to represent the following logical functions: a) $L = A \cdot B \cdot C$; b) $L = A + B + C$; c) $L = (A \cdot B) + (C \cdot D)$; d) $L = A \oplus B$. Sketch the truth table of a three-input NAND gate. Sketch the truth table of a three-input NOR gate. What symbols are used in Boolean algebra to represent the functions AND, OR, NOT and Exclusive OR? Write the function of a three-input NOR gate as a Boolean expression. What is the difference between combination and sequential logic? Convert the following binary numbers into decimal: 1100, 110001, 10111. Convert the following decimal numbers into binary: 56, 132, 67, 5.625. |

| Оценочные мероприятия | Примеры типовых контрольных заданий |
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| | <p>11. A single-input trigger that goes into the opposite state with each pulse is called a flip-flop: a) D – trigger b) RS – trigger c) T – trigger d) JK – trigger</p> <p>12. Which gate only has an output of 1 if both inputs are 1? a) AND b) OR c) NOR d) NAND</p> <p>13. What main elements does the structure scheme of ADC consist of? a) Comparator, Approximation Register, Sample/Hold b) Approximation Register, Trigger, Encoder c) Approximation Register, Trigger, Encoder d) Comparator, Counter, Trigger</p> <p>14. What is the initial state of the trigger? a) 1 b) 0 c) Undefined and is a random variable d) Depends on current potentials and applied logic</p> <p>Раздел 4.</p> <p>1. The branch of medicine that deals with the provision and use of artificial devices such as splints and braces is _____ a) prosthetics b) orthotics c) laproscopic d) augmentative communication</p> <p>2. The frequency range of ECG is _____ a) 0.05-150 HZ b) 500-1500 Hz c) 5-500 kHz d) 0.5-150 MHz</p> <p>3. The main design feature of pregelled disposable electrodes which helps to reduce the possibility of artefacts, drift and baseline wandering is _____ a) low absorbency buffer layer with isotonic electrolyte b) high absorbency buffer layer with isotonic electrolyte c) high absorbency buffer layer without isotonic electrolyte d) low absorbency buffer layer without isotonic electrolyte</p> <p>4. Recording electrical activities associated with heart is known as _____</p> |

| | Оценочные мероприятия | Примеры типовых контрольных заданий |
|----|------------------------------|--|
| | | <p>a) EEG b) EOG c) EMG d) ECG</p> <p>5. Before placing the electrodes the skin should be _____ a) wet b) dry c) hairy d) oily</p> <p>6. Blood cell counters, operating on the principle of conductivity change, which occurs each time a cell passes through an orifice, are generally known as _____ a) optical method b) electrical conductivity c) coulter Counter d) microscopic method</p> |
| 2. | Презентация | <p>Темы презентаций:</p> <p>Раздел 1.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Signals 2. Fixed resistors vs. Variable resistors 3. Potentiometers 4. Wire-wound resistors 5. Film resistors 6. SMT-resistors 7. Avalanche Diode and Tunnel Diode 8. Photodiode 9. Light Emitting Diode 10. Varicap Diode 11. Schottky Diode 12. Zener diode <p>Раздел 2.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Operational amplifier in electronics system design 2. Summing amplifiers 3. The differential amplifier |

| | Оценочные мероприятия | Примеры типовых контрольных заданий |
|----|------------------------------|---|
| | | <p>4. Instrumentation amplifier 5. Active filters 6. Square wave generator 7. Triangular wave generator 8. Crystal-controlled generator 9. Sine wave oscillator 10. LC oscillator 11. Precision current sources 12. Adjustable Voltage References 13. Photocell Amplifiers</p> <p>Раздел 3.</p> <p>1. Algebraic simplification 2. Binary quantities and variables 3. Boolean algebra 4. Boolean algebraic manipulation 5. Combinational logic 6. Karnaugh maps 7. Logic gates 8. Logic families 9. Number systems and binary arithmetic 10. Numeric and alphabetic codes</p> <p>Раздел 4.</p> <p>1. Cardiac Engineering 2. Physiological Systems Modeling 3. Brain-Machine Interfaces 4. Perspectives on Neural Engineering 5. Wearable Biomedical Sensors 6. Biomedical and Health Informatics 7. Surgical Robotics 8. Novel Biomaterials Resonant converters 9. Genetic Engineering & Synthetic Biology</p> |
| 3. | Контрольная работа | <p>Вопросы:</p> <p>Раздел 1.</p> <p>1. Time constant. What does it mean? Find time constant for CR- and LR-circuit. 2. Give the circuit of CR low-pass filter and its frequency response. Explain the curve. 3. In a series RC circuit, $12 \text{ V}_{\text{rms}}$ is measured across the resistor and $15 \text{ V}_{\text{rms}}$ is measured across the capacitor. Find the</p> |

