Документ подписан простой электронной подписью

Информация о владельце:

ФИО: Волков В.В Автономная некоммерческая образовательная организация высшего образования Должность: Ректор «Европейский университет в Санкт-Петербурге»

Дата подписания: 20.08.2025 16:12:24

Уникальный программный ключ:

ed68fd4b85b778e0f0b1bfea5dbc56cf4148f1229917e799a70e5Фажультет социологии

Ректор В.В. Волков

2024 г

Протокол УС № 5 от 29 0 20

Рабочая программа дисциплины **Иностранный язык**

образовательная программа направление подготовки **39.04.01 Социология**

направленность (профиль) «Социальные исследования: смыслы и числа» программа подготовки – магистратура

язык обучения – русский форма обучения - очная

квалификация выпускника **Магистр**

Санкт-Петербург

Автор:

Ганц Н.В., к.ф.н., профессор Языкового Центра АНООВО «ЕУСПб»

Рецензент:

Третьякова Т.П., д.ф.н., профессор, профессор кафедры английской филологии и перевода Федерального государственного бюджетного образовательного учреждения высшего образования «Санкт-Петербургский государственный университет» (СПбГУ)

Рабочая программа дисциплины «**Иностранный язык»**, входящей в состав ОП «Социальные исследования: смыслы и числа», утверждена на заседании Совета факультета социологии

Протокол заседания № 11 от 26.04.2024 года

АННОТАЦИЯ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

«Иностранный язык»

Дисциплина «**Иностранный язык»** является дисциплиной обязательной части Блока 1 «Дисциплины (модули)» образовательной программы «Социальные исследования: смыслы и числа» по направлению подготовки 39.04.01 Социология (уровень – магистратура).

Kypc «Иностранный разработан язык» 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 коммуникацию: формируются навыки различных видов чтения (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 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).

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины составляет 10 зачетных единиц, 360 часов.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

- 1. НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ, ЦЕЛИ И ЗАДАЧИ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ
- 2. ПЛАНИРУЕМЫЕ РЕЗУЛЬТАТЫ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ
- 3. МЕСТО ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ В СТРУКТУРЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЙ ПРОГРАММЫ
- 4. ОБЪЕМ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ
- 5. СОДЕРЖАНИЕ И СТРУКТУРА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ
- 5.1. Содержание дисциплины
- 5.2. Структура дисциплины
- 5.3. Рекомендации по распределению учебного времени по видам самостоятельной работы и разделам дисциплины
- 6. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
- 6.1. Общие положения
- 6.2. Перечень основных вопросов по изучаемым темам для самостоятельной работы обучающихся по дисциплине
- 6.3. Перечень литературы для самостоятельной работы обучающегося
- 6.4. Перечень учебно-методического обеспечения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся по дисциплине
- 7. ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
- 7.1. Показатели, критерии и оценивание компетенций по этапам их формирования в процессе текущей аттестации
- 7.2. Контрольные задания для текущей аттестации
- 7.3. Показатели, критерии и оценивание компетенций по этапам их формирования в процессе промежуточной аттестации
- 7.4. Типовые задания к промежуточной аттестации
- 7.5. Средства оценки индикаторов достижения компетенций
- 8. ОСНОВНАЯ И ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНАЯ УЧЕБНАЯ ЛИТЕРАТУРА, НЕОБХОДИМАЯ ДЛЯ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ
- 8.1. Основная литература
- 8.2. Дополнительнаялитература
- 9. ИНФОРМАЦИОННЫЕ ТЕХНОЛОГИИ, ИСПОЛЬЗУЕМЫЕ ПРИ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИИ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА
- 9.1 Программное обеспечение
- 9.2 Перечень информационно-справочных систем и профессиональных баз данных информационнотелекоммуникационной сети «Интернет», необходимых для освоения дисциплины:
- 9.3 Лицензионные электронные ресурсы библиотеки Университета
- 9.4 Электронная информационно-образовательная среда Университета
- 10. МАТЕРИАЛЬНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКАЯ БАЗА, НЕОБХОДИМАЯ ДЛЯ ОСУЩЕСТВЛЕНИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА

Приложение 1

1. НАИМЕНОВАНИЕ, ЦЕЛИ И ЗАДАЧИ ОСВОЕНИЯ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Целью дисциплины «**Иностранный 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 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 универсальными компетенциями (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

| 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-4.3. 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 | 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 |

| Код и наименование компетенции | Индикаторы достижения компетенции | Результаты обучения по дисциплине (знать, уметь, владеть) | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|--|--|
| | дискуссиях на иностранном языке | сообществе У (УК-4) | | |
| | | Владеть: навыками использования разных коммуникативных ролей и стратегий для решения профессиональных задач на русском и 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, научную терминологию;
- 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 язык»** является дисциплиной обязательной части Б1 Дисциплины (модули). Курс читается в первом и втором семестре, форма промежуточной аттестации – экзамен в 1 и 2 семестрах.

