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Протокол УС № 🕢 о

Рабочая программа дисциплины **Иностранный (английский) язык**

образовательная программа направление подготовки **45.04.01 Филология**

направленность (профиль) «Слово и изображение: литература в ряду других искусств» программа подготовки — магистратура

язык обучения – русский форма обучения – очная

квалификация (степень) выпускника **Магистр**

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Рабочая программа дисциплины «**Иностранный (английский) язык**», входящей в состав основной профессиональной образовательной программы высшего образования — программы магистратуры «Слово и изображение: литература в ряду других искусств», утверждена на заседании Международной школы искусств и культурного наследия

Протокол заседания № 7 от 01.02.2024 года.

АННОТАЦИЯ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ «Иностранный язык»

Дисциплина **«Иностранный язык»** является дисциплиной обязательной части Блока 1 «Дисциплины (модули)» образовательной программы «Слово и изображение: литература в ряду других искусств» по направлению подготовки 45.04.01 «Филология».

Курс «Иностранный (английский) язык» разработан в русле коммуникативноориентированного обучения иностранным языкам. Его ключевым принципом является ориентация на овладение языком как средством общения в рамках жизненных ситуаций, актуальных для учащихся. Особый упор в курсе делается на профессиональную формируются навыки различных чтения коммуникацию: видов (поискового, ознакомительного, просмотрового, аналитического), осуществляется обучение семантикосинтаксического и лексико-грамматического анализа текста и основам перевода текстов по специальности с иностранного (английского) языка на русский, развиваются навыки на слух монологической и диалогической аутентичной восприятия профессиональной сфере, а также совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи в рамках профессионального общения (в частности, умение сформировать основную идею сообщения, кратко изложить содержание текста).

Программой дисциплины предусмотрены следующие виды контроля: текущий контроль успеваемости в форме устного перевода текста по специальности, контрольной работы, устного реферирования текста по специальности, академической презентации; промежуточная аттестация в форме экзамена (в конце 1 и 2 семестра).

Общая трудоемкость освоения дисциплины составляет 6 (шесть) зачетных единиц, 216 часов.

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1. ЦЕЛИ И ЗАДАЧИ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Целью дисциплины «**Иностранный (английский) язык»** является формирование иноязычных коммуникативных компетенций будущего специалиста, прежде всего в профессиональной сфере, позволяющих использовать иностранный язык как средство межличностного и профессионального общения. Инструментом достижения указанной цели является изучение иностранного языка на основе методики «коммуникативных компетенций» (communicative competences), под которыми понимается способность осуществлять общение посредством языка, т.е. передавать мысли и обмениваться ими в различных ситуациях в процессе взаимодействия с другими участниками общения, правильно используя систему языковых и речевых норм и выбирая коммуникативное поведение, адекватное аутентичной ситуации общения.

Задачи освоения дисциплины «Иностранный (английский) язык» включают в себя:

- формирование навыков различных видов чтения (поискового, ознакомительного, просмотрового, аналитического);
- обучение семантико-синтаксическому и лексико-грамматическому анализу текста и основам перевода текстов по специальности с иностранного (английского) языка на русский;
- развитие навыков восприятия на слух монологической и диалогической аутентичной речи в профессиональной сфере;
- совершенствование навыков устной и письменной речи в рамках профессионального общения (в частности, умение сформировать основную идею сообщения, кратко изложить содержание текста).

2. ПЛАНИРУЕМЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

В результате изучения учебной дисциплины обучающийся должен овладеть универсальной компетенцией (УК). Планируемые результаты формирования компетенций в результате освоения дисциплины представлены в Таблице 1.

Таблица 1 Планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины, соотнесенные с планируемыми результатами формирования компетенций обучающихся

формирования компетенций обучающихся						
Код и наименование компетенции	Индикаторы достижения компетенции	Результаты обучения по дисциплине (знать, уметь, владеть)				
УК-4 Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессиональног о взаимодействия	ИД.УК-4.1. Устанавливает контакты и организует общение в соответствии с потребностями совместной деятельности, используя современные коммуникационные технологии ИД.УК-4.2. Составляет в соответствии с нормами русского языка деловую документацию разных жанров ИД.УК-4.3. Составляет типовую деловую документацию для академических и профессиональных целей на иностранном языке ИД.УК-4.4. Составляет академические и (или) профессиональные тексты на иностранном языке ИД.УК-4.6. Представляет результаты исследовательской и проектной деятельности на различных публичных мероприятиях, участвует в академических и профессиональных дискуссиях на иностранном языке	Знать: принципы эффективной коммуникации в устной и письменной формах на русском и иностранном языке, принятые в академическом и профессиональном сообществе З (УК-4) Уметь: использовать разные коммуникативные роли и стратегии для решения задач профессиональной деятельности на русском и иностранном языке, принятые в академическом и профессиональном сообществе У (УК-4) Владеть: навыками использования разных коммуникативных ролей и стратегий для решения профессиональных задач на русском и				

Код и наименование компетенции	Индикаторы достижения компетенции	Результаты обучения по дисциплине (знать, уметь, владеть)
		иностранном языке, принятые в академическом и профессиональном сообществе В (УК-4)

В результате освоения дисциплины магистрант должен:

- знать: основы академической грамматики, лексики и коммуникации, основные принципы различных видов чтения, семантико-синтаксического и лексико-грамматического анализа текста, основы перевода текста по специальности с иностранного (английского) языка на русский, владеть научной терминологией;
- уметь: применять на практике основные принципы различных видов чтения, семантико-синтаксического и лексико-грамматического анализа текста, а также анализировать конкретные коммуникационные ситуации;
- **владеть**: навыками восприятия на слух монологической и диалогической аутентичной речи, навыками устной и письменной речи в рамках профессионального общения, навыками деловой коммуникации.

3. МЕСТО ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ В СТРУКТУРЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ

Дисциплина «Иностранный (английский) язык» является дисциплиной обязательной части Блока 1 «Дисциплины (модули)» основной профессиональной образовательной программы высшего образования — программы магистратуры «Слово и изображение: литература в ряду других искусств» по направлению подготовки 45.04.01 «Филология». Курс читается в первом и втором семестре, форма промежуточной аттестации — экзамен в 1 и 2 семестрах.

Для успешного освоения дисциплины учащиеся должны иметь базовые знания иностранного (английского) языка в объеме высшего образования не ниже уровня бакалавриата, а также сформированных соответствующих общепрофессиональных и профессиональных компетенций.

4. ОБЪЕМ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Общая трудоемкость освоения дисциплины составляет 6 зачетных единиц, 216 часов Таблица 2

Объем дисциплины

			Объем ди	сциплины, ч	ac.		
Типы учебных занятий		Всего		Семест			
-			1	2	3	4	
Очная форма обучения							
Контактная работа обучающихся с		86	54	22			
преподавателем в соответс	80	34	32				
лекции (Л)		-	-	-	-	-	
практические занятия (ПЗ)		86	54	32	-	-	
Самостоятельная работа обучающихся (СР)		94	36	58	-	-	
Промежуточная	форма	экзамен	экзамен	экзамен	-	-	
аттестация	час.	36	18	18	_	-	

		Объем ди	сциплины, ч	ac.	
Типы учебных занятий	Всего		Семест	p	
		1	2	3	4
Общая трудоемкость (час. / з.е.)	216/6	108/3	108/3	-	-

5. СОДЕРЖАНИЕ И СТРУКТУРА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Содержание дисциплины соотносится с планируемыми результатами обучения по дисциплине: через задачи, формируемые компетенции и их компоненты (знания, умения, навыки — далее 3УВ) в соответствии с Таблицей 3.

5.1 Содержание дисциплины

Таблица 3

Содержание дисциплины

№ п/п	Наименование тем (разделов)	Содержание тем (разделов)	Коды компетен ций	Индикаторы компетенций (в соотв. с Таблицей 1)	Коды ЗУВ (в соотв. с Таблицей 1)
Тема 1	Основы академической грамматики	Видовременная система английского глагола (Действительный залог). Видовременная система английского глагола (Страдательный залог). Существительное: исчисляемые, неисчисляемые существительные. Слова, выражающие количество. Типы местоимений. Прилагательное и наречие. Степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий. Предлоги места и направления, падежные предлоги. Модальные глаголы в 1 и 2 значении. Правила согласования времен, косвенный вопрос, глаголы говорения. Инфинитив. Герундий. Причастие. Сослагательное наклонение. Сложносочиненное и сложноподчиненное предложения. Типы придаточных, бессоюзная связь. Эмфатические конструкции.	УК-4	ИД.УК-4.1. ИД.УК-4.2. ИД.УК-4.3. ИД.УК-4.4. ИД.УК-4.6.	3 (УК-4) У (УК-4) В (УК-4)
Тема 2	Основы академической лексики	Характеристики академической лексики. Методики исследовательской деятельности. Описание тенденций, причинно-следственных связей. Описание и оценка идей и концепций, ссылки на источники. Статистические данные, графики и диаграммы, анализ результатов исследования. Профессиональные темы: Типы высших учебных заведений, степени, должности и звания. Современные системы и способы коммуникации в академической среде. Международное академическое сообщество. Корпоративная культура вуза.	УК-4	ИД.УК-4.1. ИД.УК-4.2. ИД.УК-4.3. ИД.УК-4.4. ИД.УК-4.6.	3 (УК-4) У (УК-4) В (УК-4)
Тема 3	Основы академической коммуникации	Вуза. Принципы академической коммуникации: Цель академической коммуникации. Требования к эффективному посланию Этапы создания и передачи эффективного послания.	УК-4	ИД.УК-4.1. ИД.УК-4.2. ИД.УК-4.3. ИД.УК-4.4. ИД.УК-4.6.	3 (УК-4) У (УК-4) В (УК-4)

№ п/п	Наименование тем (разделов)	Содержание тем (разделов)	Коды компетен ций	Индикаторы компетенций (в соотв. с Таблицей 1)	Коды ЗУВ (в соотв. с Таблицей 1)
		Взаимодействие с аудиторией.			
		Способы получения и анализа			
		обратной связи в процессе			
		коммуникации.			
		Типы вербальной (устной и			
		письменной) академической			
		коммуникации.			
		Типы невербальной коммуникации.			
		Взаимодействие вербальной и			
		невербальной коммуникации.			
		Мероприятия в сфере академической			
		коммуникации.			
		Эффективная академическая			
		презентация:			
		Структура и этапы презентации			
		Организация и структурирование			
		информации.			
		Объяснение основных концепций и			
		идей. Связь элементов презентации.			
		Как заинтересовать аудиторию и			
		вовлечь ее в дискуссию. Как			
		выделить главное и подчеркнуть			
		самые яркие мысли.			
		Формальный и неформальный стили.			
		Выбор языковых средств.			
		Преобразование письменной речи в			
		устную речь.			
		Подготовка и эффективное			
		использование иллюстративного			
		материала. Описание графиков, схем,			
		таблиц. Описание процессов и			
		тенденций.			
		Завершение презентации, выводы.			
		Риторические вопросы. Элементы			
		невербальной коммуникации.			

5.2. Структура дисциплины

Таблица 4

Структура дисциплины

		Объем д	исциплины,	час.		
№ п/п	Наименование тем (разделов)	Всего	Контактная работа обучающихся с преподавателем по типам учебных занятий в соответствии с УП		СР	Форма текущего контроля успеваемости*, промежуточной аттестации
			Л	П3		
		Очная фор	ма обучения			
Тема 1	Основы академической	58		30	28	ПТ
	грамматики	36	_	30	20	КР

		Объем д	исциплины,	час.		
№ п/п	Наименование тем (разделов)	Всего	Контактная работа обучающихся с преподавателем по типам учебных занятий в соответствии с УП Л ПЗ		СР	Форма текущего контроля успеваемости*, промежуточной аттестации
			ма обучения	113		
Тема 2	Основы академической лексики	32		24	8	Р
Промех	куточная аттестация	18	-	-	-	Экзамен
Всего з	а 1 семестр	108	-	54	36	18
Тема 2	Основы академической лексики	33	-	8	25	Р ПТ
Тема 3	Основы академической коммуникации	57	-	24	33	АΠ
Промеж	Промежуточная аттестация		-	-	-	Экзамен
Всего з	Всего за 2 семестр		-	32	58	18
Всего:	•		-	86	94	36

Примечание: *- формы текущего контроля успеваемости: устный перевод текста по специальности (ПТ), контрольная работа (КР), устное реферирование текста по специальности (Р), академическая презентация (АП).

5.3. Рекомендации по распределению учебного времени по видам самостоятельной работы и разделам дисциплины

Тема 1. Основы академической грамматики:

- 1.1. Изучение рекомендуемых разделов грамматики. Повторение материала практических занятий изученного на предыдущих занятиях при подготовке к последующим занятиям 14 часов.
- 1.2. Подготовка к занятиям по предложенным для выполнения заданиям, самостоятельное изучение рекомендованной учебной литературы, повторение материала практических занятий 14 часов. Итого: 28 часов.

Тема 2. Основы академической лексики:

- 2.1. Изучение рекомендуемых разделов лексики и профессиональных тем. Повторение изученного лексического материала на предыдущих занятиях при подготовке к последующим занятиям 16 часов.
- 2.2. Подготовка к занятиям по предложенным профессиональным темам, самостоятельное изучение рекомендованной учебной литературы, повторение материала практических занятий 17 часов. Итого: 33 часа.

Тема 3. Основы академической коммуникации:

- 3.1. Изучение принципов академической коммуникации, знакомство с основными видами академической коммуникации 16 часов.
- 3.2. Подготовка к занятиям по предложенным для обсуждения темам, самостоятельное изучение рекомендованной учебной литературы, повторение материала практических занятий, подготовка академической презентации, подготовка к участию в беседе по специальности 17 часов. Итого: 33 часа.

6. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

6.1. Общие положения

Знания и навыки, полученные в результате практических занятий и самостоятельной работы магистрантов, закрепляются и развиваются в результате повторения материала, усвоенного в аудитории, путем чтения текстов специальной научной литературы на иностранном языке (из списков основной и дополнительной литературы) и их анализа.

Самостоятельная работа является важнейшей частью процесса высшего образования. Ее следует осознанно организовать, выделив для этого необходимое время и соответственным образом организовав рабочее пространство. Важнейшим элементом самостоятельной работы является проработка материалов прошедших занятий и подготовка к следующим практическим занятиям. Литературу, рекомендованную в программе курса, следует, по возможности, читать в течение всего семестра, концентрируясь на обусловленных программой курса темах.

Существенную часть самостоятельной работы магистранта представляет самостоятельное изучение учебно-методических изданий, конспектов, интернет-ресурсов и пр. Подготовка к практическим занятиям, выполнение контрольных работ, устных переводов текстов, создание академических презентаций, подготовка к устному реферированию текстов также является важной формой работы магистранта. Самостоятельная работа может вестись как индивидуально, так и при содействии преподавателя.

6.2. Перечень основных вопросов по изучаемым темам для самостоятельной работы обучающихся по дисциплине

Самостоятельная работа обучающихся по дисциплине «Иностранный (английский) язык» включает в себя:

- 1. Обязательная самостоятельная работа по заданию преподавателя:
- аналитическое, изучающее, просмотровое чтение специальной научной литературы;
- подготовка докладов и презентаций по научной тематике, индивидуальных проектов;
- работа с обучающими и контролирующими программами в Лингафонном кабинете Языкового центра для совершенствования навыков в области грамматики, профессиональной лексики, письменной практики.
 - 2. Самостоятельная работа по выбору обучающегося:
 - чтение и анализ специальной литературы на иностранном языке;
 - перевод специальной литературы на иностранном языке;
- работа со справочными материалами в библиотеке Университета, работа с электронными и мультимедийными учебниками и учебными пособиями в Лингафонном кабинете Языкового центра, использование Интернет-ресурсов.

Для самостоятельной работы обучающихся по темам дисциплины рекомендуется повторение следующих разделов грамматики:

- Порядок слов простого предложения.
- Сложное предложение: сложноподчиненные и сложносочиненные предложения.
- Союзы и относительные местоимения.
- Бессоюзные придаточные предложения.

- Употребление личных форм глагола в действительном залоге.
- Согласование времен.
- Видовременные формы глагола.
- Пассивные конструкции. Неличные формы глагола.
- Инфинитив: формы и функции. Конструкция «дополнение с инфинитивом», конструкция «подлежащее с инфинитивом», инфинитив в функции вводного члена предложении (парентеза), инфинитив в составном именном сказуемом и в составном модальном сказуемом; оборот «for + инфинитив».
- Причастие: формы и функции. Причастие в функции определения и определительные причастные обороты; независимый причастный оборот, оборот «дополнение с причастием»; конструкция «have + object + partII».
- Герундий: формы и функции, герундиальные обороты.
- Числительное: простое и сложное.
- Сослагательное наклонение.
- Модальные глаголы с перфектным инфинитивом, значения и функции глаголов should и would. Условные придаточные предложения.
- Атрибутивные комплексы (цепочки существительных).

6.3. Перечень литературы для самостоятельной работы обучающегося

- 1. Moore, Julie. Oxford Academic Vocabulary Practice: Upper-Intermediate / B2 C1 / J. Moore. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017. 144 p. (55 экз.)
- 2. Chazal, Edward de. Oxford EAP: a Course of English for Academic Purposes: Intermediate / B1+ / E. de Chazal, L. Rogers. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013. 222 p. (63 экз.)
- 3. Chazal, Edward de. Oxford EAP: a Course of English for Academic Purposes : Advanced / C1 / E. Chazal, J. Moore. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013. 239 p. (55 экз)
- 4. Paterson, Ken. Oxford Grammar for EAP: English Grammar and Practice for Academic Purposes: with answers / K. Paterson, R. Wedge. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013. 223 р. (39 экз.)
- 5. McCarthy, Michael. Academic Vocabulary in Use: 50 Units of Academic Vocabulary Reference and Practice: Self-Study and Classroom Use / M. McCarthy, F. O'Dell. Cambridge; New York; Melbourne: Cambridge University Press, 2008. 176 p. (57 экз.)
- 6. Pathare, Emma. Skillful Listening and Speaking: Student's Book Pack. 4. C1 / E. Pathare, G. Pathare. 2nd ed. Oxford: Macmillan Education, 2018. 190 p. (32 экз.)
- 7. Warwick, Lindsay. Skillful Reading and Writing: Student's Book Pack. 4. C1 / L. Warwick, L. Rogers. 2nd ed. Oxford: Macmillan Education, 2018. 190 p. (32 экз.)

6.4. Перечень учебно-методического обеспечения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся по дисциплине

Для обеспечения самостоятельной работы магистрантов по дисциплине «Иностранный (английский) язык» разработано учебно-методическое обеспечение в составе:

- 1. Контрольные задания для подготовки к процедурам текущего контроля (п. 7.2 Рабочей программы).
- 2. Типовые задания для подготовки к промежуточной аттестации (п. 7.4 Рабочей программы).

- 3. Рекомендуемые основная, дополнительная литература, Интернет-ресурсы и справочные системы (п. 8, 9 Рабочей программы).
- 4. Рабочая программа дисциплины размещена в электронной информационнообразовательной среде Университета на электронном учебно-методическом ресурсе АНООВО «ЕУСПб» – образовательном портале LSM Sakai – Sakai@EU).

7. ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

7.1. Показатели, критерии и оценивание компетенций по уровням их формирования в процессе текущей аттестации

Информация о содержании и процедуре текущего контроля успеваемости, методике оценивания знаний, умений и навыков обучающегося в ходе текущего контроля доводятся научно-педагогическими работниками Университета до сведения обучающегося на первом занятии по данной дисциплине.

Текущий контроль предусматривает подготовку магистрантов к каждому аудиторному занятию. Магистрант должен присутствовать на занятиях, выполнять упражнения, предусмотренные планом, показывая, что подготовил внеаудиторные задания, представлять необходимые материалы, выполнять письменные работы и презентации по темам курса.

Текущий контроль проводится в форме устного перевода, устного реферирования иноязычных специальных текстов, контрольной работы и презентаций магистрантов по профессиональным темам.