| Оценочные мероприятия | Примеры типовых контрольных заданий |
|-----------------------|---|
| | <p>r.m.s source voltage.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. A 20 kHz sinusoidal voltage is applied to a series RC circuit. What is the frequency of the voltage across the resistor? 5. The frequency of the voltage applied to a series RC circuit is decreased. How does the impedance of this circuit changed? 6. Draw the frequency response of a high-pass filter. Explain how to find the cut-off frequency. 7. An RC low-pass filter consists of a $110\ \Omega$ resistor and a $0.002\ \mu\text{F}$ capacitor. The output is taken across the capacitor. How can we find the circuit's cut-off frequency? 8. An RC high-pass filter consists of an $8.2\ \text{k}\Omega$ resistor. What is the value of C so that impedance X_C is ten times less than R at an input frequency of 12 kHz? 9. A sinusoidal voltage with a peak-to-peak value of 36V is applied to an RC low-pass filter. If the reactance at the input frequency is zero, what is the output voltage? 10. What is the difference between Pass Band and Stop Band? <p>Раздел 2.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Design the adjusted gain inverting amplifier. Determine the output voltage range. 2. Design the two-input inverting adder. Derive an expression for the output voltage in terms of the feedback resistances and input voltage. 3. What does the term 'weighting' mean when applied to an adder? 4. Design a three-input inverting adder. Choose components to get $V_{out} = -3 \cdot V_1 - 10 \cdot V_2 - V_3$ if $R_1 = 33\ \text{k}\Omega$. Suggest a suitable value of the resistor that is series connected to the op-amp noninverting input. 5. Problem 1: <p style="text-align: right;">Given:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$R_1 = 10\text{k}\Omega$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$R_2 = 20\text{k}\Omega$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$R_3 = 7.5\text{k}\Omega$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$R_4 = 100\text{k}\Omega$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$V_1 = 0.1\text{V}$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">$V_2 = -0.1\text{V}$</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Find:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">V_{out}, I_{out}</p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. How are the feedback resistors determined for an adder? Draw the diagrams for the explanation of the principle of operation of the inverting adder. <p>Раздел 3.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Explain the difference between analog and digital signal. |

| Оценочные мероприятия | Примеры типовых контрольных заданий |
|-----------------------|---|
| | <p>2. Show that the two circuits (a) and (b) below are equivalent by drawing truth tables for each circuit.</p>  <p style="text-align: center;">(a) (b)</p> <p>3. Use Karnaugh maps to obtain minimised Boolean expressions for the following functions</p> $X = \bar{A}\bar{B} + A\bar{B}\bar{C} + A\bar{B}C + ABC$ $Y = \bar{A}\bar{B}\bar{C} + \bar{A}B\bar{C}D + A\bar{C}\bar{D} + A\bar{C}D + A\bar{B}CD$ <p>4. Use a Karnaugh map to obtain a minimized Boolean expression for the function described by the following truth table.</p> |