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

4. ОБЪЕМ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ

Общая трудоемкость освоения дисциплины составляет 10 зачетных единиц, 360 часов Таблица 2.

Объем дисциплины

| | Объем дисциплины, час. | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------|-----|---|---|--|
| Типы учебных занятий | Всего | его Семестр | | | | |
| - | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| Очна | я форма обу | учения | | | | |
| Контактная работа обучающихся с | 280 | 140 | 140 | | | |
| преподавателем в соответствии с УП: | 200 | 140 | 140 | _ | • | |
| лекционного типа (Л) | 40 | 20 | 20 | - | - | |
| практические занятия (ПЗ) | 160 | 80 | 80 | - | - | |

| | | | Объем ди | сциплины, ч | ac. | | |
|--|----------------------|---------|------------|-------------|-----|---|--|
| Типы учебных заняті | Типы учебных занятий | | го Семестр | | | | |
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | |
| лабораторные работы (ЛР) | 80 | 40 | 40 | | | | |
| Самостоятельная работа обучающихся (СР) | | 62 | 31 | 31 | - | - | |
| Промежуточная | форма | экзамен | экзамен | экзамен | - | - | |
| аттестация час. | | 18 | 9 | 9 | - | - | |
| Общая трудоемкость (час. / з.е.) | | 360/10 | 180/5 | 180/5 | - | - | |

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 ЗУВ) в соответствии с Таблицей 3.

5.1. Содержание дисциплины

Таблица 3.

Содержание дисциплины

| | | Содержание дисциплины | Коды | Индикаторы | Коды ЗУВ (в |
|---------|--------------------------|--|----------|--------------|--------------|
| | Наименование | | компетен | компетенций | соответствии |
| № п/п | тем (разделов) | Содержание тем (разделов) | ций | (в соотв. с | с Таблицей |
| | тем (разделов) | | ции | Таблицей 1) | 1) |
| Тема 1 | Основы | Видовременная система английского | УК-4 | ИД.УК-4.1. | 3 (УК-4) |
| | академической | глагола (Действительный залог). | | ИД.УК-4.3. | У (УК-4) |
| | грамматики | Видовременная система английского | | ИД.УК-4.4. | В (УК-4) |
| | Трамматики | глагола (Страдательный залог). | | ИД.УК-4.6. | _ () |
| | | 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. | | | |
| Тема 2 | Основы | Характеристики академической лексики. | УК-4 | ИД.УК-4.1. | 3 (УК-4) |
| 1 ema 2 | | Методики исследовательской | J IX-4 | ИД.УК-4.1. | У (УК-4) |
| | академической лексики | деятельности. Описание тенденций, | | ИД.УК-4.4. | В (УК-4) |
| | лексики | причинно-следственных связей. Описание | | ИД.УК-4.6. | D (3 K 4) |
| | | и оценка идей и концепций, ссылки на | | 114.510 1.0. | |
| | | и оценка идеи и концепции, ссылки на источники. Статистические данные, | | | |
| | | графики и диаграммы, анализ результатов | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | исследования. Профессиональные темы: | | | |
| | | | | | |

| № п/п | Наименование тем (разделов) | Содержание тем (разделов) | Коды компетен ций | Индикаторы компетенций (в соотв. с Таблицей 1) | Коды ЗУВ (в соответствии с Таблицей 1) |
|---------|--------------------------------|---|-------------------------|--|--|
| | | Типы высших учебных заведений, | | | , |
| | | степени, должности и звания. | | | |
| | | Современные системы и способы | | | |
| | | коммуникации в академической среде. Международное академическое | | | |
| | | сообщество. Корпоративная культура вуза. | | | |
| Тема 3 | Основы | Принципы академической | УК-4 | ИД.УК-4.1. | 3 (УК-4) |
| 1 ema 3 | академической | принципы академической коммуникации: | J K-4 | ИД.УК-4.1. | У (УК-4) |
| | коммуникации | Цель академической коммуникации. | | ИД.УК-4.4. | В (УК-4) |
| | коммуникации | Требования к эффективному посланию | | ИД.УК-4.6. | <i>B</i> (\$10.1) |
| | | Этапы создания и передачи эффективного | | 12,000 | |
| | | послания. | | | |
| | | 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

| | | Обл | ьем дисц | иплины | , час. | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|--------|---|----|----------|
| № п/п | Наименование тем (разделов) | Контактная работа обучающихся с | | СР | Форма текущего контроля успеваемости*, промежуточной аттестации | | |
| Тема 1 | Основы академической грамматики | 107 | 12 | 25 | 50 | 20 | ПТ КР |
| Тема 2 | Тема 2 Основы академической лексики | | 8 | 15 | 30 | 11 | P |
| Промеж | куточная аттестация | 9 | - | - | - | - | Экзамен |
| Всего за | 1 семестр | 180 | 20 | 40 | 80 | 31 | 9 |
| Тема 2 | Основы академической лексики | 45 | 6 | 10 | 20 | 9 | Р ПТ |
| Тема 3 Основы академической коммуникации | | 126 | 14 | 30 | 60 | 22 | АΠ |
| Промежуточная аттестация | | 9 | - | - | - | - | Экзамен |
| Всего за 2 семестр | | 180 | 20 | 40 | 80 | 31 | 9 |
| Всего: | - | 360 | 40 | 80 | 160 | 62 | 18 |