Таблица 5 Показатели, критерии и оценивание компетенций по уровням их формирования в процессе текущей аттестации

Наименование тем (разделов)	Коды компе- тенций	Индикаторы компетенций	Коды ЗУВ (в соот. с табл. 1)	Формы текущего контроля успеваемости	Результаты текущего контроля
1. Основы академической грамматики.	УК-4	ИД.УК-4.1. ИД.УК-4.2. ИД.УК-4.3. ИД.УК-4.4. ИД.УК-4.6.	3 (УК-4) У (УК-4) В (УК-4)	устный перевод текста по специальности контрольная работа	зачтено/ не зачтено зачтено/ не зачтено
2. Основы академической лексики.	УК-4	ИД.УК-4.1. ИД.УК-4.2. ИД.УК-4.3. ИД.УК-4.4. ИД.УК-4.6.	3 (УК-4) У (УК-4) В (УК-4)	устное реферирование текста по специальности	зачтено/ не зачтено
				устный перевод текста по специальности	зачтено/ не зачтено

3. Основы академической коммуникации.	УК-4	ИД.УК-4.1. ИД.УК-4.2. ИД.УК-4.3. ИД.УК-4.4. ИД.УК-4.6.	3 (УК-4) У (УК-4) В (УК-4)	академическая презентация	зачтено/ не зачтено
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Дисциплина «Иностранный (английский) язык» предполагает:

- 1. Устный перевод текста по специальности, целью которого является проверка овладения учащимися навыками академического перевода, а также знания профессиональной лексики.
- 2. Выполнение контрольной работы, целью которой является проверка знаний и навыков, полученных студентами в области грамматики, академической и профессиональной лексики и словообразования.
- 3. Устное реферирование специального текста, целью которого является проверка навыков учащихся в области целостного восприятия текста, связности и логичности изложения, владение профессиональной лексикой.
- 4. Подготовку и представление презентации по тематике своей научной работы в формате выступления в ходе научной конференции. Целью этого вида контроля является проверка знаний и навыков учащихся в сфере профессиональной иноязычной коммуникации.

Таблица 6

Критерии оценивания

Формы текущего	Критерии оценивания Критерии оценивания
контроля	
успеваемости	
	Зачтено:
	Содержательная идентичность текста перевода. Эквивалентный
	перевод:
	содержательная идентичность текста перевода. Погрешности перевода
	не нарушают общего смысла оригинала.
	Лексические аспекты перевода. Использование эквивалентов для
	перевода 30-100% текста
	Грамматические аспекты перевода. Эквивалентный перевод с
	использованием основных грамматических конструкций, характерных
	для академического стиля речи.
	Соблюдение языковых норм и правил языка перевода:
Устный перевод	стилистическая идентичность текста перевода. Соблюдение
текста по	языковых норм и правил языка перевода для 30-100 % текста.
специальности	
	Не зачтено:
	Содержательная идентичность текста перевода. Неэквивалентная
	передача смысла:
	ошибки представляют собой грубое искажение содержания оригинала.
	Лексические аспекты перевода . Использование эквивалентов менее чем для 30% текста
	Грамматические аспекты перевода. Использование грамматических
	эквивалентов менее чем для 30% текста
	Соблюдение языковых норм и правил языка перевода:
	стилистическая идентичность текста перевода. Соблюдение
	языковых норм и правил языка перевода менее чем для 30% текста.
Контрольная работа	Зачтено:

Формы текущего	Критерии оценивания
контроля	
успеваемости	Francisco 2007 -
	Грамматическая составляющая. 60% - 100 % правильных ответов. Лексическая составляющая. 60% - 100 % правильных ответов.
	*
	Целостное восприятие текста. 60% - 100 % правильных ответов.
	Не зачтено:
	Грамматическая составляющая. 0% - 59% правильных ответов
	Лексическая составляющая. 0% - 59% правильных ответов
	Целостное восприятие текста. 0% - 59% правильных ответов
	Зачтено:
	Точная передача фактов. Вся фактическая информация передана точно
	и без искажений. Имеются незначительные искажения
	Нейтральность изложения (либо правильная передача авторской
	позиции). Изложение нейтрально либо авторская оценка описываемых
	событий передана правильно. Имеются незначительные отклонения от
	нейтрального тона либо незначительные искажения авторской позиции.
	Связность и логичность. Изложение связное, структура прозрачная,
	логика изложения прослеживается. Изложение в целом связное, имеются
	незначительные недостатки изложения.
	Языковое оформление (лексика, грамматика, стиль). Лексико-
	грамматические ошибки отсутствуют, имеются только 1-2
Устное	незначительные грамматические и стилистические ошибки.
реферирование текста	
по специальности	Не зачтено:
по специальности	Точная передача фактов. Имеется более 5 серьезных искажений или
	множество мелких.
	Нейтральность изложения (либо правильная передача авторской
	позиции). Имеются серьезные отклонения / искажения в нескольких
	местах. Текст не понят, либо авторская позиция искажена до
	неузнаваемости
	Связность и логичность. В тексте имеются серьезные нарушения
	логики изложения, что сказывается и на построении текста; имеются
	значительные недочеты при построении высказываний. В тексте не прослеживается никакой логики, текст бессвязен или представляет собой
	набор отдельных предложений.
	Языковое оформление (лексика, грамматика, стиль). Имеется больше 5
	лексико-грамматических или стилистических ошибок.
	Зачтено: Соблюдены правила оформления презентации; во время
	выступления студент логично строит монологическое высказывание в
	соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, лексические единицы и
	грамматические структуры используются уместно и практически без
	ошибок, речь понятна и фонетически грамотна, соблюдается
	необходимый объем высказывания, содержание выступления носит
	занимательный характер. Четко сформулирован научный вопрос, на
	который докладчик представляет обоснованный ответ в конце
	выступления. Ясно представлена структура доклада, каждый фрагмент
	которого поэтапно раскрывается в ходе выступления. Элементы доклада
	соединены семантическими или грамматическими связями. Докладчик
	обобщает и анализирует представленную информацию в конце доклада.
Академическая	Презентация, сопровождающая доклад, способствует более полному
презентация	пониманию и восприятию его содержания. Слайды не перегружены

Формы текущего	Критерии оценивания						
контроля							
успеваемости							
	информацией, графическое представление подчеркивает наиболее						
	значимые позиции выступления;						
	Не зачтено: Презентация оформлена с ошибками, количество слайдов						
	недостаточно, студент строит монологическое высказывание в						
	соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, но высказывание не всегда						
	логично, имеются повторы, присутствуют лексические, грамматические						
	и стилистические ошибки, затрудняющие понимание, в целом речь						
	понятна, объем высказывания значительно ниже требуемого. Нечетко						
	сформулирован научный вопрос, на который докладчик представляет не						
	вполне обоснованный ответ в конце выступления. Нет четкой						
	характеристики структуру доклада, каждая тема недостаточно полно и						
	последовательно раскрывается в ходе выступления. Элементы доклада						
	не всегда соединены семантическими или грамматическими связями.						
	Докладчик обобщает и анализирует представленную информацию в						
	конце доклада. Презентация, сопровождающая доклад, не способствует						
	более полному пониманию и восприятию его содержания. Слайды в						
	большинстве своем или перегружены информацией, или мало						
	информативны. Графическое представление чаще всего не подчеркивает						
	наиболее значимые позиции.						

Все документы, предусмотренные Рабочими программами Языкового Центра, а также иные виды учебных материалов, поступающие в Языковой Центр в электронном виде, должны быть выполнены в программе Word.

7.2. Контрольные задания для текущей аттестации

- 1) Примерные задания контрольной работы по курсу
- I. Academic vocabulary

From the following list, use each word only once to complete the sentences below. Remember that in the case of nouns and verbs you may need to change the form of the word:

arbitrary (adj) • assign (v) • context (n) • criterion (n) • data (n)
denote (v) \bullet devise (v) \bullet formulate (v) \bullet ignore (v) \bullet impact (n)
similar (adj) • summary (n) • usage (n) • vertical (adj)

1.	Although not exactly identical, the two books are so	to each other that an
author	must have copied much of his book from the other.	

- 2. The Prime Minister set up a committee of financial experts to help him discuss and _____ new policies.
- 3. It is often possible to guess the meaning of a word from the other words around it that is to

say,	the
4.	In 1990, the British researcher Tim Berners-Lee the first browser, and so
	paved the way for the development of the World Wide Web.
5.	In newspapers, the layout of the columns is, while the rows run across the
	page horizontally.
6.	The rise in the number of deaths from AIDS has had a very significant on
	people's sexual behaviour.
7.	Theof drugs has increased significantly in spite of more severe penalties
	such as longer prison sentences.
8.	Students should not try to write down everything they hear in a lecture, but just make a of the most important points.
9.	We use the term "class" to groups of people who share the same social and economic backgrounds.
10.	In one case, a murderer may go to prison for life, while another may be set free: it all seems completely
11.	The new journalist wasto researching the election promises of the main political parties.
12.	Before we can judge a government's success, we have to decide the, such
	as unemployment, defence or taxation.
13.	One student failed because he completely the instructions on the
	paper, although they appeared at the top of every page.
14.	Market researchers use such as people's spending patterns as well
	as information about age and occupation to decide on the most effective marketing strategies
	Fill in the gaps
	1. We made a of our baby's first sounds to send to my parents.

	2.	It can be qu	uite difficult to	really define	e	id	leas, such	as love	or frien	dship.
	3.		volunteers							-
	4.		she wa							en she
said it.				8			8	6		
50120 10		The boss		him to send	the repo	ort out as so	on as it v	vas comi	olete.	
	6.		been a noticea							ce the
teen ce		opened up.		ore crop in			or crimic	111 1110 1	iou siii	
teen ee				I'm sure we	e'll he ah	le to finish	on time			
	8.	Reading in	English is an	y cellent wa	v to	ic to minsh	Vour vo	cabulary	7	
	о.	Reading in	Liighsii is an v	execution wa	y to		_ your vo	Cabulai y	•	
	Ma	ke correspo	onding nouns	and use in s	entences	of your o	wn			
		onsider	Ö			•				
		ause								
		occur								
	to r									
		ontribute								
	to s	_								
		hink · .								
		ppreciate								
		letermine								
	to d	lefine								
		~								
		Grammar		• . •	•					
			s using an infi		ch senten	ice				
	1.	The	exceptions	are	too	numerou	as fo	or a	any	rule
					(най	і́ти)				
	2			in turn	each of t	the predece	ssors of	3yzantin	e cultu	re and
to give	a ge	eneral outlir	ne of their conta	ributions is t	he aim o	f this chapt	er. (paccı	иотреть))	
	3.	These cond	itions are suf	ficiently ho	mogenou	ıs				
togethe	er. (¤	нтобы расси	матривать)							
	4.				civil of	ficials, sch	ools wei	e establ	ished i	in the
capital	and	provinces (для подготові	ки).						
•	5. T	The people of	of this period						to	o have
lived i			eaving no trace							
			first English p						his	native
countr			у. (который о							
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	7.		work wa	,	led ł	oy a	learne	1 mc	onk,	who
									· .	
(по-ви			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			nave nvec	i at the c	na or the	, , , ,	ciitai y
(IIO DI		• /	istinction					h	etween	these
classes			цует сделать)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	,		HICSC
Ciasses			цует сделать)		٦:	alactical wa	riotics or	A 00 21122	eroug L	ore or
onr.v.l			eninsula. (прех		, ai	aituitai Va	nienes ai	c as mum	.crous II	icie as
anywn	CIC C	ase in the p	zimisuia. (iipe)	кде всего)						

Gerund, infinitive and present participle

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms. Note that sometimes a bare infinitive will be required. • 'I was lonely at first,' the old man admitted, 'but after a time I got used to (live) alone and even got (like) it.'

Before trains were invented people used (travel) on horseback or in stage coaches. It used (take) a stage coach three days (go) from London to Bath.

• I meant (buy) an evening paper but I didn't see anyone (sell) them.

• Tom: I want (catch) the 7 a.m. train tomorrow. Ann: But that means (get) up at 6.00; and you're not very good at (get) up early, are you?

• He accepted the cut in salary without complaint because he was

afraid (complain). He was afraid of (lose) his job.

childhood quite clearly. She remembers part of her She remembers (be) school first time and frightened for the and (put) finger in her mouth. And she remembers her teacher (tell) her (take) it out.

• - Did you remember (lock) the car? - No, I didn't. I'd better (go) back and (do) it now.

- Next time we go (house-hunt), remember (ask) the agent for clear directions. I wasted hours (look) for the last house.
- Let's Tom: (go) for swim. I'm particularly keen (swim). What Ann: not on about (go) for drive instead?

III. Language comprehension

Fill in the gaps

A grounds B rise C cause D consequence
Having never been in the country before, I was initially confused
......the value of each coin.

A as for B as with C as of D as to

A splashed B scattered C squirted D sprinkled

Much of what he said had little to the issue we were discussing.

A concern B accordance C relevance D involvement

A disrupting B disturbing C distracting D dispersing

It was a terrible experience and it put her flying forever.

A off B out C away D through

A let B put C get D take

2) Примерный текст для устного перевода по специальности

The History of Russian Fine Arts

In the history of Russian fine arts one can distinguish two periods. Peter the Great reforms marked the border between them. The difference is extremely deep and concerns the very essence of artistic perception of the world and a human being. In Old Russia painting appeared and developed in a close connection with icon worshiping, the basis of which is the doctrine of Incarnation. Alongside with Christianity the Russian masters adopted the Byzantium artistic style and technique developed through centuries. Henceforth in Russian principalities icon-painting schools having their own peculiarities of painting were formed (Novgorod, Pskov, Yaroslavl, Tver icon-painting schools).

The highest flourishing of Russian medieval painting refers to the 14th-15th centuries and it is reflected in the works of Pheophan Grek and Andrey Rublev. The top of Russian icon painting is Trinity (1422-1427) by A. Rublev, which he created as a symbol of spiritual consent and unity of Russian people.

Since the middle of the 16th century icon painting undergoes the influence of Western fine arts. Developed icon painting of the court school used Western European plot schemes. The end of the 16th century and the beginning of the17th century is marked by the development of 'Stroganoff school' (despite the name it consisted mainly of court masters) that is distinguished by the refinement of color and careful working at details and by the tendency to some decoration and 'prettiness' of painting. In the second half of the 17th century icons of so-called 'fryag painting' appear. They included the elements of Western European painting: oil color sand great verisimilitude in depicting people and nature. The most prominent representative of the trend is Simon Ushakov (the 17th century). The first attempts of creating a temporal portrait can also be referred to that time. The end of the 19th century is marked by awakening interest in an icon as 'a great world art (E. Trubetskoy). It was possible thanks to clearing of ancient samples grown dark and discovering their real color. Artistic principles of icon painting were used creatively by both single Russian icon-painters (V. Vasnetsov, M. Nesterov, K. Petrov-Vodkin), foreign ones (A. Matisse) and by the whole trends and vanguard schools.

In the 18th century and at the beginning of the 19th century fine arts in Russia, following cultural needs of the society, experiences all the mainstages of Western art: Baroque, Classicism, Romanticism. Foreign painter sand sculptors invited to Russia play an important role but very talented home masters appear in the time of Elisabeth I.

При проведении текущей и промежуточной аттестации могут использоваться аутентичные тексты из монографий, научных статей, изучаемых студентами в ходе занятий и научных исследований.

3) Примерный текст для устного реферирования по специальности

Art History/18th Century

Spilling over into the beginning of the 18th century were the last remnants of Baroque art. Baroque interior design, in particular, is distinctly ornate and rich in ceiling decor.

Following Baroque art, a similar movement, called Rococo, developed. Initially, it thrived in interior design as Baroque had previously done, but in comparison to interior design done in the Baroque style, the Rococo style could be described as softer and more refined.

The main proponents of Rococo style painting were Antoine Watteau, Francois Boucher, and Jean-Honore Fragonard. Rococo painting has a very distinct style. Light, mint greens and soft pinks and blues were some of the most popularly used colors. In general, the color palette consisted

of soft, yet intense, colors. Also, distinct to Rococo painting was the light subject matter; generally paintings in this style depicted the leisure of the upper class. Jean-Honore Fragonard's *The Swing* exemplifies the Rococo style, as seen in painting.

The Rococo movement came to an end with the onset of the Enlightenment, which ushered in the next major artistic movement – Neoclassicism. As the name suggest, a revival of the influence of classic art from ancient Greece and Rome ensued. In painting, Jaques-Louis David was the leading painter of this style. His works, such as the *Oath of the Horatii* exemplified Neoclassicism with its logical order and stately, even heroic, subject matter. In architecture, one of the greatest influences was Palladio's *Villa Rotunda*, a Renaissance building, itself, inspired by classic order and symmetry.

При проведении текущей и промежуточной аттестации могут использоваться аутентичные тексты из монографий, научных статей, изучаемых студентами в ходе занятий и научных исследований.

4) Примерная тематика академической презентации по курсу

- Academic Profile and Research Focus
- Research Proposal
- Conference Paper on Academic Issue
- Specialist Literature Overview
- Creative Thinking Fundamentals
- Academic's Essential Skills
- Major Factors Affecting Human Behavior
- Motivation Strategies
- Efficient Communication Principles
- Hard Subjects vs Soft Subjects
- Major Research Techniques

7.3. Показатели, критерии и оценивание компетенций по уровням их формирования в процессе промежуточной аттестации

Форма **промежуточной аттестации** в 1 и 2 семестрах представляет собой **письменноустный экзамен**, который состоит из нескольких этапов:

- 1. Письменный перевод текста по специальности со словарем. Время 1 час. Объем перевода: 2500 печатных знаков.
- 2. Устное реферирование текста по специальности, без словаря. Язык изложения английский. Время подготовки 5 мин. Объем: 1500 печатных знаков.
- 3. Беседа на английском языке по темам: Academic Profile (1,2 семестр), Research Interests (1,2 семестр), Conference Paper (2 семестр).
 - 4. Проведение лексико-грамматического тестирования.

Перед экзаменом проводится консультация, на которой преподаватель отвечает на вопросы магистрантов.

Ответ магистранта на экзамене позволяет продемонстрировать уровень освоения знаний, полученных магистрантом в процессе изучения дисциплины, и сформированность умений и навыков.

В результате промежуточного контроля знаний студенты получают оценку по дисциплине.

		процессе і		ой аттестации	•
Форма	Коды	Индикаторы	Коды ЗУВ	Критерии оценивания	Оценка
промежуточной	компет	компетенций	(в соотв. с		
аттестации/вид	енций	(в соотв. с	Таблицей 1)		
промежуточной		Таблицей 1)			
аттестации	VIIC 4	TATE VIC 4.1	2 (3/1/, 4)	1 T	0
Экзамен 1 и 2	УК-4	ИД.УК-4.1.	3 (УК-4)	1. Текст переведен полностью	Отлично
семестров/		ИД.УК-4.2. ИД.УК-4.3.	У (УК-4)	(100 % объема) за указанное	100-81
Письменно-		ИД.УК-4.4.	В (УК-4)	время, без искажений и	
устный:		ИД.УК-4.6.		неточностей. Адекватность	
Письменный				перевода достигается за счет	
перевод, устное				правильного понимания	
реферирование,				содержания текста на основе	
собеседование,				знания лексико-	
тестирование				грамматических правил,	
				владения основами перевода,	
				правильного понимания	
				синтаксической и	
				стилистической структуры	
				предложения, владения	
				терминологической системы по	
				избранной специальности.	
				Перевод должен	
				соответствовать стандартам	
				русского языка, но допускаются	
				небольшие лексические и	
				стилистические неточности (1-	
				2);	
				2. Экзаменуемый	
				демонстрирует нормативное	
				произношение и беглость речи,	
				умеет придерживаться схемы	
				реферативного изложения	
				содержания предъявленного	
				текста, умеет логически и	
				грамотно передать содержание	
				прочитанного, используя	
				разнообразную лексику и	
				грамматические структуры,	
				владеет навыками обобщения,	
				выделения главного и	
				выражения своего мнения.	
				Возможны отдельные	
				незначительные ошибки, не	
				нарушающие логику	
				изложения;	
				3. Экзаменуемый дает	
				логически обоснованные	
				развернутые ответы на вопросы	
				экзаменатора, умеет выражать	
				свое мнение, приводить	
				примеры для иллюстрации	
				своего ответа, использует	
				разнообразные синтаксические	

Форма	Коды	Индикаторы	Коды ЗУВ	Критерии оценивания	Оценка
промежуточной	компет	компетенций	(B COOMB. C		
аттестации/вид промежуточной	енций	(в соотв. с Таблицей 1)	Таблицей 1)		
аттестации		Twoyew 1)			
				структуры, владеет правилами	
				грамматики, обладает широким	
				спектром общеразговорной и	
				профессиональной лексики;	
				при ответе возможны	
				отдельные мелкие ошибки, в	
				целом, не нарушающие коммуникацию.	
				4. 81% - 100 % правильных	
				ответов.	
				1. Текст переведен полностью	
				(100 % объема) за указанное	Хорошо
				время, перевод выполнен	80-61
				адекватно, экзаменуемый	
				демонстрирует знание	
				синтаксических и лексико- грамматических правил, но	
				допускает неточности	
				лексического (не более 2-1)	
				и/или стилистического (1-2)	
				характера;	
				2. Экзаменуемый	
				демонстрирует достаточно	
				хорошее произношение, умеет	
				следовать схеме реферативного	
				изложения текста, выделять главное, логически и грамотно	
				передавать содержание	
				прочитанного, но испытывает	
				трудности со	
				структурированием полученной	
				информации (обобщением,	
				выводами, высказыванием	
				собственного мнения).	
				Допускает некоторые грамматические или	
				прамматические или лексические ошибки, которые	
				не нарушают логику изложения,	
				но влияют на беглость речи;	
				3. Экзаменуемый дает	
				развернутые ответы не на все	
				вопросы экзаменатора,	
				демонстрируя умение	
				пользоваться разнообразными грамматическими структурами	
				грамматическими структурами и общеразговорной и	
				профессиональной лексикой в	
				рамках освоенной программы.	
				При этом экзаменуемый не	
				владеет навыками	
				структурирования своих	

Форма	Коды	Индикаторы	Коды ЗУВ	Критерии оценивания	Оценка
промежуточной	компет	компетенций	(в соотв. с		
аттестации/вид промежуточной	енций	(в соотв. с Таблицей 1)	Таблицей 1)		
аттестации		1 иолицеи 1)			
				высказываний, не умеет	
				сопровождать их	
				соответствующими примерами,	
				ссылками и т.д.; при ответе им	
				допускаются ошибки при	
				построении сложных речевые	
				конструкции без нарушения	
				коммуникации в целом.	
				4. 61% - 80 % правильных	
				ответов.	
				1. Перевод выполнен в	
				указанное время и его объем	Удовлетвори
				составляет не менее 75 %	тельно
				объема оригинала, или	60-41
				выполнен в полном объеме (100	
				%), но при переводе допущены	
				искажения (1-2), неточности (не	
				более 3) в результате	
				грамматических ошибок и	
				выбора лексического значения	
				слов, не соответствующего	
				контексту;	
				2. Экзаменуемый допускает заметные ошибки в	
				произношении, не следует	
				схеме реферативного	
				изложения текста/статьи, но	
				может адекватно передать	
				содержание прочитанного,	
				используя ограниченный запас	
				лексики, и допуская	
				грамматические ошибки, не	
				нарушающие логику	
				изложения; 3. Экзаменуемый дает краткие	
				ответы, испытывает трудности	
				при приведении примеров и	
				высказывании собственного	
				мнения, использует	
				относительно простые лексико-	
				грамматические средства,	
				демонстрирует ограниченный	
				запас лексики, допускает	
				ошибки при использовании	
				лексико-грамматических	
				структур, препятствующих	
				полноценной коммуникации. 4. 41% - 60 % правильных	
				4. 41 / 6 - 00 / 6 правильных ответов.	