| | Оценочные мероприятия | Примеры типовых контрольных заданий | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------------------|--|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----------|
| | | <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>A</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>B</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>C</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>D</i></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><i>Z</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;"><i>X</i></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;"><i>X</i></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;"><i>X</i></td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td><td style="text-align: center;">0</td></tr> <tr><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;">1</td><td style="text-align: center;"><i>X</i></td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>5. Explain the distinction between combinational and sequential logic. 6. In an S–R bistable formed using two NOR gates, are the inputs active high or active low?</p> <p>Раздел 4.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> What physiological signals can be measured with a smart watch or with a fitness monitoring device? Where are the signals stored, and how can your privacy be protected? List some advantages of computer modeling of physiological systems List modern methods and devices used for visualization of human organs. How to get a clear image of a moving target (cardiac imaging)? What technical devices help in the treatment of cardiovascular diseases? | <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>Z</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | <i>X</i> | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | <i>X</i> | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <i>X</i> | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | <i>X</i> |
| <i>A</i> | <i>B</i> | <i>C</i> | <i>D</i> | <i>Z</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | <i>X</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | <i>X</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | <i>X</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | <i>X</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | Работа в малых группах | <p>Task 1. Rectifiers</p> <p><i>Description:</i> Students are randomly divided into 6 groups with the help of cards on which the function of the group (role) is</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Оценочные мероприятия | Примеры типовых контрольных заданий | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|------------------------------|--|-------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------|----------------|----------------------------|----|--------------|--|--|--|--|----|------------|--|--|--|--|----|------------|--|--|--|--|----|---------------|--|--|--|--|----|-------------|--|--|--|--|----|------------|--|--|--|--|----|------------|--|--|--|--|----|------------|--|--|--|--|----|-------------|--|--|--|--|-----|--------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | <p>written. Each group has 5-7 minutes to be prepared to play its role in a game. After that game starts.</p> <p><i>Roles:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role 1. Give the circuit of bridge rectifier. Make notes on connection of elements in a circuit. • Role 2. Draw the diagrams of voltage drops across all elements of the rectifier. Give comments on the diagrams shapes and time intervals. • Role 3: Write Voltage Kirchhoff's law for one loop of the circuit. Specify it for different time intervals. • Role 4. Explain principle of operation of bridge rectifiers using materials presented by previous reporters. • Role 5. Compose three questions or tasks for given circuit. • Role 6. Answer the questions prepared by Group 5. <p>Problem #1. Power Semiconductor Devices: Abbreviations and Symbols. Fill in the Table 1 using the given meanings. Draw the symbol of power semiconductor devices and translate the device name into Russian.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Table 1.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>№</th><th>Abbreviation</th><th>Electronic symbol</th><th>Name</th><th>Meaning</th><th>Russian Translation</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td><td>Diode</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>2.</td><td>LED</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>3.</td><td>BJT</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>4.</td><td>MOSFET</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>5.</td><td>IGBT</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>6.</td><td>SCR</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>7.</td><td>GTO</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>8.</td><td>SIT</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>9.</td><td>SITH</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr> <td>10.</td><td>TRIAC</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </tbody> </table> | № | Abbreviation | Electronic symbol | Name | Meaning | Russian Translation | 1. | Diode | | | | | 2. | LED | | | | | 3. | BJT | | | | | 4. | MOSFET | | | | | 5. | IGBT | | | | | 6. | SCR | | | | | 7. | GTO | | | | | 8. | SIT | | | | | 9. | SITH | | | | | 10. | TRIAC | | | | |
| № | Abbreviation | Electronic symbol | Name | Meaning | Russian Translation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Diode | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. | LED | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. | BJT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. | MOSFET | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | IGBT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | SCR | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7. | GTO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. | SIT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9. | SITH | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10. | TRIAC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | Оценочные мероприятия | Примеры типовых контрольных заданий | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---|------------------------|--|--|--|---|-----------------|----|--|----|---|----|--|----|---|----|--|----|--|----|---|----|---|----|---|-----|--|-----|---|-----|---|-----|--|-----|--|-----|---|
| | | 11. | DIAC | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 12. | MCT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 13. | RCT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 14. | LASCR (LTT) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 15. | BOD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>#</th><th>Meanings</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td><td>A semiconductor device that acts as a one-way valve for electrical current</td></tr> <tr> <td>2.</td><td>A diode that conducts electrical current only after its breakdown voltage has been reached momentarily.</td></tr> <tr> <td>3.</td><td>A silicon controlled rectifier that conducts when the gate is exposed to light. The gate still operates as a normal gate in a SCR, but is in many cases left disconnected.</td></tr> <tr> <td>4.</td><td>A type of FET, most commonly fabricated by the controlled oxidation of silicon. The main advantage is that it requires almost no input current to control the load current.</td></tr> <tr> <td>5.</td><td>A special type of thyristor. It can be turned on by a gate signal, and can also be turned off by a gate signal of negative polarity.</td></tr> <tr> <td>6.</td><td>A type of transistor that uses both electron and hole charge carriers. The basic function is to amplify current.</td></tr> <tr> <td>7.</td><td>A three-terminal power semiconductor device primarily used as an electronic switch that, as it was developed, came to combine high efficiency and fast switching.</td></tr> <tr> <td>8.</td><td>A three terminal electronic component that conducts current in either direction when triggered.</td></tr> <tr> <td>9.</td><td>A semiconductor light source that emits light when current flows through it</td></tr> <tr> <td>10.</td><td>A four-layer solid-state current-controlling device.</td></tr> <tr> <td>11.</td><td>A thyristor with an integrated reverse diode, so it is not capable of reverse blocking. These devices are advantageous where a reverse or freewheel diode must be used.</td></tr> <tr> <td>12.</td><td>A gateless thyristor triggered by avalanche current</td></tr> <tr> <td>13.</td><td>A high power, high frequency transistor device. It is a vertical structure device with short multichannel.</td></tr> <tr> <td>14.</td><td>A thyristor with a buried gate structure in which the gate electrodes are placed in n-base region.</td></tr> <tr> <td>15.</td><td>A voltage-controlled fully controllable thyristor. It is similar in operation to GTO thyristors, but have voltage controlled insulated gates.</td></tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | | # | Meanings | 1. | A semiconductor device that acts as a one-way valve for electrical current | 2. | A diode that conducts electrical current only after its breakdown voltage has been reached momentarily. | 3. | A silicon controlled rectifier that conducts when the gate is exposed to light. The gate still operates as a normal gate in a SCR, but is in many cases left disconnected. | 4. | A type of FET, most commonly fabricated by the controlled oxidation of silicon. The main advantage is that it requires almost no input current to control the load current. | 5. | A special type of thyristor. It can be turned on by a gate signal, and can also be turned off by a gate signal of negative polarity. | 6. | A type of transistor that uses both electron and hole charge carriers. The basic function is to amplify current. | 7. | A three-terminal power semiconductor device primarily used as an electronic switch that, as it was developed, came to combine high efficiency and fast switching. | 8. | A three terminal electronic component that conducts current in either direction when triggered. | 9. | A semiconductor light source that emits light when current flows through it | 10. | A four-layer solid-state current-controlling device. | 11. | A thyristor with an integrated reverse diode, so it is not capable of reverse blocking. These devices are advantageous where a reverse or freewheel diode must be used. | 12. | A gateless thyristor triggered by avalanche current | 13. | A high power, high frequency transistor device. It is a vertical structure device with short multichannel. | 14. | A thyristor with a buried gate structure in which the gate electrodes are placed in n-base region. | 15. | A voltage-controlled fully controllable thyristor. It is similar in operation to GTO thyristors, but have voltage controlled insulated gates. |
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| 1. | A semiconductor device that acts as a one-way valve for electrical current | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 8. | A three terminal electronic component that conducts current in either direction when triggered. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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5. Методические указания по процедуре оценивания