Форма промежуточной аттестации/вид промежуточной аттестации	Коды компет енций	Индикаторы компетенций (в соотв. с Таблицей 1)	Коды ЗУВ (в соотв. с Таблицей 1)	Критерии оценивания	Оценка
				1. Текст переведен в указанное время и его объем составляет менее 75 % объема оригинала, или выполнен в полном объеме, но допущены искажения (3 и более), неточности (4 и более) в результате грамматических ошибок и выбора лексического значения слов, не соответствующего контексту, а также стилистические неточности (2-3); 2. Экзаменуемый допускает грубые ошибки в произношении, не следует схеме реферативного изложения текста, не может адекватно передать содержание прочитанного, допускает много лексических и грамматических ошибок, нарушающих логику изложения; 3. Экзаменуемый дает неадекватные ответы, демонстрирует непонимание вопросов экзаменатора, использует ограниченный запас слов, допускает большое количество лексических и грамматических ошибок, что приводит к нарушению коммуникации. 4. 40 % и менее правильных ответов.	Неудовлетвор ительно 40 и менее

Результаты сдачи промежуточной аттестации по направлениям подготовки уровня магистратуры в Международной школе искусств и культурного наследия оцениваются по стобалльной системе оценки в соответствии с Положением о формах, периодичности и порядке организации и проведения текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся в АНООВО «ЕУСПб» следующим образом согласно таблице 7а.

Таблица 7а **Система оценки знаний обучающихся**

Пятибалльная (стандартная) система	Стобалльная система оценки	Бинарная система оценки
5 (отлично)	100-81	зачтено
4 (хорошо)	80-61]
3 (удовлетворительно)	60-41]
2 (неудовлетворительно)	40 и менее	не зачтено

Результаты промежуточного контроля по дисциплине, выраженные в оценках «удовлетворительно», «хорошо», «отлично» показывают уровень сформированности у обучающегося компетенций по дисциплине в соответствии с картами компетенций основной профессиональной образовательной программы высшего образования — программы магистратуры «Слово и изображение: литература в ряду других искусств» по направлению полготовки 45.04.01 Филология.

Результаты промежуточного контроля по дисциплине, выраженные в оценке «неудовлетворительно», показывают не сформированность у обучающегося компетенций по дисциплине в соответствии с картами компетенций основной профессиональной образовательной программы высшего образования — программы магистратуры «Слово и изображение: литература в ряду других искусств» по направлению подготовки 45.04.01 Филология.

7.4. Типовые задания к промежуточной аттестации

1. Примерный текст для письменного перевода по специальности

Art: Defined

The modern use of the word 'Art', which rose to prominence after 1750, commonly refers to a skill used to produce an aesthetic result. By any definition of the word, Art has existed alongside humankind, from the Ancient to the Contemporary.

The first and broadest sense of how Art is described has remained closest to its Latin meaning, which roughly translates to a "skill" or "craft", a few examples demonstrating the broad sense of the root "Art" includes artifact, artificial, artifice, artillery, medical arts, and military arts. However, there are many other colloquial uses of the word, all with some relation to its etymology, such as from the Indo-European root meaning "arrangement" or "to arrange". In this sense, Art is whatever is described as having undergone a deliberate process of arrangement by an agent.

The second, more recent, sense of the word Art is an extension for "creative art" or "fine art". In this instance, Art skill is being used to express the artist's creativity, or to engage the audience's aesthetic sensibilities, or to draw the audience towards consideration of the "finer" things. Often, if the skill is being used in a lowbrow or practical way, people will consider it a craft instead of Art. Likewise, if the skill is being used in a commercial or industrial way, it will be considered commercial art instead of Art. On the other hand, crafts and design are sometimes considered applied art. Some have argued that the difference between fine art and applied art has more to do with value judgments rather than any distinct and defined difference. However, even fine art can have goals beyond just pure creativity and self-expression.

The ultimate derivation of fine in fine art comes from the Aristotelian philosophy, Four causes. This principle states that there are four causes or explanations for an object. The fourth and/or final cause of an object is the purpose for its existence. The term fine art is derived from this notion. If the final cause of an artwork is simply the artwork itself, and not a means to another end, then that artwork could appropriately be called fine.

The closely related concept of beauty is classically defined as "that which when seen, pleases". Pleasure is the final cause of beauty, and so it is not a means to another end, but is an end in itself. Art can describe several kinds of things: a study of creative skill, a process of using the creative skill, a product of the creative skill, or the audience's experiencing of the creative skill.

The creative arts ("art" as discipline) are a collection of disciplines ("arts") which produce artworks ("art" as objects) that is compelled by a personal drive ("art" as activity) and echoes or reflects a message, mood, or symbolism for the viewer to interpret ("art" as experience).

При проведении текущей и промежуточной аттестации могут использоваться аутентичные тексты из монографий, научных статей, изучаемых студентами в ходе занятий и научных исследований.

2. Примерный текст для устного реферирования по специальности

Utility of Art

Often one of the defining characteristics of fine art as opposed to applied art, is the absence of any clear usefulness or utilitarian value. But this requirement is sometimes criticized as being a class prejudice against labor and utility. Opponents of the view that art cannot be useful, argue that all human activity has some utilitarian function, and the objects claimed to be "non-utilitarian" actually have the function of attempting to mystify and codify flawed social hierarchies. It is also sometimes argued that even seemingly non-useful art is not useless, but rather that its use is the effect it has on the psyche of the creator or viewer.

Art is also used by art therapists, psychotherapists and clinical psychologists as art therapy. The end product is not the principal goal in this case; rather a process of healing, through creative acts, is sought. The resultant piece of artwork may also offer insight into the troubles experienced by the subject and may suggest suitable approaches to be used in more conventional forms of psychiatric therapy.

Graffiti is a kind of graphic art, often painted on buildings, buses, trains and bridges. The "use" of art from the artist's standpoint could be as a means of expression. It allows one to symbolize complex ideas and emotions in an arbitrary language subject only to the interpretation of the self and peers.

In a social context, art can serve to soothe the soul and promote popular morale. In a more negative aspect of this facet, art is often utilized as a form of propaganda, and thus can be used to subtly influence popular conceptions or mood (in some cases, artworks are appropriated to be used in this manner, without the creator's initial intention).

При проведении текущей и промежуточной аттестации могут использоваться аутентичные тексты из монографий, научных статей, изучаемых студентами в ходе занятий и научных исследований.

3. Примерные вопросы для беседы по научным интересам Discussing Background Information and Research

- 1. What Institute / Academy / University did you graduate from?
- 2. When did you graduate from the Institute / Academy / University?
- 3. What subjects were you interested in?
- 4. What is your specialty area?
- 5. What is your current research focus?
- 6. When did you get interested in research work?
- 7. What is the subject of your future master's thesis?
- 8. What issues are you going to address?

- 9. Is there extensive specialist literature on your subject?
- 10. What is theoretical framework of your research?
- 11. Why is your research important / topical?
- 12. What empirical material are you going to rely on?
- 13. What methods and techniques are you going to employ?
- 14. In what way is your paper going to contribute to developing your research field?
- 15. What is the theoretical / practical significance of your research?

4. Примерные задания для проведения лексико-грамматического тестирования

Academic Vocabulary Test I

Choose the correct answer for each exercise:

- 1. The arrangement of students into classes based on mastery of specific skills or according to general intelligence is known as
- a. ability grouping
- b. collaborative learning
- c. bilingual education
- d. accountability
- 2. A policy that requires that student progress be measured and teachers be responsible for student progress is
- a. accountability
- b. bilingual education
- c. ability grouping
- d. collaborative learning
- 3. Bilingual education
- a. teaches a second language to students
- b. teaches students how to ride a bicycle
- c. involves home schooling
- d. requires accountability
- 4. A learning situation in which students work together on a project or assignment is
- a. competency testing
- b. accountability
- c. cultural literacy
- d. collaborative learning
- 5. The measurement of a student's ability to perform a specific skill or achieve a specified level is
- a. competency testing
- b. collaborative learning
- c. accountability
- d. curriculum
- 6. The familiarity with a body of knowledge that most people share is

- a. curriculum
- b. competency testing
- c. accountability
- d cultural literacy
- 7. A course or program of study is
- a. tenure
- b. whole language
- c. phonics
- d. curriculum
- 8. A learning environment in which students have access to computers, the Internet, and multimedia sources of information is a/an
- a. field trip
- b. phonics program
- c. electronic classroom
- d. home schooling program
- 9. A program of supplemental instruction designed to stimulate and further the growth of students who exhibit high intelligence or exceptional mastery of skills is
- a. school board
- b. field trip
- c. gifted and talented
- d. skills teaching
- 10. A policy that allows qualified parents to educate their children at home is
- a. electronic teaching
- b. community learning
- c. collaborative learning
- d. home schooling
- 11. Specific learning goals or accomplishments that a school or teacher establishes for students with objectives that identify what the students are to learn are
- a. curriculums
- b. learning communities
- c. instructional objectives
- d. ability groups
- 12. An environment in which teachers and students come together to provide respect, interaction, and positive feedback in support of students as learners is
- a. tenure
- b. the learning community
- c. home schooling
- d. the school board
- 13. The ability to read and write is known as
- a. literacy

- b. library
- c. ability grouping
- d. phonics
- 14. A school that offers special, unique programs to attract students from within a school district is
- a. a home school
- b. a standard school
- c. a magnet school
- d. a super school
- 15. A form of testing that requires students to show what they know by actually doing something, such as performing a specific task is
- a. performance assessment
- b. whole language testing
- c. standardized testing
- d. phonics
- 16. A method of teaching reading that emphasizes letters and the sounds associated with them

is

- a. tenure
- b. whole language
- c. phonics
- d. ability grouping
- 17. A group of elected officials that serves as a governing body of a school district is the
- a. magnet school
- b. home school
- c. black board
- d. school board
- 18. A formal, usually commercial test that is administered according to specific directions with time limitations is a
- a. whole language
- b. learning community
- c. standardized test
- d. performance assessment
- 19. A method of teaching that integrates reading, writing, speaking and listening is
- a. home schooling
- b. whole language
- c. phonics
- d. ability grouping

Academic Vocabulary Test II

Choose the correct answer for each exercise.

1. A type of research that involves close, in-depth observation and analysis of individual people is	
a/an	
a. culture	
b. case study	
c. defense mechanism	
d. ethnic group	
2. A mental process such as thinking, remembering, and understanding is	
a. culture	
b. memorization	
c. cognition	
d. memory	
3. A system for living that includes objects, values, and characteristics that people acquire as member of society is	ers
a. an ethnic group	
b. culture	
c. ethnocentrism	
d. learning	
4. A method of reducing anxiety by denying or distorting a situation or problem is	
a. a learning	
b. a case study	
c. a hypothesis	
d. a defense mechanism	
5. Empirical refers to	
a. information obtained from or that can be verified by observation or experimentat	ion
b. information that can never be verified	
c. a form of government ruled by an emperor	
d. none of the above	
6. A collection of people who share a cultural heritage is	
a. learning	
b. an ethnic group	
c. a heterogeneous population	
d. a homogeneous population	
7. The belief that one's own culture is superior to that of others is	
a. xenophobia	
b. egomania	
c. ethnocentrism	
d. hypothesis	
8. A tentative explanation about how various events are related to one another that can be tested by further experimentation is a a. case study	

b.	hypothesis		
c.	culture		
d.	experiment		
9.	The capacity to learn from experience and to adapt to one's environment is		
a.	multiculturalism		
b.	intelligence		
c.	ethnocentrism		
d.	egomania		
10.	A relatively permanent change in knowledge or behavior that results from experience is		
a.	an experiment		
b.	learning		
c.	intelligence		
d.	culture		
11.	The study of diverse racial and ethnic groups within a culture is		
a.	egomania		
b.	intelligence		
c.	ethnocentrism		
d.	multiculturalism		
12.	2. A social rule that specifies how people should behave is		
a.	value		
b.	norms		
c.	odds		
d.	status		
1 3	. A group whose members share the same age or common interests is a		
a.	inferior group		
b.	peer group		
c.	subgroup		
d.	superior group		
14	A reward or the process of giving a reward after a desirable behavior has occurred is		
a.	sanction		
b.	punishment		
c.	reinforcement		
d.	value		
15	. A reward for conforming to what is expected or a punishment for violating expectations is a		
a.	reinforcement		
b.	value		
c.	sanction		
d.	punishment		
16	. A category of people who have approximately equal income, power, and prestige is a		

- a. peer groupb. status classc. social classd. value group
- 17. One's position in a group or society is
- a. sanctionb. normc. statusd. value
- 18. An oversimplified, inaccurate mental picture or conception of others is a
- a. status
- b. stereotype
- c. value
- d. norm
- 19. A socially agreed upon idea about what is good, desirable, or important is a
- a. norm
- b. stereotype
- c. status
- d. value

7.5. Средства оценки индикаторов достижения компетенций

Таблица 8

Средства оценки индикаторов достижения компетенций

Средетва оценки индикаторов достижения компетенции				
Коды компетенций	Индикаторы компетенций	Средства оценки (в соотв. с Таблицами 5, 7)		
	(в соотв. с Таблицей 1)			
УК-4	ИД.УК-4.1. ИД.УК-4.2. ИД.УК-4.3. ИД.УК-4.4. ИД.УК-4.6.	Устный перевод текста по специальности, контрольная работа, устное реферирование текста по специальности, академическая презентация		

Описание средств оценки индикаторов достижения компетенций

Средства оценки	Рекомендованный план выполнения работы
(в соотв. с	т скомендованный план выполнения расоты
Таблицами 5, 7)	
	D
Устный перевод	В ходе выполнения устного перевода текста магистрантам рекомендуется выполнять
текста по	следующие действия:
специальности	1. Устанавливать контакты и организовывает общение в соответствии с потребностями
	совместной деятельности, используя современные коммуникационные технологии,
	составлять в соответствии с нормами русского языка деловую документацию разных
	жанров, в том числе для академических и профессиональных целей на иностранном
	языке.
	2. Обсуждать и представлять результаты исследовательской и проектной деятельности,
	участвовать в дискуссиях на различных публичных мероприятиях, выбирая
7.0	подходящий формат
Контрольная	В ходе выполнения контрольной работы магистрантам рекомендуется выполнять
работа	следующие действия:
	1. Устанавливать контакты и организовывает общение в соответствии с
	потребностями совместной деятельности, используя современные коммуникационные
	технологии, составлять в соответствии с нормами русского языка деловую
	документацию разных жанров, в том числе для академических и профессиональных
	целей на иностранном языке.
	2. Обсуждать и представлять результаты исследовательской и проектной деятельности,
	участвовать в дискуссиях на различных публичных мероприятиях, выбирая
	подходящий формат
Устное	В ходе выполнения устного реферирования текста магистрантам рекомендуется
реферирование	выполнять следующие действия:
текста по	1. Устанавливать контакты и организовывает общение в соответствии с
специальности	потребностями совместной деятельности, используя современные коммуникационные
	технологии, составлять в соответствии с нормами русского языка деловую
	документацию разных жанров, в том числе для академических и профессиональных
	целей на иностранном языке.
	2.Обсуждать и представлять результаты исследовательской и проектной деятельности,
	участвовать в дискуссиях на различных публичных мероприятиях, выбирая
	подходящий формат
Академическая	В ходе подготовки академической презентации магистрантам рекомендуется
презентация	выполнять следующие действия:
	1.Устанавливать контакты и организовывает общение в соответствии с потребностями
	совместной деятельности, используя современные коммуникационные технологии,
	составлять в соответствии с нормами русского языка деловую документацию разных
	жанров, в том числе для академических и профессиональных целей на иностранном
	языке.
	2. Обсуждать и представлять результаты исследовательской и проектной деятельности,
	участвовать в дискуссиях на различных публичных мероприятиях, выбирая
	подходящий формат

8. ОСНОВНАЯ И ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНАЯ УЧЕБНАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА, НЕОБХОДИМАЯ ДЛЯ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

8.1. Основная литература

1. Moore, Julie. Oxford Academic Vocabulary Practice: Upper-Intermediate / B2 - C1 / J. Moore. - Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2017. - 144 p. (55 экз.)

- 2. Chazal, Edward de. Oxford EAP: a Course of English for Academic Purposes: Intermediate / B1+ / E. de Chazal, L. Rogers. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013. 222 p. (63 эκз.)
- 3. Chazal, Edward de. Oxford EAP: a Course of English for Academic Purposes: Advanced / C1 / E. Chazal, J. Moore. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013. 239 p. (55 3κ3)
- 4. Paterson, Ken. Oxford Grammar for EAP: English Grammar and Practice for Academic Purposes: with answers / K. Paterson, R. Wedge. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013. 223 p. (39 3κ3.)

8.2. Дополнительная литература

- 1. McCarthy, Michael. Academic Vocabulary in Use: 50 Units of Academic Vocabulary Reference and Practice: Self-Study and Classroom Use / M. McCarthy, F. O'Dell. Cambridge; New York; Melbourne: Cambridge University Press, 2008. 176 p. (57 экз.)
- 2. Pathare, Emma. Skillful Listening and Speaking: Student's Book Pack. 4. C1 / E. Pathare, G. Pathare. 2nd ed. Oxford: Macmillan Education, 2018. 190 p. (32 3κ3.)
- 3. Warwick, Lindsay. Skillful Reading and Writing: Student's Book Pack. 4. C1 / L. Warwick, L. Rogers. 2nd ed. Oxford: Macmillan Education, 2018. 190 p. (32 экз.)

9. ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМЫЕ ПРИ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИИ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА

9.1. Программное обеспечение

При осуществлении образовательного процесса магистрантами и профессорско-преподавательским составом используется следующее лицензионное программное обеспечение:

- 1. OS Microsoft Windows (OVS OS Platform)
- 2. MS Office (OVS Office Platform)
- 3. Adobe Acrobat Professional 11.0 MLP AOO License RU
- 4. Adobe CS5.5 Design Standart Win IE EDU CLP
- 5. ABBYY FineReader 11 Corporate Edition
- 6. ABBYY Lingvo x5
- 7. Adobe Photoshop Extended CS6 13.0 MLP AOO License RU
- 8. Adobe Acrobat Reader DC /Pro бесплатно
- 9. Орега бесплатно
- 10. Mozilla бесплатно
- 11. Яндекс.Браузер (Yandex Browser) бесплатно
- 12. VLС бесплатно

9.2. Перечень информационно-справочных систем и профессиональных баз данных информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет», необходимых для освоения дисциплины:

Информационно-справочные системы

- 1. Гарант.Ру. Информационно-правовой портал: https://www.garant.ru/
- 2. Открытое образование. Ассоциация «Национальная платформа открытого образования»: https://npoed.ru/
 - 3. Официальная Россия. Сервер органов государственной власти Российской

Федерации: http://www.gov.ru/

- 4. Официальный интернет-портал правовой информации. Государственная система правовой информации: http://pravo.gov.ru/
 - 5. Правовой сайт КонсультантПлюс: https://www.consultant.ru/
 - б. Российское образование. Федеральный портал: http://www.edu.ru/

Профессиональные базы данных информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет»:

- 1. ЕНИП Электронная библиотека «Научное наследие России»: http://e-heritage.ru/
 - 2. Национальная электронная библиотека НЭБ: https://rusneb.ru/about/
 - 3. Президентская библиотека: http://www.prlib.ru
 - 4. Российская государственная библиотека: http://www.rsl.ru/
 - 5. Российская национальная библиотека: http://www.nlr.ru/poisk/

9.3. Лицензионные электронные ресурсы библиотеки Университета Профессиональные базы данных:

Полный перечень доступных обучающимся профессиональных баз данных представлен на официальном сайте Университета https://eusp.org/library/electronic-resources, включая следующие базы данных:

- 1. **eLIBRARY.RU** Российский информационно-аналитический портал в области науки, технологии, медицины и образования, содержащий рефераты и полные тексты научных статей и публикаций, наукометрическая база данных: https://elibrary-ru.elib.eusp.org/;
- 2. Электронные журналы по подписке (текущие номера научных зарубежных журналов).

Электронные библиотечные системы:

- 1. **Znanium.com** Электронная библиотечная система (ЭБС) https://znanium.ru/;
- 2. Университетская библиотека онлайн Электронная библиотечная система (ЭБС) https://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book_blocks&view=main_ub

9.4. Электронная информационно-образовательная среда Университета

Образовательный процесс по дисциплине поддерживается средствами электронной информационно-образовательной среды Университета, которая включает в себя электронный учебно-методический ресурс АНООВО «ЕУСПб» — образовательный портал LMS Sakai — Sakai@EU, лицензионные электронные ресурсы библиотеки Университета, официальный сайт Университета (https://eusp.org/), локальную сеть и корпоративную электронную почту Университета, и обеспечивает:

- доступ к учебным планам, рабочим программам дисциплин (модулей), практик и к изданиям электронных библиотечных систем и электронным образовательным ресурсам, указанным в рабочих программах;
- фиксацию результатов промежуточной аттестации, результаты выполнения индивидуального плана научной деятельности и оценки выполнения индивидуального плана работы;
- формирование электронного портфолио обучающегося, в том числе сохранение работ обучающегося;

– взаимодействие между участниками образовательного процесса, в том числе синхронное и (или) асинхронное взаимодействие посредством сети «Интернет» (электронной почты и т.д.).

Каждый обучающийся в течение всего периода обучения обеспечен индивидуальным неограниченным доступом к электронным ресурсам библиотеки Университета, содержащей издания учебной, учебно-методической и иной литературы по изучаемой дисциплине.

10. МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ БАЗА, НЕОБХОДИМАЯ ДЛЯ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА

В ходе реализации образовательного процесса используются специализированные многофункциональные аудитории для проведения занятий лекционного типа, занятий семинарского типа (практических занятий, лабораторных работ), групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации, укомплектованные специализированной мебелью и техническими средствами обучения, служащими для представления учебной информации большой аудитории.

Проведение занятий обеспечивается демонстрационным оборудованием.

Помещения для самостоятельной работы оснащены компьютерной техникой с возможностью подключения к сети «Интернет» и обеспечением доступа в электронную информационно-образовательную среду организации.

Для лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидов предоставляется возможность присутствия в аудитории вместе с ними ассистента (помощника). Для слабовидящих предоставляется возможность увеличения текста на экране ПК. В компьютерном классе и в помещении для самостоятельной работы в комплект оборудования также входит клавиатура, клавиши которой маркированы рельефно-точечным шрифтом. Для обучающихся с ограниченными возможностями здоровья, имеющих ограничения по слуху, представляется возможность использования портативной индукционной (индукционной петли). Для самостоятельной работы лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья в помещении для самостоятельной работы организовано одно место (ПК) с информации возможностями бесконтактного ввода И управления (специализированное лицензионное программное обеспечение – Camera Mouse, веб камера).

Библиотека университета предоставляет удаленный доступ к электронным ресурсам библиотеки Университета с возможностями для слабовидящего увеличения текста на экране ПК.

Лица с ограниченными возможностями здоровья могут при необходимости воспользоваться имеющимся в университете креслом-коляской. В учебном корпусе имеется адаптированный лифт. На первом этаже оборудован специализированный туалет. У входа в здание университета для инвалидов оборудована специальная кнопка, входная среда обеспечена информационной доской о режиме работы университета, выполненной рельефноточечным тактильным шрифтом (азбука Брайля).

Фонды оценочных средств по дисциплине «Иностранный (английский) язык»

1. ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ТЕКУЩЕЙ И ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

1.1. Показатели, критерии и оценивание компетенций по этапам их формирования в процессе текущей аттестации

Информация о содержании и процедуре текущего контроля успеваемости, методике оценивания знаний, умений и навыков обучающегося в ходе текущего контроля доводятся научно-педагогическими работниками Университета до сведения обучающегося на первом занятии по данной лиспиплине.

Текущий контроль предусматривает подготовку магистрантов к каждому аудиторному занятию. Магистрант должен присутствовать на занятиях, выполнять упражнения, предусмотренные планом, показывая, что подготовил внеаудиторные задания, представлять необходимые материалы, выполнять письменные работы и презентации по темам курса.

Текущий контроль проводится в форме устного перевода иноязычных специальных текстов, устного реферирования иноязычных специальных текстов, контрольной работы и презентаций магистрантов по профессиональным темам.

Показатели, критерии и оценивание компетенций по этапам их формирования в процессе текущей аттестации

Таблица 1

	1				таолица т
Наименование тем (разделов)	Коды компе-	Индикаторы компетенций	Коды ЗУВ (в соот. с табл.	Формы текущего	Результаты текущего
d //	тенций	,	1)	контроля	контроля
	·			успеваемости	•
3. Основы академической грамматики.	VK-4	ИД.УК-4.1. ИД.УК-4.2. ИД.УК-4.3. ИД.УК-4.4. ИД.УК-4.6.	3 (УК-4) У (УК-4) В (УК-4)	устный перевод текста по специальности контрольная работа	зачтено/ не зачтено
					не зачтено
4. Основы академической лексики.	УК-4	ИД.УК-4.1. ИД.УК-4.2. ИД.УК-4.3. ИД.УК-4.4. ИД.УК-4.6.	3 (УК-4) У (УК-4) В (УК-4)	устное реферирование текста по специальности	зачтено/ не зачтено
				устный перевод текста по специальности	зачтено/ не зачтено
3. Основы академической коммуникации.	УК-4	ИД.УК-4.1. ИД.УК-4.2. ИД.УК-4.3. ИД.УК-4.4. ИД.УК-4.6.	3 (УК-4) У (УК-4) В (УК-4)	академическая презентация	зачтено/ не зачтено

Дисциплина «Иностранный (английский) язык» предполагает:

1. Устный перевод текста по специальности, целью которого является проверка овладения учащимися навыками академического перевода, а также знания профессиональной лексики.

- 2. Выполнение контрольной работы, целью которой является проверка знаний и навыков, полученных студентами в области грамматики, академической и профессиональной лексики и словообразования.
- 3. Устное реферирование специального текста, целью которого является проверка навыков учащихся в области целостного восприятия текста, связности и логичности изложения, владение профессиональной лексикой.
- 4. Подготовку и представление презентации по тематике своей научной работы в формате выступления в ходе научной конференции. Целью этого вида контроля является проверка знаний и навыков учащихся в сфере профессиональной иноязычной коммуникации.

Таблина 2

	1 аолица 2
Формы текущего	Критерии оценивания
контроля успеваемости	
	Зачтено:
	Содержательная идентичность текста перевода. Эквивалентный
	перевод:
	содержательная идентичность текста перевода. Погрешности перевода не
	нарушают общего смысла оригинала.
	Лексические аспекты перевода. Использование эквивалентов для
	перевода 30-100% текста
	Грамматические аспекты перевода. Эквивалентный перевод с
	использованием основных грамматических конструкций, характерных для
	академического стиля речи.
	Соблюдение языковых норм и правил языка перевода:
Устный перевод текста по	стилистическая идентичность текста перевода. Соблюдение языковых
специальности	норм и правил языка перевода для 30-100 % текста.
специальности	
	Не зачтено:
	Содержательная идентичность текста перевода. Неэквивалентная
	передача смысла:
	ошибки представляют собой грубое искажение содержания оригинала.
	Лексические аспекты перевода. Использование эквивалентов менее чем
	для 30% текста
	Грамматические аспекты перевода. Использование грамматических
	эквивалентов менее чем для 30% текста
	Соблюдение языковых норм и правил языка перевода:
	стилистическая идентичность текста перевода. Соблюдение языковых
	норм и правил языка перевода менее чем для 30% текста.
	Зачтено:
	Грамматическая составляющая. 60% - 100 % правильных ответов.
	Лексическая составляющая. 60% - 100 % правильных ответов.
TC C	Целостное восприятие текста. 60% - 100 % правильных ответов.
Контрольная работа	П
	Не зачтено:
	Грамматическая составляющая. 0% - 59% правильных ответов
	Лексическая составляющая. 0% - 59% правильных ответов
	Целостное восприятие текста. 0% - 59% правильных ответов
	Зачтено:
Устное реферирование	Точная передача фактов. Вся фактическая информация передана точно
текста по специальности	и без искажений. Имеются незначительные искажения
	Нейтральность изложения (либо правильная передача авторской
	позиции). Изложение нейтрально либо авторская оценка описываемых

Формы текущего контроля успеваемости	Критерии оценивания
контроля успеваемости	событий передана правильно. Имеются незначительные отклонения от нейтрального тона либо незначительные искажения авторской позиции.
	Связность и логичность. Изложение связное, структура прозрачная,
	логика изложения прослеживается. Изложение в целом связное, имеются
	незначительные недостатки изложения.
	Языковое оформление (лексика, грамматика, стиль). Лексико-
	грамматические ошибки отсутствуют, имеются только 1-2
	незначительные грамматические и стилистические ошибки.
	Не зачтено:
	Точная передача фактов. Имеется более 5 серьезных искажений или
	множество мелких.
	Нейтральность изложения (либо правильная передача авторской
	позиции). Имеются серьезные отклонения / искажения в нескольких
	местах. Текст не понят, либо авторская позиция искажена до
	неузнаваемости
	Связность и логичность. В тексте имеются серьезные нарушения логики
	изложения, что сказывается и на построении текста; имеются
	значительные недочеты при построении высказываний. В тексте не
	прослеживается никакой логики, текст бессвязен или представляет собой
	набор отдельных предложений.
	Языковое оформление (лексика, грамматика, стиль). Имеется больше 5
	лексико-грамматических или стилистических ошибок.
	Зачтено: Соблюдены правила оформления презентации; во время
	выступления студент логично строит монологическое высказывание в
	соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, лексические единицы и
	грамматические структуры используются уместно и практически без
	ошибок, речь понятна и фонетически грамотна, соблюдается необходимый
	объем высказывания, содержание выступления носит занимательный характер. Четко сформулирован научный вопрос, на который докладчик
	представляет обоснованный ответ в конце выступления. Ясно представлена
	структура доклада, каждый фрагмент которого поэтапно раскрывается в
	ходе выступления. Элементы доклада соединены семантическими или
	грамматическими связями. Докладчик обобщает и анализирует
	представленную информацию в конце доклада. Презентация,
	сопровождающая доклад, способствует более полному пониманию и
	восприятию его содержания. Слайды не перегружены информацией,
	графическое представление подчеркивает наиболее значимые позиции
	выступления;
	Не зачтено: Презентация оформлена с ошибками, количество слайдов
	недостаточно, студент строит монологическое высказывание в
Академическая	соответствии с коммуникативной задачей, но высказывание не всегда
презентация	логично, имеются повторы, присутствуют лексические, грамматические и
	стилистические ошибки, затрудняющие понимание, в целом речь понятна,
	объем высказывания значительно ниже требуемого. Нечетко
	сформулирован научный вопрос, на который докладчик представляет не
	вполне обоснованный ответ в конце выступления. Нет четкой
	характеристики структуру доклада, каждая тема недостаточно полно и
	последовательно раскрывается в ходе выступления. Элементы доклада не
	всегда соединены семантическими или грамматическими связями.

Формы текущего контроля успеваемости	Критерии оценивания
	Докладчик обобщает и анализирует представленную информацию в конце доклада. Презентация, сопровождающая доклад, не способствует более полному пониманию и восприятию его содержания. Слайды в большинстве своем или перегружены информацией, или мало информативны. Графическое представление чаще всего не подчеркивает наиболее значимые позиции.

Все документы, предусмотренные Рабочими программами Языкового Центра, а также иные виды учебных материалов, поступающие в Языковой Центр в электронном виде, должны быть выполнены в программе Word.

1.2. Контрольные задания для текущей аттестации

1) Примерные задания контрольной работы по курсу

Grammar Tests

Comprehensive Test 1

Choose the right answer. Only one answer is correct.

- 1. We expected the Harrisons ...later than usual.
- 1. arrive
- 2. to arrive
- 3. arrives
- 4. arrived
- 2. Look! The bridge
- 1. is being repaired
- 2. is been repaired
- 3. has being repaired
- 4. has repaired

3. I don't want to be interrupted by him.

- 1.Я не хочу перебивать его.
- 2.Я не хочу, чтобы он перебивал меня.
- 3.Я не хочу, чтобы его перебивали
- 4.Я не хочу, чтобы мы перебивали друг друга.
- 4. He told us that he ... for a new job.
- 1. thought he would apply
- 2. applied
- 3. is applying
- 4. had been applied
- 5. The results are to be checked again.
- 1. The results must be checked again.
- 2. The results have been checked again.
- 3. The results are being checked again.
- 4. The results are checked again.

- 6. She said the lectures on art (посещаются) by many students.
- 1. were attended
- 2. are attended
- 3. are attending
- 4. attended
- 7. Mr. Blackten years.
- 1. has been head of this department for
- 2. is head of this department for
- 3. is head of this department since
- 4. has been head of this department since
- 8. The speaker has been.... to with great interest.
- 1. listened
- 2. listening
- 3. listen
- 9. The letter isn't ready yet. It ... still ... into English.
- 1. is translated
- 2. has been translated
- 3. is being translated
- 10. You should have looked through the mail.
- 1. It is necessary for you to look through the mail.
- 2. You were to look through the mail, but you didn't.
- 3. You must look through the mail.
- 4. You did not have to look through the mail.
- 11. He didn't refuse when he ... this job.
- 1. offered
- 2. was offered
- 3. is offered
- 4. offers
- 12. Why don't you answer when you ...?
- 1. ask
- 2. are asking
- 3. are asked
- 4. were asked
- 13. You ... a hard life when you were a child, granddad.
- 1. must have
- 2. were to have
- 3. must have had
- 4. had had
- 14. You will ... speak Spanish in another few months.
- 1. can
- 2. have
- 3. be able to
- 4. ought

15. This theatrebefore we came to live in this town.1. was built2. has been built3. had been built4. was building
16. She is known on a very important issue now.1. to have worked2. working3. to be working4. working
17. He is said a novel for ten years.1. to have been writing2. to have written3. to be writing4. to write
18. Roy to be a good manager.1. turned out2. is turned out3. to turn out4. turned
19. The problem is of great importance.1. discussing2. being discussed3. discuss4. to discuss
20 the mail the secretary gave the most urgent letters to the manager.1. Sorting out2. Having sorted out3. Sorted out4. Looking
21. You should look the mail before leaving.1. in2. through3. though4. at
22. This is one of the best works Falconet.1. by2. of3. to4. from
23. I'll make decision only the agreement of my boss.1. by

2. under3. with4. for
24. He arrived the invitation of the Prime Minister.1. by2. at3. from4. to
25. Everything depends your decision.1. on2. of3. about4. from
26. The quotation is enclosed the letter.1. in2. to3. with4. by
27. These defects are to be corrected your expense.1. with2. by3. at4. from
28. These defects appeared the Buyer's fault.1. through2. from3. out of4. on
 29. Many international exhibitions and fairs in St. Petersburg. 1. are given 2. are held 3. are taken 4. take part
30. The company is going to an order for a new model of car. 1. put 2. give 3. place 4. make
 31. The members of the House of Commons are elected by 1. secret ballot 2. political parties 3. the chief executive 4. secret

 accepts invites appoints notifies 	
33. If you your of 1. reduce 2. increase 3. inquire 4. ask	rder we'll be able to give you a 5% discount.
34. The most popul.1. entertainment2. purchase3. feature4. setting	ar today is television.
35. It costs 10 dolla 1. currency 2. cash 3. money 4. coins	rs if you are paying
36. The Prime Mini1. appointment2. agreement3. invitation4. position	ster takes policy decisions with the of his ministers.
37. The national Ga1. houses2. sells3. buys4. frames	allery a rich collection of paintings.
38. On TV in Great1. told2. heard3. broadcast4. sung	Britain news is at regular intervals.
39.Our information1. workers2. sellers3. competitors4. contacts	is that your are quoting lower prices for the same product.
40. We enclose for 1. price-list	your further information our current FOB

32. Each new Prime Minister ... new ministers.

2. payment3. delivery4. check
4. Check
 41. If any defects are found during the guarantee period the Seller is to correct them promptly at his 1. obligation 2. expense 3. fault 4. money
42. We with this letter all the particulars concerning the product.1. advise2. enclose3. develop4. write
 43. Our company is interested in business relations with you. 1. making 2. establishing 3. getting 4. making
Comprehensive Test 2
Choose the best answer to complete the sentence.
1. If she about his financial situation, she would have helped him out.
had known
• knew
 would have known
would have known2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday.
 would have known 2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday. looking into
 would have known 2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday. looking into looking at
 would have known 2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday. looking into looking at looking after
 would have known 2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday. looking into looking at
 would have known 2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday. looking into looking at looking after 3. He made his children their homework every afternoon. to do
 would have known 2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday. looking into looking at looking after 3. He made his children their homework every afternoon.
 would have known 2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday. looking into looking at looking after 3. He made his children their homework every afternoon. to do doing
 would have known 2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday. looking into looking at looking after 3. He made his children their homework every afternoon. to do doing do
 would have known 2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday. looking into looking at looking after 3. He made his children their homework every afternoon. to do doing do 4. The test was difficult she had problems finishing it on time.
 would have known 2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday. looking into looking at looking after 3. He made his children their homework every afternoon. to do doing do 4. The test was difficult she had problems finishing it on time. such
 would have known 2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday. looking into looking at looking after 3. He made his children their homework every afternoon. to do doing do 4. The test was difficult she had problems finishing it on time. such so as 5. By the time she arrives, we our homework.
 would have known 2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday. looking into looking at looking after 3. He made his children their homework every afternoon. to do doing do 4. The test was difficult she had problems finishing it on time. such so as 5. By the time she arrives, we our homework. finish
 would have known 2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday. looking into looking at looking after 3. He made his children their homework every afternoon. to do doing do 4. The test was difficult she had problems finishing it on time. such so as 5. By the time she arrives, we our homework. finish will finish
 would have known 2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday. looking into looking after 3. He made his children their homework every afternoon. to do doing do 4. The test was difficult she had problems finishing it on time. such so as 5. By the time she arrives, we our homework. finish will finish will have finished
 would have known 2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday. looking into looking at looking after 3. He made his children their homework every afternoon. to do doing do 4. The test was difficult she had problems finishing it on time. such so as 5. By the time she arrives, we our homework. finish will finish will have finished 6. She lunch by the time we arrived.
 would have known 2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday. looking into looking at looking after 3. He made his children their homework every afternoon. to do doing do 4. The test was difficult she had problems finishing it on time. such so as 5. By the time she arrives, we our homework. finish will finish will have finished 6. She lunch by the time we arrived. finished
 would have known 2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday. looking into looking at looking after 3. He made his children their homework every afternoon. to do doing do 4. The test was difficult she had problems finishing it on time. such so as 5. By the time she arrives, we our homework. finish will finish will have finished 6. She lunch by the time we arrived. finished had finished
 would have known 2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday. looking into looking at looking after 3. He made his children their homework every afternoon. to do doing do 4. The test was difficult she had problems finishing it on time. such so as 5. By the time she arrives, we our homework. finish will finish will have finished had finished had finished was finished
 would have known 2. I'll be their cat while they are away on holiday. looking into looking at looking after 3. He made his children their homework every afternoon. to do doing do 4. The test was difficult she had problems finishing it on time. such so as 5. By the time she arrives, we our homework. finish will finish will have finished 6. She lunch by the time we arrived. finished had finished