| | Оценочные мероприятия | Процедура проведения оценочного мероприятия и необходимые методические указания |
|----|------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Тестирование | Тестирование проводится онлайн. Тест разработан с применением гугл-форм. Время проведения – 1 час. Цель – проверка усвоения учебного материала по пройденной теме. Оценивание производится преподавателем на основании балльно-рейтинговой системы оценивания результатов. |
| 2. | Презентация | Выступление с презентацией по одной из предложенных тем проводится в рамках мероприятий конференц-недели. По завершении презентации слушатели могут задавать вопросы выступающему, а также принимать участие в оценивании доклада. Итоговые баллы выставляются преподавателем в соответствии с разработанным рейтинг-планом дисциплины. |
| 3. | Контрольная работа | Контрольная работа проводится письменно. Время проведения – 1 час. Цель – проверка усвоения учебного материала по пройденной теме. Контроль осуществляется регулярно на протяжении семестра. Оценивание производится преподавателем на основании балльно-рейтинговой системы оценивания результатов. |
| 4. | Работа в малых группах | Студенты произвольно делятся на группы по 2-3 человека. С помощью карточек определяется функция (роль) группы. У каждой группы есть 5-7 минут, чтобы подготовиться к своей роли. После этого начинается работа. Оценивание производится преподавателем, возможно взаимное оценивание между группами. |

Лист изменений рабочей программы дисциплины:

| Учебный год | Содержание /изменение | Обсуждено на заседании ОЭИ ИШНКБ (протокол) |
|---------------------------|--|---|
| 2021/22 учебный год | 1. Обновлены цели освоения дисциплины 2. Обновлены планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине 3. Обновлено содержание разделов дисциплины 4. Обновлено ПО в рабочей программе дисциплины 5. Обновлен список литературы 6. Обновлен перечень профессиональных баз 7. Обновлена аннотация рабочей программы дисциплины 8. Обновлены материалы в ФОС дисциплины | от «30» августа 2021 г. № 54 |
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