• set
8. When I stopped to Mary, she was picking some flowers in her garden.
speaking
• to speak
• speak
9. Despite hard, he failed the exam.
he studied
• studied
• studying
10. That room for a meeting this afternoon.
• isused
• is being used
• uses
11. We play tennis every day when we were young.
• used
• would to
 would
12. If I you, I would get a better job.
• was
• are
• were
13. He'll give you a call as soon as he
• arrives
• will arrive
• is going to arrive
14. I really didn't want to come last night.
So did I.
Neither I did.
Neither did I.
15. Do you think he knows what?
• he wants
• does he want
 wants he 16. I think San Francisco is exciting New York.
as than
as soas as
17. Why are your hands so dirty? - Well, I in the garden.
have worked
 have been working
• worked
18. Did you remember the door?
• locking
• lock
• tolock
19 250 k.p.h.?
Which model does go
Which does model go
Which model goes
20. That is the man grandfather founded Kentucky Root Beer.
• who

•	whose	
•	that	
21. 1	I could hardly	the ship in the distance.
•	see out	
•	make through	
•	make out	
22. I	Look at those clouds! It	rain.
•	's going to	
•	will	
•	shall	
23	, W	ve won't have much to talk about.
•	If not he comes	
•	Unless he comes	
•	Since he comes	
24. l	He has interest in	continuing the project.
•	any	
•	not any	
•	no	
25. Y	Where do you think Jan	e was yesterday? - She at home.
•	must be	
•	must have been	
•	must go	
26. J	Jack told me he	come the next day.
•	is going to	
•	will	
•	was going to	
27. l	He drove the car	the garage and left for work.
•	out of	
•	out	
•	into	
		a fortune when his great uncle passed on.
	came along	
•	came into	
•	came through	
	<u> </u>	s friends in Tacoma.
•	a few	
•	a lot	
•	few	
30. '	'I will finish that project	soon.' - Ken said he finish that project soon.
•	were	
•	would	
•	will	
31. l	•	anaging director, he is responsible for more than 300 employees.
•	like	
•	as	
•	SO	
32. \$	She wished she	the new car.
•	bought	
•	would buy	
•	had bought	
33. I	Fiestasi	n Cologne, Germany for many years now.

 have been made have made have made 34. I think you should better to ought had better 35. You'll be leaving for Toke aren't you will you won't you 36 the last market so During While For 	
Passive Verbs Choose the best verb to fill 1. Today most tea A. is grown B. was grown	in the blank in India and China.
The conference room A. was designed B. was designing	to hold 50 people.
3. The 2006 World Cup A. is held B. was held	in Germany, and Italy won the soccer tournament.
4. The personal computer, faxA. have all been inventedB. had all been invented	machine and iPod in the last 25 years.
5. Grammatical mistakes A. will be counted B. would be counted	when grading your final paper.
6. The vaccineA. will be distributing B. will be distributed	free of charge for those who cannot pay.
7. The minutes of the meeting A. are being typed up B. were typed up	gby and distributed before today's workshop.
8. The office buildingA. is connected B. is connecting	to a shopping mall.
9. The car	twice but it is still not running well.

A. has been fixed B. is fixed
10. Cell phones during the movie. A. will be turned off B. must be turned off
Modal Verbs
I.1. I speak French. How about you?a) can b) may c) must
2. It is rather late. I go now. a) may b) must c) can
3 I have your pen for a minute?a) must b) may c) need
4. Your work is over. You have a day off tomorrow.a) mayb) canc) must
 II. 1. Министры должны встретиться в Париже. The ministers in Paris. a) have to meet b) are to meet c) should meet
2. Вам <u>следует посоветоваться</u> с врачом. a) should consult b) must consult c) have to consult
3. Ему <u>пришлось</u> много <u>работать</u> вчера. a) must work b) was to work c) had to work
4. Вам не <u>разрешат сделать</u> это. a) will not be able to do b) won't be allowed to do c) can't do
5. Вам не нужно брать эти книги с собой. У меня они есть. a) need not take b) must not take c) won't have to take
6. Мы должны были встретиться в 5, но он не пришел. a) had to meet b) were to meet c) might meet
III.1. He is very ill. They must send for the doctor immediately.a) had to send b) were to send c) might send
2. Nobody can help me.a) might help b) could helpc) was allowed to help
3. You may not enter.

a) were not able to enter ... b) could not enter ... c) were not allowed to enter ...

Sequence of Tenses

Complete these sentences with suitable options.

I. We thought they ... be late.

1.would 2.shall 3.will

II. The man asked if we ... English.

1.speak 2.spoke 3.speaks

III. He told her that she ... a thief.

1.is 2.was 3.would

IV. He said that he ... at this Institute.

1.is studying 2.studies 3.studied

V. We thought that you (приняли) their invitation.

1.had accepted 2.assepted 3.received

VI. We were sure that you (будете принимать участие) in these sports events.

1.will take part 2.would take part 3.would take place

VII. He says that he (будет слушать) to the tape.

1 will be listened 2 will listen 3 would listen

VIII. Не knew I (собираюсь) to leave.

1.was going 2.is going 3.will have

IX. We were sure that he (разрешил) all his problems.

1.solved 2.had solved 3.had decided

X. He said that he preferred to spend his days off at home.

- 1.Он сказал, что предпочитал проводить свои выходные дни дома.
- 2.Он сказал, что предпочитает проводить выходные дни дома.
- 3.Он говорит, что предпочитал проводить выходные дни дома.

XI. We thought that she was going to enter the Institute.

- 1. Мы думаем, что она собирается поступить в институт.
- 2. Мы думали, что она собирается поступить в институт.
- 3. Мы думали, что она пойдет в институт.

XII. The scientist said: "I work at this problem".

- 1. The scientist said that he worked at that problem.
- 2. The scientist said that he works at this problem.
- 3. The scientist said that he was working at this problem.

Которое из этих предложений точнее передает смысл данного английского предложения?

XIII. He said he would repair that watch.

- 1.He said he had to repair that watch.
- 2.He could have repaired that watch.
- 3.He said: 'll repair this watch".

XIV. She asked me: "Have you completed the experiment?"

- 1.She asked me whether my experiment was completed.
- 2.She asked me if I had completed the experiment.
- 3.She asked me if I was going to complete the experiment.

Subjunctive Mood

After each sentence, select the verb or verb string that best completes that sentence. Caution: the subjunctive form will not be the best choice in all sentences.

1.	1. It is very important that all employees	in their proper uniforms before 6:30 a.m.
0	A. are dressed	
0	B. will be dressed	
0	C. be dressed	
	2. I wish my brother here.	
	A. were	
0	B. was	
po	position.	enter position, even though he's much too short for that
	A. plays	
0	B. play	
	4. Evelyn Pumita moved that the meeting	
0	A. was adjourned	
0	B. be adjourned	
	5. My mother would know what to do. Oh, wou	ald that she here with us now!
	A. were	
0	B. was	
	6. If only he a little more responsible in	his choice of courses!
0	A. was	
0	B. were	
7.	7. If Mrs. Lincoln ill that night, the I	incolns would not have gone to Ford Theatre.
0	A. were	
0	B. had been	
8.	8. Her employees treated Mrs. Greenblatt as the	ough she a queen.
0	A. was	
0	B. were	

9. If his parents different.	more careful in his upbringing, Holden Caulfield would have been quite
A. had been	
B. were	
10. I wish I better to	oday.
A. feel	
B. felt	
The Infinitive 1. You warned me to stay avadvice.	way from Robert. I am sorry notyour
o to have followed	
o to be following	
o to follow	
o to have been following	
2. Don't interrupt him when I	he is working. He hates
o to disturb	
 to be disturbing to be disturbed	
o to have been disturbed	
	them in their country-house.
to inviteto be invited	
o to have invited	
o to have been invited	
4. Library books mustn't	for more than two weeks.
o keep	
o be kept	
be keepinghave kept	
о наче кері	
	erview for you, I am sorry I couldn't.
to have arrangedto arrange	
to arrangeto have been arranged	
 to be arranged 	
6. They must have taught him	a lesson. It ought tolong ago.
o be done	
o have been done	
dohave done	
· nave done	
7. It is not enough to have a go	od mind; the main thing isit.

 to be using to use to have used to have been using
 8. A great mistake that you can make in life is you are always right. to have thought to think to be thinking to have been thinking
 9. Greg's wife gave him a long list of things at the supermarket. o to buy to be bought to have been bought to have bought
10. My friend Marion is coming from Chile. I am sorry notabout it earlier. o to ten o to be told o to have been told o to have told
11. I was very upset and I didn't know whom to for advice. o to turn to be turning to have turned to have been turned
12. I hoped you by phone, but I couldn't. Why didn't you pick up the receiver? o to reach to have reached to be reaching to have been reaching
13. Judging from the books and papers on his desk he must
14 Good-bye! I am so pleased
 This dress looks so old and worn out. It seems

- o to have been made
- o to have made

Infinit	tive and Gerund I don't mind Zac. It's a nice nickname.
	C calling
	being called
	having been called
2.	The safe showed no sign of
	touching
	being touched
2	having been touched
3.	
	writing
	being written
	having been written
4.	I really appreciate this opportunity. I'll do my best.
	giving
	being given
	having been given
5.	She strongly objected to our a fire.
	making
	being made
	having been made
6.	The child was punished by to bed without dinner.
	sending
	being sent
	having been sent
7.	He was clever enough in this delicate situation.
	avoiding, speaking
	to avoid, to speak
	avoiding, to speak
8.	to avoid, speaking I wonder if there is any use the results.
ψ.	
	trying, improving

to try, to improve
to try, improving
9. I used a car to get to work, and now I can't get used to by bus.
O go
ogoing
10. Do you remember your last exam? Was it hard?
take
to take
taking 11. I don't feel like this article today.
reading and to translate
to read and translating
reading and translating 12. The little girl was really afraid of lost in the forest.
having been
getting
having got 13. Is there anything here worth?
buying
being bought
having been bought
14. He disliked coming home late.
C I
O Me
15. Would you mind smoking here?
not
not to
$^{\circ}$ no
O don't
16. We stopped some food in the store, because we'd run out of our supplies.
buying
to buy
having bought
17. What about to the cinema tomorrow?
to go

going
having gone 18 you here was a great surprise to me.
finding
having found 19. The friends couldn't laughing when they discovered the problem.
assist
help
aid
Support
20. I can't standing in queues.
stand
O _{fall}
o sit
C lie
Grammar Skills
Fill in the gaps using an infinitive in each sentence.
1. The exceptions are too numerous for any rule
(найти)
2 in turn each of the predecessors of Byzantine culture and to give a general outline of their contributions is the aim of this chapter. (рассмотреть)
3. These conditions are sufficiently homogenous together.
(чтобы рассматривать)
4 civil officials, schools were established in the capital and provinces (для подготовки).
5. The people of this period to have lived in
huts of skins, leaving no traces behind them. (предположительно)
6. He was the first English painter his native countryside
so sincerely. (который описал)
7. This work was compiled by a learned monk, who to have lived at the end of the 14 th century (πο-
видимому).
8. There is a distinctionbetween these classes of
words. (следует сделать)
9, dialectical varieties are as numerous here as
anywhere else in the peninsula.(прежде всего)
Gerund, infinitive and present participle Put the verbs in brackets into the correct forms. Note that sometimes a bare infinitive will be required.
• 'I was lonely at first,' the old man admitted, 'but after a time I got
used to (live) alone and even got (like) it.'

- Before trains were invented people used (travel) on horseback or in coaches. It used (take) stage coach three from stage (go) London to Bath.
 - I meant (buy) an evening paper but I didn't see anyone (sell) them.
- tomorrow. Tom: want (catch) the a.m. train means But that (get) 6.00; and you're Ann: up at very good (get) up early, are you?
- He accepted the cut in salary without complaint because he was afraid (complain). He was afraid of (lose) his job.
- childhood quite clearly. She She remembers part of her remembers for the first time and (be) frightened and (go) to school (put) finger in her mouth. And she remembers her teacher (tell) her (take) it out.
- - Did you remember (lock) the car? No, I didn't. I'd better (go) back and (do) it now.
- Next time we go (house-hunt), remember (ask) the agent for clear directions. I wasted hours (look) for the last house.
- (go) Tom: Let's for swim. I'm (go) Ann: not particularly keen (swim). What about for on drive instead?

Reading Comprehension Test 1

This passage is followed by a number of questions about it. You are to choose the one best answer, (A), (B), (C), or (D), to each question.

Pauline Ortiz is a senior officer for a banking union, and her life was not always so good. She left school at 17 and by 31 she was divorced with two children and no job. Then she heard about Ruskin. Founded in 1899 Ruskin was the first residential college for working people and for those who had little or no educational opportunity when young. Every autumn since then, men and women have arrived at the college from a variety of communities and backgrounds, ethnic, industrial, and trade union, to study full-time for the first time in their adult lives. They will leave with a degree and go on to further study, or return home to make their careers, few have any recognized educational qualifications when they arrive. All have a common interest in society and a desire to improve it. Entry to Ruskin is by interview and is only for students who are 20 and over.

The college is residential and full state grants are available. If you are motivated to improve society this is your opportunity to gain the education you always wanted - but missed. Think of where it could get you.

Send for a prospectus now or ring 01865 310713.

1. Ruskin College is an institution for

- A. military education
- B. distance education
- C. full-time higher education
- D. post-graduate studies

2. To apply for a course you

- A. must be a teenager
- B. must be not younger than twenty
- C. may be a person of any age
- D. must be in your early twenties

3. The number of people studying at Ruskin

- A. is unlimited
- B. is more than 30
- C. is not stated in the text
- D. depends on communities demands

4. Ruskin college is for

- A. people without degrees
- B. divorced people
- C. bankers
- D. local residents

5. People come to the college to

- A. get a state grant
- B. learn more about Ruskin
- C. join a trade union
- D. get a degree

Reading Comprehension Test 2

Do you work with problem people? You know the type - the boss who is always moving the goal-posts, uncooperative colleagues, underlings who fail to do things as well as you do. If you are plagued by these or other problem types, perhaps you think the situation is beyond your control.

If so, think again. A good starting point is to recognize that behaviour breeds behaviour, which is one of those great truths that hasn't really dawned on a lot of people. Through your behaviour you may, quite unintentionally, be triggering a behaviour pattern in someone else that is for you a problem.

One of the commoner problem types is the authoritarian. Authoritarians talk too much and don't listen enough. They assume that people are basically lazy, can't be trusted and must not be allowed to make their own decisions because they would get it wrong. Authoritarians expect unswerving obedience and for someone with ideas and initiative it can be very frustrating. Doing nothing is not a good idea - unless it suits you to have someone taking all the decisions and telling you what to do.

You can alter your perception of the problem by recognizing that authoritarian behavior indicates not strength but rather feelings of inadequacy. But there is little point in trying to persuade authoritarians to change, so try to modify the situation. Nobody is authoritarian all the time: sometimes they are extremely bossy, sometimes less so. The key lies in understanding what sort of situation triggers their authoritarian behavior. It could be the risk of chaos, which authoritarians loathe. Or it might be a threat to or violation of a non-negotiable matter, or insubordination by a junior. You will reduce the problem if you are compliant on the issues that are sacrosanct and non-negotiable, but otherwise assertive. A useful approach is to assume that it's all right to do things until told otherwise. This will give you some space for initiatives, and you can win their trust slowly - but make sure that any initiatives you take do not jeopardize the orderliness which the authoritarian holds so dear.

The defensive person is another problem type. Defensive people do not accept responsibility for their actions, and therefore never learn from their experience. Nothing is ever their fault; there is always a seemingly plausible explanation. The best way to tackle a defensive person is to choose a time when he has made a mistake and invite him to join you in analyzing why it happened and what should be done to avoid it happening again. A softly-softly approach is essential to stop the defensive barriers being raised. So start by asking for their advice, initially about what you should do differently, and then slowly turning it round to establish what they are going to do differently in future. This will provoke more defensiveness, but you must not let them off the hook. Just keep repeating your challenge and eventually they will accept responsibility for their part in the mistake.

When they do, ease up on them. In this way they will learn that defensiveness doesn't pay.

Answer these questions selecting the best option

- 1 What should people realize about 'problem people' in general?
- A Their behaviour results from personal ambition.
- B Their behaviour stems from a lack of clear purpose.
- C Their behaviour will get worse if it is not controlled.
- D Their behaviour is not necessarily a problem for others.
- 2 Which of the following is true of authoritarians, according to the writer?
- A They do their jobs less efficiently than they think they do.
- B They are a problem for everyone who has to work with them.
- C They are disguising their own lack of self-confidence.
- D They fear that other people are trying to get their jobs,
- 3 The writer advises that when dealing with authoritarians you should
- A try to make them realize that they are being unreasonable.
- B obey every order that they give to you without question.
- C try to discuss things with them when they are feeling tolerant.
- D challenge their attitude to people who show initiative.
- 4 When approaching defensive people, you should
- A express disbelief of the explanations they give.
- B suggest that you have made mistakes yourself.
- C accuse them of being to blame for something.
- D wait until they have made a particularly bad mistake.
- 5 The best way of solving the problem of defensive people is to
- A force them to admit that nobody else is to blame.
- B show them the advantages of admitting guilt.
- C prevent them from becoming defensive.
- D accept some of their denials of responsibility.

Language Comprehension Test 1

You must choose the word or phrase which best completes each sentence. Indicate the letter A, B, C, or D against the number of each item 1 to 25 for the word or phrase you choose.

1 Follow	ing a lengthy p	ower he	e became the Cl	nairman of the co	ompany.		
A	A strife B struggle		gle	C rivalry		D confrontation	
2 He pro	2 He proved to be distinctly to working in a position of responsibility,						
A	A incompatible		B inapt	C unfit	D unsu	ited	
3 The passengers demanded for the loss of their luggage on the journey.							
A	A refund		B subsidies	C compensation	n	D proceeds	
4 When questioned by the press, the Minister to discuss the matter.							

A rejected	B retrac	eted	C declined	D denied
5 As the game went on	, she in confiden	ce.		
A rose	B grew		C advanced	D lifted
6 When I first came to	this country, I or	ıly stayi	ng for a short time.	
A predicted	B envisaged	C forec	ast D	supposed
7 I gave them time to make a	decision so I don't kn	ow why th	ney still haven't replied.	
A spacious	B lavisl	1	C extensiv	e D ample
8 What are the main of	this illness?			
A traces	B symp	toms	C emblem	S D tokens
9 Money to be a proble	em after he had m	nade his	first successful filn	1.
A ceased	B disco	ntinued	C terminated D	halted
10 Nobody would any	tears if these terr	ible sch	emes were abandon	ed.
A pour	B leak	C spill	D shed	
11 She is so on getting	to the top of her	professi	on that she never le	ets anything get in her way.
A '11'	D 1		C	D: 4 4
A willing	B despe		C eager	D intent
12 There was little we	_	_	-	D1 :1
A beyond	B further		C over	D beside
accept responsibility for			e details in this bro	chure are correct, the company cannot
A Even so	B While	e	C Neverth	eless D Whereas
14 Unpopular government p				
A grounds	B rise		C cause	D consequence
				the value of each coin.
11 45 101	2 45 112	***	C as of	2 45 00
16 She went into the bathroom	m and		her face with cold v	water to wake herself up.
A splashed	B scatte		C squirted	D sprinkled
17 Much of what he said had				liscussing.
A concern				involvement
18 His personal problems see	em to have been	••••••	him fron	n his work lately.
A disrupting	B disturbing	C distra	acting D dispersi	ng
19 It was a terrible exp	erience and it pu	t her		flying forever.
A off	B out	C away	D	through
_	•		-	problems out on other people.
A let	B put	C get	D take	

21 The captain's magnificent	performance		aı	n example	e to the rest of the	team.
A set	B gave	C made	2	-	D laid	
22 When I got back, they had	d eaten the whole cak	æ and just a	ı few			were left on the plate.
A grains	B drop	-		C crun		D shreds
23 Until a	agreeme	nt has been	reached, I	am not co	ommitted to accep	pting the offer.
A hard	B stable		C firm		D settled	
24 She said that she		the oppo	ortunity to	show that	she could play a	serious film role.
A greeted	B rejoi	iced		C welc	comed	D cheered
25 🗓	round to re	plying to th	neir letter as	soon as 1	have time, but I'	m too busy at the moment.
A get	B come		C go		D tu	ırn
•	ast choose the w	vord or p			-	s each sentence. Indicate rd or phrase you choose.
1 The film is		based	l on a tru	e story	, but most of	it is fiction.
A loosely	B casually		C faintl	y	D lightly	
2 Unfortunately, the cl 9 am.	erk		to tell n	ne that t	the ticket I bo	ought was not valid before
A ignored	B disregarded	C omitt	ted	D miss	sed	
for so many years.	C keen	_		e left th	e village in w	hich we had lived happily
4 Joan has always had	a tendency to		t	he impo	ortance of mir	nor problems.
A overrate	B exaggerate	C multi	ply	D heig	hten	
out that way.	iness in B belief		making inty D li			dy, but things didn't work
6 Police have not revealed the	edetails (of the case.				
A full B total	C who	le	D sheer	•		
7 She setwrote it.		to v	write a s	hort no	vel, but it got	t longer and longer as she
A up	B in		C out	D abou	ıt	
8 In of value for r	noney, this is the bes	t car I've eve	er bought.			
A sense	B light	C terms	S	D rega	rds	
9 The castsevera	l times and then left t	he stage to v	wild appla	ise.		
A bowed	B ducked		C croud	hed	D stooped	
10 Competition winner	rs will be selected	d at		f	rom a bag cor	ntaining all correct entries.

	A muddle	B random	C fluke	D disarray
11 The storm.	pilot spoke to	the passengers to		their fears when the plane entered a
	A allay B deter	C soothe	D placate	
12 Thei	n he started out	on what	t	o be a very eventful journey.
	A proved	B arose	C turned	D developed
13 I think	•	pessimistic and that you	•	•
1 4 T	•	B abundantly C und	•	•
14 Loss		the company to		
	A lay off	•	C set apart	D lose out
15 She	being	g treated as an inferior a	t work.	
	A exasperates	B resents	C enrages	D embitters
16 She	seemed to be	to losing and	didn't make mu	ch effort.
	A acceptable	B resigned	C compromise	ed D content
17 I don't	know why you hav	e to make such a ab	out such a trivial mat	tter.
	A fuss	B sensation C trou	ble	D stir
18 I'd li	ke to start my o	wn business, but I'm no	t sure how to	about it.
	A	D.1. '		D
	A come	B bring	C go	D see
19 She		ot to care about her wor	•	
19 She		C	•	ces can be
	often appears no	ot to care about her wor	k, but appearance C deceptive	D insincere
	often appears no	ot to care about her wor B deceitful	k, but appearand C deceptive t the party went	D insincere
20 In	often appears not A cunning to them, A fairness	ot to care about her wor B deceitful , it wasn't their fault tha	k, but appearance C deceptive t the party went C reco	D insincere so badly. ognition D sympathy
20 In	often appears not A cunning to them, A fairness	ot to care about her wor B deceitful it wasn't their fault tha B justice exercise, but he isn't	k, but appearance C deceptive t the party went C reco	D insincere so badly. ognition D sympathy asional walk.
20 In 21 Bria	A cunning to them, A fairness n isn't keen on e	ot to care about her wor B deceitful it wasn't their fault tha B justice exercise, but he isn't	k, but appearance C deceptive t the party went C recommendation to the occasion	D insincere so badly. ognition D sympathy asional walk. D contrary
20 In 21 Bria	A cunning to them, A fairness n isn't keen on e	ot to care about her wor B deceitful it wasn't their fault tha B justice exercise, but he isn't B unwilling	k, but appearance C deceptive t the party went C recommendation to the occasion	D insincere so badly. ognition D sympathy asional walk. D contrary ances.
20 In 21 Bria 22 It is did	A cunning to them, A fairness n isn't keen on e A averse flicult to decide on the	B deceitful it wasn't their fault tha B justice exercise, but he isn't B unwilling he best	k, but appearance C deceptive t the party went C reco to the occa C reluctant on in these circumsta	D insincere so badly. ognition D sympathy asional walk. D contrary ances.
20 In 21 Bria 22 It is did	A cunning to them, A fairness In isn't keen on e A averse Clicult to decide on the A measure That is a been with the	B deceitful it wasn't their fault tha B justice exercise, but he isn't B unwilling he best	k, but appearance C deceptive t the party went C reco to the occa C reluctant on in these circumsta	D insincere so badly. Ognition D sympathy asional walk. D contrary ances. D policy ment has now decided to
20 In 21 Bria 22 It is diff 23 He h with his	A cunning to them, A fairness In isn't keen on e A averse Clicult to decide on the A measure It as been with the S services. A discard	B deceitful it wasn't their fault tha B justice exercise, but he isn't B unwilling the bestofacti B course e company for 30 years,	k, but appearance C deceptive t the party went C reco to the occa C reluctant on in these circumsta C proc but the manage.	D insincere so badly. Ognition D sympathy asional walk. D contrary ances. Cess D policy ment has now decided to
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20 In 21 Bria 22 It is did 23 He h with his	A cunning to them, A fairness In isn't keen on e A averse flicult to decide on the A measure has been with the s services. A discard In is to	B deceitful it wasn't their fault tha B justice exercise, but he isn't B unwilling bebestofacti B course company for 30 years, B dispense o give up immediately v	k, but appearance C deceptive t the party went C reco to the occa C reluctant on in these circumsta C proof but the manages C disc when faced with C susc	D insincere so badly. ognition D sympathy asional walk. D contrary ances. cess D policy ment has now decided to
20 In 21 Bria 22 It is did 23 He h with his	A cunning to them, A fairness In isn't keen on e A averse flicult to decide on the A measure has been with the s services. A discard In is to	B deceitful B it wasn't their fault that B justice exercise, but he isn't B unwilling the best	k, but appearance C deceptive t the party went C reco to the occa C reluctant on in these circumsta C proof but the manages C disc when faced with C susc	D insincere so badly. ognition D sympathy asional walk. D contrary ances. cess D policy ment has now decided to

Conversation

What is the most appropriate answer?

1. Could I speak to Ms Johnson, please?

- a) Hang up and I'll call you back.
- b) Yes, I'll put you through.
- c) No, I prefer to hang on, it's very important.
- d) Yes, I'd like to speak to the person who deals with paying your suppliers, please.

2. Good afternoon. Can I help you?

- a) Yes, I'd like to speak to the person who deals with paying your suppliers, please.
- b) I'm afraid you seem to have the wrong number.
- c) No, I prefer to hang on, it's very important.
- d) Hang up and I'll call you back.

3. Is that Ojay and Simpson?

- a) Well could you get him to call me back as soon as he gets in?
- b) Yes, I'll put you through.
- c) I'm afraid you seem to have the wrong number.
- d) No, I prefer to hang on, it's very important.

4. I'm afraid he's out of the office and won't be back for an hour or so.

- a) Well could you get him to call me back as soon as he gets in?
- b) I'm afraid you seem to have the wrong number.
- c) Hang up and I'll call you back.
- d) Yes, I'll put you through.

5. I could get him to call you back in a few minutes.

- a) Yes, I'll put you through.
- b) I'm afraid you seem to have the wrong number.
- c) Hang up and I'll call you back.
- d) No, I prefer to hang on, it's very important.

6. There's a lot of noise on the line. Could you speak up?

- a) Hang up and I'll call you back.
- b) I'm afraid you seem to have the wrong number.
- c) Yes, I'll put you through.
- d) Well could you get him to call me back as soon as he gets in

Academic Vocabulary

From the following list, use each word only once to complete the sentences below. Remember that in the case of nouns and verbs you may need to change the form of the word:

arbitrary (adj) • assign (v) • context (n) • criterion (n) • data (n)
denote (v) \bullet devise (v) \bullet formulate (v) \bullet ignore (v) \bullet impact (n)
similar (adj) • summary (n) • usage (n) • vertical (adj)

1. Although not exactly identical, the two books are so _______ to each other that an author must have copied much of his book from the other.

2.	The Prime Minister set up a committee of financial experts to help him discuss and new policies.
3.	It is often possible to guess the meaning of a word from the other words around it — that is the
4.	In 1990, the British researcher Tim Berners-Lee the first browser, and so
	paved the way for the development of the World Wide Web.
5.	In newspapers, the layout of the columns is, while the rows run across the
	page horizontally.
6.	The rise in the number of deaths from AIDS has had a very significant on
	people's sexual behaviour.
7. longe	The of drugs has increased significantly in spite of more severe penalties such as r prison sentences.
8.	Students should not try to write down everything they hear in a lecture, but just make a of the most important points.
9.	We use the term "class" togroups of people who share the same social and economic backgrounds.
10. comp	In one case, a murderer may go to prison for life, while another may be set free: it all seems letely
11.	The new journalist was to researching the election promises of the main political parties.
12.	Before we can judge a government's success, we have to decide the, such
	as unemployment, defence or taxation.
13.	One student failed because he completely the instructions on the
	paper, although they appeared at the top of every page.
14.	Market researchers use such as people's spending patterns as well
	as information about age and occupation to decide on the most effective marketing strategies.
	Fill in the gaps

1.	We made a of our baby's first sounds to send to my parents.					
2.	It can be quite difficult to really define ideas, such as love or friendship.					
3.	A group of volunteers to the needs of the victims of the tornado.					
4.	I she was talking to me because she was looking right at me when she said it.					
5.	The boss him to send the report out as soon as it was complete.					
6.	There has been a noticeable drop in the of crime in the area since the teen centre					
	opened up.					
7.	If we all, I'm sure we'll be able to finish on time.					
8.	Reading in English is an excellent way to your vocabulary.					
	Make corresponding nouns and use in sentences of your own					
	to consider					
	to cause					
	to occur					
	to raise					
	to contribute					
	to sign					
	to think					
	to appreciate					
	to determine					
	to define					

2) Примерные тексты для устного перевода по специальности по курсу

Post-Impressionism

Post-Impressionism in Western painting, movement in France that represented both an extension of Impressionism and a rejection of that style's inherent limitations. The term Post-Impressionism was coined by the English art critic Roger Fry for the work of such late 19th-century painters as Paul Cézanne, Georges Seurat, Paul Gauguin, Vincent van Gogh, Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, and others. All of these painters except van Gogh were French, and most of them began as Impressionists; each of them abandoned the style, however, to form his own highly personal art. Impressionism was based, in its strictest sense, on the objective recording of nature in terms of the fugitive effects of colour and light. The Post-Impressionists rejected this limited aim in favour of more ambitious expression, admitting their debt, however, to the pure, brilliant colours of Impressionism, its freedom from traditional subject matter, and its technique of defining form with short brushstrokes of broken colour. The work of these painters formed a basis for several contemporary trends and for early 20th-century modernism.

The Post-Impressionists often exhibited together, but, unlike the Impressionists, who began as a close-knit, convivial group, they painted mainly alone. Cézanne painted in isolation at Aix-en-Provence in southern France; his solitude was matched by that of Paul Gauguin, who in 1891 took up residence in Tahiti, and of van Gogh, who painted in the countryside at Arles. Both Gauguin and van Gogh rejected the indifferent objectivity of Impressionism in favour of a more personal, spiritual expression. After exhibiting with the Impressionists in 1886, Gauguin renounced "the abominable error of naturalism." With the young painter Émile Bernard, Gauguin sought a simpler truth and purer aesthetic in art; turning away from the sophisticated, urban art world of Paris, he instead looked for inspiration in rural communities with more traditional values. Copying the pure, flat colour, heavy outline, and decorative quality of medieval stained glass and manuscript illumination, the two artists explored the expressive potential of pure colour and line, Gauguin especially using exotic and sensuous colour harmonies to create poetic images of the Tahitians

among whom he would eventually live. Arriving in Paris in 1886, the Dutch painter van Gogh quickly adapted Impressionist techniques and colour to express his acutely felt emotions. He transformed the contrasting short brushstrokes of Impressionism into curving, vibrant lines of colour, exaggerated even beyond Impressionist brilliance, that convey his emotionally charged and ecstatic responses to the natural landscape.

The History of Russian Fine Arts

In the history of Russian fine arts one can distinguish two periods. Peter the Great reforms marked the border between them. The difference is extremely deep and concerns the very essence of artistic perception of the world and a human being. In Old Russia painting appeared and developed in a close connection with icon worshiping, the basis of which is the doctrine of Incarnation. Alongside with Christianity the Russian masters adopted the Byzantium artistic style and technique developed through centuries. Henceforth in Russian principalities icon-painting schools having their own peculiarities of painting were formed (Novgorod, Pskov, Yaroslavl, Tver icon-painting schools).

The highest flourishing of Russian medieval painting refers to the 14th-15th centuries and it is reflected in the works of Pheophan Grek and Andrey Rublev. The top of Russian icon painting is Trinity (1422-1427) by A. Rublev, which he created as a symbol of spiritual consent and unity of Russian people.

Since the middle of the 16th century icon painting undergoes the influence of Western fine arts. Developed icon painting of the court school used Western European plot schemes. The end of the 16th century and the beginning of the17th century is marked by the development of 'Stroganoff school' (despite the name it consisted mainly of court masters) that is distinguished by the refinement of color and careful working at details and by the tendency to some decoration and 'prettiness' of painting. In the second half of the 17th century icons of so-called 'fryag painting' appear. They included the elements of Western European painting: oil color sand great verisimilitude in depicting people and nature. The most prominent representative of the trend is Simon Ushakov (the 17th century). The first attempts of creating a temporal portrait can also be referred to that time. The end of the 19th century is marked by awakening interest in an icon as 'a great world art (E. Trubetskoy). It was possible thanks to clearing of ancient samples grown dark and discovering their real color. Artistic principles of icon painting were used creatively by both single Russian icon-painters (V. Vasnetsov, M. Nesterov, K. Petrov-Vodkin), foreign ones (A. Matisse) and by the whole trends and vanguard schools.

In the 18th century and at the beginning of the 19th century fine arts in Russia, following cultural needs of the society, experiences all the mainstages of Western art: Baroque, Classicism, Romanticism. Foreign painter sand sculptors invited to Russia play an important role but very talented home masters appear in the time of Elisabeth I.

The Great Thaw

There have been times in the history of man when the earth seems suddenly to have grown warmer or more radio-active ... I don't put that forward as a scientific proposition, but the fact remains that three or four times in history man has made a leap forward that would have been unthinkable under ordinary evolutionary conditions. One such time was about the year 3000 BC, when quite suddenly civilisation appeared, not only in Egypt and Mesopotamia but in the Indus valley; another was in the late sixth century BC, when there was not only the miracle of Ionia and Greece – philosophy, science, art, poetry, all reaching a point that wasn't reached again for 2000 years – but also in India a spiritual enlightenment that has perhaps never been equalled.

Another was round about the year 1100. It seems to have affected the whole world; but its strongest and most dramatic effect was in Western Europe – where it was most needed. In every branch of life – action, philosophy, organisation, technology – there was an extraordinary outpouring of energy, an intensification of existence. Popes, emperors, kings, bishops, saints, scholars, philosophers were all larger than life, and the incidents of history – Henry IV at Canossa, Pope Urban announcing the First Crusade, Heloise and Abelard, the martyrdom of St Thomas à Becket – are great heroic dramas, or symbolic acts, that still stir our hearts.

The evidence of this heroic energy, this confidence, this strength of will and intellect, is still visible to us. In spite of all our mechanical aids and the inflated scale of modern materialism, Durham Cathedral remains a formidable construction, and the east end of Canterbury still looks very large and very complex. And these great orderly mountains of stone at first rose out of a small cluster of wooden houses; everyone with the least historical imagination has thought of that. But what people don't always realise is that it all happened quite suddenly – in a single lifetime. An even more astonishing change took place in sculpture. Tournus is one of the very few churches of any size to have survived from before the dreaded year 1000, and the architecture is rather grand in a primitive way. But its sculpture is miserably crude, without even the vitality of barbarism. Only fifty years later sculpture has the style and rhythmic assurance of the greatest epochs of art. The skill and dramatic invention that had been confined to small portable objects – goldsmith work or ivory carving – suddenly appear on a monumental scale.

Civilization

At certain epochs man has felt conscious of something about himself- body and spirit which was outside the day-to-day struggle for existence and the night-to-night struggle with fear; and he has felt the need to develop these qualities of thought and feeling so that they might approach as nearly as possible to an ideal of perfection – reason, justice, physical beauty, all of them in equilibrium. He has managed to satisfy this need in various ways – through myths, through dance and song, through systems of philosophy and through the order that he has imposed on the visible world. The children of his imagination are also the expressions of an ideal.

Western Europe inherited such an ideal. It had been invented in Greece in the fifth century before Christ and was without doubt the most extraordinary creation in the whole of history, so complete, so convincing, so satisfying to the mind and the eye, that it lasted practically unchanged for over six hundred years. Of course, its art became stereotyped and conventional. The same architectural language, the same imagery, the same theatres, the same temples – at any time for five hundred years you could have found them all round the Mediterranean, in Greece, Italy, France, Asia Minor or North Africa. If you had gone into the square of any Mediterranean town in the first century you would hardly have known where you were, any more than you would in an airport today. The so-called Maison Carrée at Nimes is a little Greek temple that might have been anywhere in the Greco-Roman world. Nimes isn't very far from the Mediterranean. Greco-Roman civilization stretched much further than that – right up to the Rhine, right up to the borders of Scotland, although by the time it got to Carlisle it had become a bit rough, like Victorian civilisation on the North-West Frontier. It must have seemed absolutely indestructible. And of course some of it was never destroyed. The so-called Pont du Card, the aqueduct not far from Nimes, was materially beyond the destructive powers of the barbarians. And a vast mass of fragments remained – the Museum at Aries is full of them. 'These fragments have I shored against my ruin.' When the spirit of man revived, they were there to be imitated by the masons who decorated the local churches: but that was a long way off.

При проведении текущей и промежуточной аттестации могут использоваться аутентичные тексты из монографий, научных статей, изучаемых студентами в ходе занятий и научных исследований.

3) Примерные тексты для устного реферирования по специальности по курсу

Art History/18th Century

Spilling over into the beginning of the 18th century were the last remnants of Baroque art. Baroque interior design, in particular, is distinctly ornate and rich in ceiling decor.

Following Baroque art, a similar movement, called Rococo, developed. Initially, it thrived in interior design as Baroque had previously done, but in comparison to interior design done in the Baroque style, the Rococo style could be described as softer and more refined.

The main proponents of Rococo style painting were Antoine Watteau, Francois Boucher, and Jean-Honore Fragonard. Rococo painting has a very distinct style. Light, mint greens and soft pinks and blues were some of the most popularly used colors. In general, the color palette consisted of soft, yet intense, colors. Also, distinct to Rococo painting was the light subject matter; generally paintings in this style depicted the leisure of the upper class. Jean-Honore Fragonard's *The Swing* exemplifies the Rococo style, as seen in painting.

The Rococo movement came to an end with the onset of the Enlightenment, which ushered in the next major artistic movement – Neoclassicism. As the name suggest, a revival of the influence of classic art from ancient Greece and Rome ensued. In painting, Jaques-Louis David was the leading painter of this style. His works, such as the *Oath of the Horatii* exemplified Neoclassicism with its logical order and stately, even heroic, subject matter. In architecture, one of the greatest influences was Palladio's *Villa Rotunda*, a Renaissance building, itself, inspired by classic order and symmetry.

Romance and Reality

I am in the Gothic world, the world of chivalry, courtesy and romance; a world in which serious things were done with a sense of play – where even war and theology could become a sort of game; and when architecture reached a point of extravagance unequalled in history. After all the great unifying convictions of the twelfth century, High Gothic art can look fantastic and luxurious – what Veblen called conspicuous waste. And yet these centuries produced some of the greatest spirits in the history of man, amongst them St Francis of Assisi and Dante. Behind all the fantasy of the Gothic imagination there remained, on two different planes, a sharp sense of reality. Medieval man could see things very clearly, but he believed that these appearances should be considered as nothing more than symbols or tokens of an ideal order, which was the only true reality.

The fantasy strikes us first, and last; and one can see it in the room in the Cluny Museum in Paris hung with a series of tapestries known as *The Lady with the Unicorn*, one of the most seductive examples of the Gothic spirit. It is poetical, fanciful and profane. Its ostensible subject is the four senses. But its real subject is the power of love which can enlist and subdue all the forces of nature, including those two emblems of lust and ferocity, the unicorn and the lion. They kneel before this embodiment of chastity, and hold up the corners of her tent. These wild animals have become, in the heraldic sense, her supporters. And all round this allegorical scene is what the medieval philosophers used to call *naturanaturans* – nature naturing – trees, flowers, leaves galore, birds, monkeys, and those rather obvious symbols of nature naturing, rabbits. There is even nature

domesticated, a little dog, sitting on a cushion. It is an image of worldly happiness at its most refined, what the French call the *douceur de vivre*, which is often confused with civilization.

Cultural Variables

To develop cultural profiles we first need to be familiar with the kinds of universal cultural variables found in most societies that make up unique clusters and provide a snapshot of the overall character of a specific group. While there are countless individual variables, one approach to categorizing interdependent variables is given by Harris and Moran, who identified eight categories that form the subsystems in any society. The following sections describe these eight categories and explain their implications.

A kinship system is the system adopted by a given society to guide family relationships. Whereas in the United States this system primarily consists of the nuclear family (which is increasingly represented by single-parent families), in many other parts of the world the kinship system consists of an extended family with many members, spanning several generations. This extended, closely knit family, typical in many eastern nations, may influence corporate activities in cases where family loyalty is given primary consideration – such as when contracts are awarded or when employees are hired (and a family member is always selected over a more suitable candidate from outside the family). In these family-oriented societies, such practices are pervasive and are taken for granted. Foreign managers often find themselves locked out of important decisions when dealing with family businesses.

Civilized Man

Civilised man, or so it seems to me, must feel that he belongs somewhere in space and time; that he consciously looks forward and looks back. And for this purpose it is a great convenience to be able to read and write.

For over five hundred years this achievement was rare in Western Europe. It is a shock to realise that during all this time practically no lay person, from kings and emperors downwards, could read or write. Charlemagne learnt to read, but he never could write. He had wax tablets beside his bed to practise on, but said he couldn't get the hang of it. Alfred the Great, who was an exceptionally clever man, seems to have taught himself to read at the age of forty, and was the author of several books, although they were probably dictated in a kind of seminar. Great men, even ecclesiastics, normally dictated to their secretaries, as they do today and as we see them doing in tenth-century illuminations. Of course, most of the higher clergy could read and write, and the pictures of the Evangelists, which are the favourite (often the only) illustrations of early manuscripts, become, in the tenth century, a kind of assertion of this almost divine accomplishment. But St Gregory, who looks so intensely devoted to scholarship on a tenth century ivory St Gregory himself is credited with having destroyed many volumes of classical literature, even whole libraries, lest they seduced men's minds away from the study of holy writ. And in this he was certainly not alone. What with prejudice and destruction, it's surprising that the literature of pre-Christian antiquity was preserved at all. And in fact it only just squeaked through. In so far as we are the heirs of Greece and Rome, we got through by the skin of our teeth.

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1.3. Показатели, критерии и оценивание компетенций по этапам их формирования в процессе промежуточной аттестации

Форма **промежуточной аттестации** в 1 и 2 семестрах представляет собой **письменно-устный** экзамен, который состоит из нескольких этапов:

- 1. Письменный перевод текста по специальности со словарем. Время -1 час. Объем перевода: 2500 печатных знаков.
- 2. Устное реферирование текста по специальности, без словаря. Язык изложения английский. Время подготовки 5 мин. Объем: 1500 печатных знаков.
- 3. Беседа на английском языке по темам: Academic Profile (1,2 семестр), Research Interests (1,2 семестр), Conference Paper (2 семестр).
 - 4. Проведение лексико-грамматического тестирования.

Перед экзаменом проводится консультация, на которой преподаватель отвечает на вопросы магистрантов.

Ответ магистранта на экзамене позволяет продемонстрировать уровень освоения знаний, полученных магистрантом в процессе изучения дисциплины, и сформированность умений и навыков.

В результате промежуточного контроля знаний студенты получают оценку по дисциплине.

Показатели, критерии и оценивание компетенций по этапам их формирования в процессе промежуточной аттестации

Таблина 3

Форма промежуточной аттестации/вид промежуточной аттестации	Коды компет енций	Индикаторы компетенций (в соотв. с Таблицей 1)	Коды ЗУВ (в соотв. с Таблицей 1)	Критерии оценивания	Оценка
Экзамен 1 и 2 семестров/ Письменно- устный: Письменный перевод, устное реферирование, собеседование, тестирование	УК-4	ИД.УК-4.1. ИД.УК-4.2. ИД.УК-4.3. ИД.УК-4.4. ИД.УК-4.6.	3 (УК-4) У (УК-4) В (УК-4)	1. Текст переведен полностью (100 % объема) за указанное время, без искажений и неточностей. Адекватность перевода достигается за счет правильного понимания содержания текста на основе знания лексикограмматических правил, владения основами перевода, правильного понимания синтаксической и стилистической структуры предложения, владения терминологической системы по избранной специальности. Перевод должен соответствовать стандартам русского языка, но допускаются небольшие лексические и стилистические неточности (1-2); 2. Экзаменуемый демонстрирует нормативное	Отлично 100-81

Форма промежуточной отпользования (2012)	Коды компет	Индикаторы компетенций	Коды ЗУВ (в соотв. с	Критерии оценивания	Оценка
аттестации/вид промежуточной аттестации	енций	(в соотв. с Таблицей 1)	Таблицей 1)		
				произношение и беглость речи, умеет придерживаться схемы реферативного изложения содержания предъявленного текста, умеет логически и грамотно передать содержание прочитанного, используя разнообразную лексику и грамматические структуры, владеет навыками обобщения, выделения главного и выражения своего мнения. Возможны отдельные незначительные ошибки, не нарушающие логику изложения; 3. Экзаменуемый дает логически обоснованные развернутые ответы на вопросы экзаменатора, умеет выражать свое мнение, приводить примеры для иллюстрации своего ответа, использует разнообразные синтаксические структуры, владеет правилами грамматики, обладает широким спектром общеразговорной и профессиональной лексики; при ответе возможны отдельные мелкие ошибки, в целом, не нарушающие коммуникацию.	
				 4. 81% - 100 % правильных ответов. 1. Текст переведен полностью (100 % объема) за указанное время, перевод выполнен адекватно, экзаменуемый демонстрирует знание синтаксических и лексико- 	Хорошо 80-61
				грамматических правил, но допускает неточности лексического (не более 2-1) и/или стилистического (1-2) характера; 2. Экзаменуемый демонстрирует достаточно хорошее произношение, умеет следовать схеме реферативного изложения текста, выделять главное, логически и грамотно	

Форма	Коды	Индикаторы	Коды ЗУВ	Критерии оценивания	Оценка
промежуточной	компет енций	компетенций	(в соотв. с Таблицей 1)		
аттестации/вид промежуточной	енции	(в соотв. с Таблицей 1)	Таолицеи 1)		
аттестации		,/			
				передавать содержание	
				прочитанного, но испытывает	
				трудности со	
				структурированием полученной	
				информации (обобщением,	
				выводами, высказыванием	
				собственного мнения). Допускает некоторые	
				грамматические или	
				лексические ошибки, которые	
				не нарушают логику изложения,	
				но влияют на беглость речи;	
				3. Экзаменуемый дает	
				развернутые ответы не на все	
				вопросы экзаменатора,	
				демонстрируя умение	
				пользоваться разнообразными грамматическими структурами	
				и общеразговорной и	
				профессиональной лексикой в	
				рамках освоенной программы.	
				При этом экзаменуемый не	
				владеет навыками	
				структурирования своих	
				высказываний, не умеет	
				сопровождать их	
				соответствующими примерами, ссылками и т.д.; при ответе им	
				допускаются ошибки при	
				построении сложных речевые	
				конструкции без нарушения	
				коммуникации в целом.	
				4. 61% - 80 % правильных	
				ответов.	
				1 11	37
				1. Перевод выполнен в	Удовлетвори
				указанное время и его объем составляет не менее 75 %	тельно 60-41
				объема оригинала, или	JU- -1 1
				выполнен в полном объеме (100	
				%), но при переводе допущены	
				искажения (1-2), неточности (не	
				более 3) в результате	
				грамматических ошибок и	
				выбора лексического значения	
				слов не соответствующего	
				контексту; 2. Экзаменуемый допускает	
				2. Экзаменуемый допускает заметные ошибки в	
				произношении, не следует	
				схеме реферативного	
				изложения текста/статьи, но	

Форма	Коды	Индикаторы	Коды ЗУВ	Критерии оценивания	Оценка
промежуточной аттестации/вид	компет енций	компетенций (в соотв. с	(в соотв. с Таблицей 1)		
промежуточной	снции	(в соотв. с Таблицей 1)	Тиолицеи 1)		
аттестации		,/			
				может адекватно передать	
				содержание прочитанного,	
				используя ограниченный запас	
				лексики, и допуская	
				грамматические ошибки, не	
				нарушающие логику	
				изложения.;	
				3. Экзаменуемый дает краткие	
				ответы, испытывает трудности при приведении примеров и	
				высказывании собственного	
				мнения, использует	
				относительно простые лексико-	
				грамматические средства,	
				демонстрирует ограниченный	
				запас лексики, допускает	
				ошибки при использовании	
				лексико-грамматических	
				структур, препятствующих	
				полноценной коммуникации.	
				4. 41% - 60 % правильных ответов.	
				ответов.	
				1. Текст переведен в указанное	Неудовлетвор
				время и его объем составляет	ительно
				менее 75 % объема оригинала,	40 и менее
				или выполнен в полном объеме,	
				но допущены искажения (3 и	
				более), неточности (4 и более) в	
				результате грамматических	
				ошибок и выбора лексического	
				значения слов не	
				соответствующего контексту, а также стилистические	
				неточности (2-3);	
				2. Экзаменуемый допускает	
				грубые ошибки в	
				произношении, не следует	
				схеме реферативного	
				изложения текста, не может	
				адекватно передать содержание	
				прочитанного, допускает много	
				лексических и грамматических ошибок, нарушающих логику	
				ошиоок, нарушающих логику изложения;	
				3. Экзаменуемый дает	
				неадекватные ответы,	
				демонстрирует непонимание	
				вопросов экзаменатора,	
				использует ограниченный запас	
				слов, допускает большое	
				количество лексических и	

Форма промежуточной аттестации/вид промежуточной аттестации	Коды компет енций	Индикаторы компетенций (в соотв. с Таблицей 1)	Коды ЗУВ (в соотв. с Таблицей 1)	Критерии оценивания	Оценка
				грамматических ошибок, что приводит к нарушению коммуникации. 4. 40 % и менее правильных ответов.	

Результаты сдачи промежуточной аттестации по направлениям подготовки уровня магистратуры в Международной школе искусств и культурного наследия оцениваются по стобалльной системе оценки в соответствии с Положением о формах, периодичности и порядке организации и проведения текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся в АНООВО «ЕУСПб» следующим образом согласно таблице 3а.

Система оценки знаний обучающихся

Таблица За

Пятибалльная (стандартная) система	Стобалльная система оценки	Бинарная система оценки
5 (отлично)	100-81	зачтено
4 (хорошо)	80-61	
3 (удовлетворительно)	60-41	
2 (неудовлетворительно)	40 и менее	не зачтено

Результаты промежуточного контроля по дисциплине, выраженные в оценках «удовлетворительно», «хорошо», «отлично» показывают уровень сформированности у обучающегося компетенций по дисциплине в соответствии с картами компетенций основной профессиональной образовательной программы высшего образования — программы магистратуры «Слово и изображение: литература в ряду других искусств» по направлению подготовки 45.04.01 Филология.

Результаты промежуточного контроля по дисциплине, выраженные в оценке «неудовлетворительно», показывают не сформированность у обучающегося компетенций по дисциплине в соответствии с картами компетенций основной профессиональной образовательной программы высшего образования — программы магистратуры «Слово и изображение: литература в ряду других искусств» по направлению подготовки 45.04.01 Филология.

1.4. Типовые задания к промежуточной аттестации

1. Примерные тексты для письменного перевода по специальности

Art: Defined

The modern use of the word 'Art', which rose to prominence after 1750, commonly refers to a skill used to produce an aesthetic result. By any definition of the word, Art has existed alongside humankind, from the Ancient to the Contemporary.

The first and broadest sense of how Art is described has remained closest to its Latin meaning, which roughly translates to a "skill" or "craft", a few examples demonstrating the broad sense of the root "Art" includes artifact, artificial, artifice, artillery, medical arts, and military arts.

However, there are many other colloquial uses of the word, all with some relation to its etymology, such as from the Indo-European root meaning "arrangement" or "to arrange". In this sense, Art is whatever is described as having undergone a deliberate process of arrangement by an agent.

The second, more recent, sense of the word Art is an extension for "creative art" or "fine art". In this instance, Art skill is being used to express the artist's creativity, or to engage the audience's aesthetic sensibilities, or to draw the audience towards consideration of the "finer" things. Often, if the skill is being used in a lowbrow or practical way, people will consider it a craft instead of Art. Likewise, if the skill is being used in a commercial or industrial way, it will be considered commercial art instead of Art. On the other hand, crafts and design are sometimes considered applied art. Some have argued that the difference between fine art and applied art has more to do with value judgments rather than any distinct and defined difference. However, even fine art can have goals beyond just pure creativity and self-expression.

The ultimate derivation of fine in fine art comes from the Aristotelian philosophy, Four causes. This principle states that there are four causes or explanations for an object. The fourth and/or final cause of an object is the purpose for its existence. The term fine art is derived from this notion. If the final cause of an artwork is simply the artwork itself, and not a means to another end, then that artwork could appropriately be called fine.

The closely related concept of beauty is classically defined as "that which when seen, pleases". Pleasure is the final cause of beauty, and so it is not a means to another end, but is an end in itself. Art can describe several kinds of things: a study of creative skill, a process of using the creative skill, a product of the creative skill, or the audience's experiencing of the creative skill. The creative arts ("art" as discipline) are a collection of disciplines ("arts") which produce artworks ("art" as objects) that is compelled by a personal drive ("art" as activity) and echoes or reflects a message, mood, or symbolism for the viewer to interpret ("art" as experience).

Man - the Measure of all Things

The men who had made Florence the richest city in Europe, the bankers and wool-merchants, the pious realists, lived in grim defensive houses strong enough to withstand party feuds and popular riots. They don't foreshadow in any way the extraordinary episode in the history of civilisation known as the Renaissance. There seems to be no reason why suddenly out of the dark, narrow streets there arose these light, sunny arcades with their round arches 'running races in their mirth' under their straight cornices.

What had happened? The answer is contained in one sentence by the Greek philosopher Protagoras, 'Man is the measure of all things'. The Pazzi Chapel, built by the great Florentine Brunellesco in about 1430, is in a style that has been called the architecture of humanism. His friend and fellow-architect, Leon Battista Alberti, addressed man in these words: 'To you is given a body more graceful than other animals, to you power of apt and various movements, to you most sharp and delicate senses, to you wit, reason, memory like an immortal god.' Well, it is certainly incorrect to say that we are more graceful than other animals, and we don't feel much like immortal gods at the moment. But in 1400 the Florentines did. There is no better instance of how a burst of civilisation depends on confidence than the Florentine state of mind in the early fifteenth century. For thirty years the fortunes of the republic, which in a material sense had declined, were directed by a group of the most intelligent individuals who have ever been elected to power by a democratic government. From Salutati onwards the Florentine chancellors were scholars, believers in the *studia humanitatis*, in which learning could be used to achieve a happy

life, believers in the application of free intelligence to public affairs, and believers, above all, in Florence.

The second and greatest of these humanist chancellors, Leonardo Bruni, compared the civic virtues of republican Florence with those of republican Rome. Later he went even further and compared her to Athens in the age of Pericles. Medieval philosophers, insofar as they thought of their own times in the context of history, were inclined to be gloomy. 'We are dwarfs,' said John of Salisbury, 'standing on the shoulders of giants.' But Bruni saw the Florentine republic as reviving the virtues of Greece and Rome.

Civilization

At certain epochs man has felt conscious of something about himself- body and spirit which was outside the day-to-day struggle for existence and the night-to-night struggle with fear; and he has felt the need to develop these qualities of thought and feeling so that they might approach as nearly as possible to an ideal of perfection – reason, justice, physical beauty, all of them in equilibrium. He has managed to satisfy this need in various ways – through myths, through dance and song, through systems of philosophy and through the order that he has imposed on the visible world. The children of his imagination are also the expressions of an ideal.

Western Europe inherited such an ideal. It had been invented in Greece in the fifth century before Christ and was without doubt the most extraordinary creation in the whole of history, so complete, so convincing, so satisfying to the mind and the eye, that it lasted practically unchanged for over six hundred years. Of course, its art became stereotyped and conventional. The same architectural language, the same imagery, the same theatres, the same temples – at any time for five hundred years you could have found them all round the Mediterranean, in Greece, Italy, France, Asia Minor or North Africa. If you had gone into the square of any Mediterranean town in the first century you would hardly have known where you were, any more than you would in an airport today. The so-called Maison Carrée at Nimes is a little Greek temple that might have been anywhere in the Greco-Roman world. Nimes isn't very far from the Mediterranean. Greco-Roman civilization stretched much further than that – right up to the Rhine, right up to the borders of Scotland, although by the time it got to Carlisle it had become a bit rough, like Victorian civilisation on the North-West Frontier. It must have seemed absolutely indestructible. And of course some of it was never destroyed. The so-called Pont du Card, the aqueduct not far from Nimes, was materially beyond the destructive powers of the barbarians. And a vast mass of fragments remained – the Museum at Aries is full of them. 'These fragments have I shored against my ruin.' When the spirit of man revived, they were there to be imitated by the masons who decorated the local churches: but that was a long way off.

При проведении текущей и промежуточной аттестации могут использоваться аутентичные тексты из монографий, научных статей, изучаемых студентами в ходе занятий и научных исследований.

2. Примерные тексты для устного реферирования по специальности

Utility of Art

Often one of the defining characteristics of fine art as opposed to applied art, is the absence of any clear usefulness or utilitarian value. But this requirement is sometimes criticized as being a

class prejudice against labor and utility. Opponents of the view that art cannot be useful, argue that all human activity has some utilitarian function, and the objects claimed to be "non-utilitarian" actually have the function of attempting to mystify and codify flawed social hierarchies. It is also sometimes argued that even seemingly non-useful art is not useless, but rather that its use is the effect it has on the psyche of the creator or viewer.

Art is also used by art therapists, psychotherapists and clinical psychologists as art therapy. The end product is not the principal goal in this case; rather a process of healing, through creative acts, is sought. The resultant piece of artwork may also offer insight into the troubles experienced by the subject and may suggest suitable approaches to be used in more conventional forms of psychiatric therapy.

Graffiti is a kind of graphic art, often painted on buildings, buses, trains and bridges. The "use" of art from the artist's standpoint could be as a means of expression. It allows one to symbolize complex ideas and emotions in an arbitrary language subject only to the interpretation of the self and peers.

In a social context, art can serve to soothe the soul and promote popular morale. In a more negative aspect of this facet, art is often utilized as a form of propaganda, and thus can be used to subtly influence popular conceptions or mood (in some cases, artworks are appropriated to be used in this manner, without the creator's initial intention).

Art Exhibition

Art exhibitions are traditionally the space in which art objects (in the most general sense) meet an audience. The exhibit is universally understood to be for some temporary period unless, as is rarely true, it is stated to be a "permanent exhibition". In American English, they may be called "exhibit", "exposition" (the French word) or "show". In UK English, they are always called "exhibitions" or "shows", and an individual item in the show is an "exhibit".

Such expositions may present pictures, drawings, video, sound, installation, performance, interactive art or sculptures by individual artists, groups of artists or collections of a specific form of art. The art works may be presented in museums, art halls, art clubs or private art galleries, or at some place the principal business of which is not the display or sale of art, such as a coffeehouse. An important distinction is noted between those exhibits where some or all of the works are for sale, normally in private art galleries, and those where they are not. Sometimes the event is organized on a specific occasion, like a birthday, anniversary or commemoration.

There are different kinds of art exhibitions, for example retrospectives, which look back over the work of a single artist, individual expositions, group expositions, or expositions on a specific theme or topic. A travelling exhibition is another category of art exhibition. Art exhibitions can be juried, invitational, or open.

- A juried exhibition, such as the Iowa Biennial, has an individual (or group) acting as judge of the submitted artworks, selecting which are to be shown. If prizes are to be awarded, the judge or panel of judges will usually select the prizewinners as well.
- In an invitational exhibition, such as the Whitney Biennial, the organizer of the show asks certain artists to supply artworks and exhibits them.
- An open or "non-juried" exhibition, such as the Kyoto Triennial, allows anybody to enter artworks and shows them all. A type of exhibition that is usually non-juried is a mail art exhibition.

What is Humanities Research?

Research in the humanities is frequently misunderstood. When we think of research, what immediately comes to mind for many of us is a laboratory setting, with white-coated scientists

hunched over microscopes. Because research in the humanities is often a rather solitary activity, it can be difficult for newcomers to gain a sense of what research looks like within the scope of English Studies.

A common misconception about research is reinforced when we view it solely in terms of the discovery of things previously unknown (such as a new species or an archaeological artifact rather than as a process that includes the reinterpretation or rediscovery of known artifacts (such as texts and other cultural products) from a critical or creative perspective to generate innovative art or new analyses. Fundamental to the concept of research is precisely this creation of something new. In the humanities, this might consist of literary authorship, which creates new knowledge in the form of art, or scholarly research, which adds new knowledge by examining texts and other cultural artifacts in the pursuit of particular lines of scholarly inquiry.

Research is often narrowly construed as an activity that will eventually result in a tangible product aimed at solving a world or social problem. Instead, research has many aims and outcomes and is a discipline-specific process, based upon the methods, conventions, and critical frameworks inherent in particular academic areas. In the humanities, the products of research are predominantly intellectual and intangible, with the results contributing to an academic discipline and also informing other disciplines, a process which often effects individual or social change over time.

The System of Education in the U.S.A.

In the 1970s, measures to protect minorities from discrimination were extended to handicapped children. Because public schools were ill-equipped to handle their special needs, handicapped children used to have to attend expensive private schools. In 1971, federal courts ruled that public schools should take measures to accommodate handicapped children. Aside from the schools' task of socializing and equalizing youngsters of different social, cultural, and economic backgrounds, schools have the obvious task of providing quality instruction. The public's concern for better schools and more learning is increasing as results of standardized tests show a continual decline in students' academic achievement.

The 1983 report, A Nation at Risk, by the National Commission on Excellence in Education asserted: «The education foundations of our society are presently being eroded by a rising tide of mediocrity.» The following statistics of the report bear out this claim:

- 13 percent of all seventeen-year-olds in the United States are functionally illiterate;
- among minority teenagers, the figure may be as high as 40 percent;
- average achievement of high school students on most standardized tests is lower than in the mid-1950s;
- reading, writing, and math skills are so poor among young people that employers have spent millions of dollars on remedial education and training programs for their employees.

The commission's recommendations for improving student achievement, widely supported by the public, include the following points: 1. Stronger academic curricula, with a back-to-basics emphasis on reading, writing, math, and science; 2. Stricter standards for students, including a heavier homework load and higher grading standards; 3. Higher salaries to attract and keep talented, well-qualified teachers.

The challenge for American education today is to improve the quality of learning without sacrificing any gains.

The Royal Abbey of St. Denis

The royal Abbey of St. Denis had been famous enough in earlier times, but the part it played in western civilisation was due to the abilities of one extraordinary individual, the Abbot

Suger. He was one of the first men of the Middle Ages whom one can think of in modern, I might almost say in transatlantic, terms. His origins were completely obscure and he was extremely small, but his vitality was overwhelming. It extended to everything that he undertook – organisation, building, statesmanship. He was Regent of France for seven years and a great patriot; indeed he seems to have been the first to pronounce those now familiar words: 'The English are destined by moral and natural law to be subjected to the French and not contrariwise.' He loved to talk about himself without any false modesty, and he tells the story of how his builders assured him that beams of the length he needed for a certain roof could never be found because trees just weren't as tall as that. Whereupon he took his carpenters into the forests ('they smiled, 'he says, 'and would have laughed if they had dared'), and in the course of the day he had discovered twelve trees of the necessary size, had them felled and brought back. You see why I used the word transatlantic.

Like several of the pioneers of the new world, for example Van Home, the builder of the Canadian-Pacific Railway, Suger had a passionate love of art. One of the most fascinating documents of the Middle Ages is the account he wrote of the works carried out at St Denis under his administration – the gold altar, the crosses, the precious crystals. Suger's great gold cross was twenty-four feet high; it was studded with jewels and inlaid with enamels made by one of the finest craftsmen of the age, Godfroix de Claire. It was all destroyed in the Revolution.

При проведении текущей и промежуточной аттестации могут использоваться аутентичные тексты из монографий, научных статей, изучаемых студентами в ходе занятий и научных исследований.

3. Вопросы для беседы по научным интересам Discussing Background Information and Research

- 1. What Institute / Academy / University did you graduate from?
- 2. When did you graduate from the Institute / Academy / University?
- 3. What subjects were you interested in?
- 4. What is your specialty area?
- 5. What is your current research focus?
- 6. When did you get interested in research work?
- 7. What is the subject of your future master's thesis?
- 8. What issues are you going to address?
- 9. Is there extensive specialist literature on your subject?
- 10. What is theoretical framework of your research?
- 11. Why is your research important / topical?
- 12. What empirical material are you going to rely on?
- 13. What methods and techniques are you going to employ?
- 14. In what way is your paper going to contribute to developing your research field?
- 15. What is the theoretical / practical significance of your research?
- 16. Have you started your research yet? How long will it take you to write your thesis?
- 17. What do you think determines a person's progress in academic environment?
- 18. Who is your academic supervisor? Do you often consult him / her? What does he / she specialize in?
- 19. What professional training / retraining courses have you taken up / would you like to take up?
- 20. Why did you choose your particular field of research?
- 21. What personal characteristics do you feel are necessary for success in your chosen field?

22. What are your long term / short term plans and ambitions?

4. Примерные задания для проведения лексико-грамматического тестирования

Grammar and Vocabulary Test

Circle the correct letter.	
----------------------------	--

1 I'm 18 and my brother is 20, so he's	c has been
me.	
a the oldest of	9 This isarea, with a lot of factories
b older than	and warehouses.
c as old as	a an agricultural
	b an industrial
2 Carl's veryHe's never late, and he	c a residential
never forgets to do things.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
a reliable	If I well in my exams, I to
b patient	university.
c strict	a will do; will go
	b will do; go
3 We stayed in a lovely villathe sea.	c do; will go
a it overlooks	c do, will go
b overlooked	11 She was so upset that she burst
c overlooking	<u> </u>
	tears.
4 Not until the 1980sfor the average	a into
person to own a computer.	b out
a it was possible	c with
b was it possible	10
c was possible	Where did you goholiday last
c was possible	year?
5 Janher arm on a hot iron.	a for
a broke	b on
b burned	c to
c sprained	
c spranicu	Ocean currents play an important
6 Tomorrow's a holiday, so wego to	part in regulating global climate.
work.	a are known to
a have to	b thought to
b mustn't	c are believed that they
17	·
c don't have to	My cousingetting a job in Bahrain.
7 I would be a suinamin a at least on a c	a would like
7 I usuallyswimming at least once a	b is planning
week.	c is thinking of
a go b do	C
	15 I can't your hair, because I haven't
c play	got any scissors.
9 My friend Cione to Dussia last was	a brush
8 My friend Sienato Russia last year.	b cut
a went	c wash
b has gone	C wash

16	I wish Ihave an exam tomorrow! a don't b didn't c won't		shouldsoon. a cut it b have cut it c have it cut
17	The government plans totaxes on sales of luxury items. a increase b expand c go up	25	Mandy works for a computer softward company. She gotrecently, and so now she's an area manager. a made redundant b promoted c a raise
18	When I first moved to Hong Kong, life in a different country was very strange, but now I'm usedhere. a living b to live	26	I can't hear you - it'snoisy in here a too b too much c too many
19	c to living Theremilk in the fridge. a is some b are some	27	Jamal has just sent meto arrange plans for this weekend. a a blog b an email c a website
20	c is a Criminals are people who are guilty ofthe law. a breaking b cheating	28	I promise I'll call you as soon as I
21	c committing Why on earth isn't Josh here yet? for him for over an hour! a I'm waiting b I've been waiting	29	Photographers and designers need to be very a creative b fit c annoying
22	c I've waited "It's pouring down, and it's freezing." What are the weather conditions? a high winds and snow b heavy rain and cold temperatures c thick cloud but quite warm	30	The global financial crisis,is forcing lots of small businesses to close, does not look set to end soon. a it b that c which
23	feeling OK? You don't look very well. a Do you b You are c Are you	31	Therea terrible accident if the pilot hadn't reacted so quickly. a had been b was c would have been
24	·	32	"Are you ready to order?"

	"Not yet - I'm still looking at the"	someone said that to me,really
	a bill	angry.
	b menu	a I'm
	c service	b I was
		c I'd be
33	"My job is never boring."	
	The speaker's job is always	This used to be part of the city, but
	a interesting	since the old buildings were renovated
	b popular	it's become a very fashionable area.
	c difficult	a an affluent
		b a run-down
34	I've been working here about the	c a trendy
	last two years.	c a tichluy
	a during	42 Cassie went to bed early because she was
	b for	a tired
	c since	b stressed
		c relaxed
35	"It leaves from Platform 2 at 4.15."	CTORACC
	The speaker is talking about	43 In the 1960s, computers were
	a an airline flight	expensive that ordinary people couldn't
	b a train	afford them.
	c a taxi	a so
	C u uni	b such
36	I went to a lovelylast Saturday.	
20	The bride was my best friend when we	c too
	were at school.	44 Do you wantthe match tonight?
	a anniversary	a watching
	b marriage	b watch
	c wedding	
	e wedding	c to watch
37	"I've got a headache."	45 December alsim the new discovery is a
٥,	"Maybe youto take an aspirin."	45 Researchers claim the new discovery is a
	a should	majorin the fight against malaria.
	b ought	a breakthrough
	c don't	b investigation
	C don t	c progress
38	The patient had anto insert metal	46 The Maths problem was really difficult
20	pins in his broken leg.	and I just couldn'tthe answer.
	a injection	a check in
	b operation	b set off
	c X-ray	
		c work out
39	She won a seat in parliament at the last	47 When I was a child, I neverabou
	a general election	the future.
	b opinion poll	a have worried
	c referendum	b used to worry
		•
40	I'm surprised you didn't get upset. If	c was worrying

48 A local politician hascharges of corruption made by the opposition party, a accused b blamed c denied
how completely we have come to depend on technology. a That b What c Which
50 Cats and dogs are usually kept as a farm animals b wild animals c pets

Academic Vocabulary Test I Choose the correct answer for each exercise:

- 1. The arrangement of students into classes based on mastery of specific skills or according to general intelligence is known as
 - a. ability grouping
 - b. collaborative learning
 - c. bilingual education
 - d. accountability
- 2. A policy that requires that student progress be measured and teachers be responsible for student progress is
 - a. accountability
 - b. bilingual education
 - c. ability grouping
 - d. collaborative learning
 - 3. Bilingual education
 - a. teaches a second language to students
 - b. teaches students how to ride a bicycle
 - c. involves home schooling
 - d. requires accountability
 - 4. A learning situation in which students work together on a project or assignment is
 - a. competency testing
 - b. accountability
 - c. cultural literacy
 - d. collaborative learning
 - 5. The measurement of a student's ability to perform a specific skill or achieve a specified level is
 - a. competency testing
 - b. collaborative learning
 - c. accountability
 - d. curriculum
 - 6. The familiarity with a body of knowledge that most people share is
 - a. curriculum
 - b. competency testing
 - c. accountability
 - d. cultural literacy
 - 7. A course or program of study is
 - a. tenure
 - b. whole language
 - c. phonics
 - d. curriculum
 - 8. A learning environment in which students have access to computers, the Internet, and multimedia sources of information is a/an
 - a. field trip
 - b. phonics program
 - c. electronic classroom
 - d. home schooling program
 - 9. A program of supplemental instruction designed to stimulate and further the growth of students who exhibit high intelligence or exceptional mastery of skills is

- a. school board
- b. field trip
- c. gifted and talented
- d. skills teaching
- 10. A policy that allows qualified parents to educate their children at home is
- a. electronic teaching
- b. community learning
- c. collaborative learning
- d. home schooling
- 11. Specific learning goals or accomplishments that a school or teacher establishes for students with objectives that identify what the students are to learn are
- a. curriculums
- b. learning communities
- c. instructional objectives
- d. ability groups
- 12. An environment in which teachers and students come together to provide respect, interaction, and positive feedback in support of students as learners is
- a. tenure
- b. the learning community
- c. home schooling
- d. the school board
- 13. The ability to read and write is known as
- a. literacy
- b. library
- c. ability grouping
- d. phonics
- 14. A school that offers special, unique programs to attract students from within a school district is
- a. a home school
- b. a standard school
- c. a magnet school
- d. a super school
- 15. A form of testing that requires students to show what they know by actually doing something, such as performing a specific task is
- a. performance assessment
- b. whole language testing
- c. standardized testing
- d. phonics
- 16. A method of teaching reading that emphasizes letters and the sounds associated with them is
- a. tenure
- b. whole language
- c. phonics
- d. ability grouping
- 17. A group of elected officials that serves as a governing body of a school district is the
- a. magnet school
- b. home school
- c. black board
- d. school board

- 18. A formal, usually commercial test that is administered according to specific directions with time limitations is a
- a. whole language
- b. learning community
- c. standardized test
- d. performance assessment
- 19. A method of teaching that integrates reading, writing, speaking and listening is
- a. home schooling
- b. whole language
- c. phonics
- d. ability grouping

Academic Vocabulary Test II

Choose the correct answer for each exercise.

- 1. A type of research that involves close, in-depth observation and analysis of individual people is a/an
 - a. culture
 - b. case study
 - c. defense mechanism
 - d. ethnic group
 - 2. A mental process such as thinking, remembering, and understanding is
 - a. culture
 - b. memorization
 - c. cognition
 - d. memory
- 3. A system for living that includes objects, values, and characteristics that people acquire as members of society is
 - a. an ethnic group
 - b. culture
 - c. ethnocentrism
 - d. learning
 - 4. A method of reducing anxiety by denying or distorting a situation or problem is
 - a. a learning
 - b. a case study
 - c. a hypothesis
 - d. a defense mechanism
 - 5. Empirical refers to
 - a. information obtained from or that can be verified by observation or experimentation
 - b. information that can never be verified
 - c. a form of government ruled by an emperor
 - d. none of the above
 - 6. A collection of people who share a cultural heritage is
 - a. learning
 - b. an ethnic group
 - c. a heterogeneous population
 - d. a homogeneous population
 - 7. The belief that one's own culture is superior to that of others is
 - a. xenophobia
 - b. egomania
 - c. ethnocentrism

d. hypothesis

- 8. A tentative explanation about how various events are related to one another that can be tested by further experimentation is a
 - a. case study
 - b. hypothesis
 - c. culture
 - d. experiment
 - 9. The capacity to learn from experience and to adapt to one's environment is
 - a. multiculturalism
 - b. intelligence
 - c. ethnocentrism
 - d. egomania
 - 10. A relatively permanent change in knowledge or behavior that results from experience is
 - a. an experiment
 - b. learning
 - c. intelligence
 - d. culture
 - 11. The study of diverse racial and ethnic groups within a culture is
 - a. egomania
 - b. intelligence
 - c. ethnocentrism
 - d. multiculturalism
 - 12. A social rule that specifies how people should behave is
 - a. value
 - b. norms
 - c. odds
 - d. status
 - 13. A group whose members share the same age or common interests is a
 - a. inferior group
 - b. peer group
 - c. subgroup
 - d. superior group
 - 14. A reward or the process of giving a reward after a desirable behavior has occurred is
 - a. sanction
 - b. punishment
 - c. reinforcement
 - d. value
 - 15. A reward for conforming to what is expected or a punishment for violating expectations is a
 - a. reinforcement
 - b. value
 - c. sanction
 - d. punishment
 - 16. A category of people who have approximately equal income, power, and prestige is a
 - a. peer group
 - b. status class
 - c. social class
 - d. value group

	17. One's position in a group or society is a. sanction b. norm
	c. status d. value
	18. An oversimplified, inaccurate mental picture or conception of others is aa. statusb. stereotypec. valued. norm
	19. A socially agreed upon idea about what is good, desirable, or important is aa. normb. stereotypec. statusd. value
	Academic Vocabulary Test III
	Choose the word to match the definition: bstract or general idea inferred or derived from specific instances
0	concept
0	formula
0	labour
. aı	n amount of time
0	estimate
0	source
0	period
. t	he field of academic study in which one concentrates or specializes
0	available
0	major
0	similar
. th	ne totality of surrounding conditions
0	method
0	environment
0	finance
. ir	equire into
0	research
0	derive
U	interpret

. $\mbox{ marked by correspondence or resemblance}$

0	legal
0	specific
0	similar
a do	ocument (or organization) from which information is obtained
0	source
0	estimate
0	function
. se	et up or lay the groundwork for
0	establish
0	vary
0	distribute
have	e need of
0	approach
0	require
0	analyze
a ru	le or standard especially of good behavior
0	percent
0	estimate
0	principle
take	to be the case or to be true; accept without verification or proof
0	assume
0	issue
0	define
	rticular geographical region of indefinite boundary (usually serving some special purpose or inguished by its people or culture or geography)
0	area
0	theory
0	section
capa	able of being seen or noticed
0	evident
0	similar
0	specific

ma	ke sense of; assign a meaning to
0	interpret
0	define
0	approach
an a	administrative unit of government
0	estimate
0	authority
0	economy
	rell-substantiated explanation of some aspect of the natural world; an organized system of accepted owledge that applies in a variety of circumstances to explain a specific set of phenomena
	theory
	major
O	area
0	legal major individual see the best preposition to complete the sentences.
2. CHO	ose the best preposition to complete the sentences.
1.	Einstein's special theory relativity was published in 1905. (about, of)
2.	Our analysis is based data from the 100 largest companies. (in, upon)
3.	He defined ageism "a process of stereotyping and discrimination against people because they are old". (as, by)
4.	Health issues need to be viewed the context of a person's way of life. (at, in)
5.	The Earth has experienced warming and cooling many times in the past, as inferred geological records. (from, of)
6.	Factors that may contribute the development of diabetes include environment or
7.	genetics. We cannot infer a direct causal relationship these results.
8.	Such policies do not differentiate different types of crimes.
9.	Some countries have imposed restrictions television advertising of products to children.
	Schools are increasing pressure to lift levels of achievement.

1.5. Средства оценки индикаторов достижения компетенций

Таблица 4

Средства оценки индикаторов достижения компетенций

Коды компетенций	Индикаторы компетенций	Средства оценки (в соотв. с Таблицами 5, 7
	(в соотв. с Таблицей 1 РПД)	РПД)
УК-4	ИД.УК-4.1.	Устный перевод текста по специальности,
	ИД.УК-4.2.	контрольная работа, устное реферирование
	ИД.УК-4.3.	текста по специальности, академическая
	ИД.УК-4.4.	презентация
	ИД.УК-4.6.	

Таблица 5

Описание средств оценки индикаторов достижения компетенций

Средства оценки	исание средств оценки индикаторов достижения компетенций Рекомендованный план выполнения работы
(в соотв. с	1 ekomengobannisia ustan bishoonienna paoorisi
Таблицами 5, 7	
РПД)	
Устный перевод	В ходе выполнения устного перевода текста магистрантам рекомендуется выполнять
текста по	следующие действия:
специальности	1. Устанавливать контакты и организовывает общение в соответствии с потребностями
·	совместной деятельности, используя современные коммуникационные технологии,
	составлять в соответствии с нормами русского языка деловую документацию разных
	жанров, в том числе для академических и профессиональных целей на иностранном
	языке.
	2. Обсуждать и представлять результаты исследовательской и проектной деятельности,
	участвовать в дискуссиях на различных публичных мероприятиях, выбирая
	подходящий формат
Контрольная	В ходе выполнения контрольной работы магистрантам рекомендуется выполнять
работа	следующие действия:
1	1. Устанавливать контакты и организовывает общение в соответствии с потребностями
	совместной деятельности, используя современные коммуникационные технологии,
	составлять в соответствии с нормами русского языка деловую документацию разных
	жанров, в том числе для академических и профессиональных целей на иностранном
	языке.
	2. Обсуждать и представлять результаты исследовательской и проектной деятельности,
	участвовать в дискуссиях на различных публичных мероприятиях, выбирая
	подходящий формат
Устное	В ходе выполнения устного реферирования текста магистрантам рекомендуется
реферирование	выполнять следующие действия:
текста по	1. Устанавливать контакты и организовывает общение в соответствии с потребностями
специальности	совместной деятельности, используя современные коммуникационные технологии,
	составлять в соответствии с нормами русского языка деловую документацию разных
	жанров, в том числе для академических и профессиональных целей на иностранном
	языке.
	2. Обсуждать и представлять результаты исследовательской и проектной деятельности,
	участвовать в дискуссиях на различных публичных мероприятиях, выбирая
	подходящий формат
Академическая	В ходе подготовки академической презентации магистрантам рекомендуется
презентация	выполнять следующие действия:
	1. Устанавливать контакты и организовывает общение в соответствии с потребностями
	совместной деятельности, используя современные коммуникационные технологии,
	составлять в соответствии с нормами русского языка деловую документацию разных
	жанров, в том числе для академических и профессиональных целей на иностранном
	языке.
	2. Обсуждать и представлять результаты исследовательской и проектной деятельности,
	участвовать в дискуссиях на различных публичных мероприятиях, выбирая