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, изученного на предыдущих занятиях, при подготовке к последующим занятиям 10 часов.
- 1.2. Подготовка к занятиям по предложенным для выполнения заданиям, самостоятельное изучение рекомендованной учебной литературы, повторение материала практических занятий 10 часов. Итого: 20 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 10 часов.
- 2.2. Подготовка к занятиям по предложенным профессиональным темам, самостоятельное изучение рекомендованной учебной литературы, повторение материала практических занятий 10 часов. Итого: 20 часов.

Тема 3. Основы академической коммуникации:

- 3.1. Изучение принципов академической коммуникации, знакомство с основными видами академической коммуникации. Повторение материала, изученного на предыдущих занятиях, при подготовке к последующим занятиям -12 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 беселе по специальности – 10 часов. Итого: 22 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, подготовка к устному реферированию текстов, создание академических презентаций 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 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.
- 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 р. (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 р. (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 p. (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 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 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 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.

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

Таблица 5.

| Наименование тем (разделов) | Коды компе тенци | Индикаторы компетенци й | Коды ЗУВ (в соответствии с Таблицей 1) | Формы текущего контроля успеваемости | Результаты текущего контроля |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------|--|--|---|--|
| 1. Основы академической грамматики. | й УК-4 | ИД.УК-4.1. 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-4.3. ИД.УК-4.4. ИД.УК-4.6. | 3 (УК-4) У (УК-4) В (УК-4) | устное реферирование текста по специальности устный перевод текста по специальности | зачтено/ не зачтено зачтено/ не зачтено |

| Наименование тем (разделов) | Коды компе тенци й | Индикаторы компетенци й | Коды ЗУВ (в соответствии с Таблицей 1) | Формы текущего контроля успеваемости | Результаты текущего контроля |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3. Основы академической коммуникации. | УК-4 | ИД.УК-4.1. 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 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.

| Формы текущего | Критерии оценивания |
|----------------|---|
| контроля | |
| успеваемости | |
| Устный перевод | Зачтено: |
| текста по | Содержательная идентичность текста перевода. Эквивалентный перевод: |
| специальности | 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: стилистическая |
| | идентичность текста перевода. Соблюдение языковых норм и правил языка |
| | перевода для 30-100 % текста. |
| | 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 |

| Формы текущего | Критерии оценивания |
|-------------------------|--|
| контроля | |
| успеваемости | |
| | 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. |
| Variena il viag naciona | Целостное восприятие текста. 60% - 100 % правильных ответов. |
| Контрольная работа | 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). Лексикограмматические ошибки отсутствуют, имеются только 1-2 незначительные |
| Устное | грамматические ошиоки отсутствуют, имеются только 1-2 незначительные грамматические и стилистические ошибки. |
| реферирование текста | прамматические и стилистические ошиоки. |
| по специальности | Не зачтено: |
| The enequalities in | 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. |
| Академическая | Зачтено: Соблюдены правила оформления презентации; во время |
| презентация | 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 |

| Формы текущего | Критерии оценивания |
|----------------|---|
| контроля | |
| успеваемости | |
| | 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 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:

```
context (n) •
                                                                           data (n)
       arbitrary (adj)
                          assign (v)
                                                          criterion (n)
                       devise (v) • formulate (v) •
                                                         ignore (v) •
       denote (v) •
                                                                        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.
```

| | 1 | |
|-------------|---|--|
| 2. | | The Prime Minister set up a committee of financial experts to help him |
| discuss and | | |

| | new policies. | | |
|-------------------|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 3. say, the | It is often possible to guess the meaning of a | word from the other words around | d it — that is to |
| 4. | In 1990, the British researcher Tim Berners-Lea | the first brow | ser, and so |
| pave | d the way for the development of the World Wi | de 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 h | as had a very significant | on |
| | people's sexual behaviour. | | |
| 7. | Theof drugs has increase | sed significantly in spite of more se | evere penalties |
| | such as longer prison sentences. | | |
| 8. S | Students should not try to write down everything of the most important points. | they hear in a lecture, but just ma | ıke a |
| 9. V | We use the term "class" tosocial and economic backgrounds. | groups of people who share | e the same |
| 10. | In one case, a murderer may go to prison for li completely | fe, while another may be set free: | it all seems |
| 11. | The new journalist wasto political parties. | researching the election promises | s of the main |
| 12. | Before we can judge a government's success, v | ve have to decide the | , such |
| | as unemployment, defence or taxation. | | |
| 13. | One student failed because he completely | the instruction | ns on the |
| | paper, although they appeared at the top of ev | ery page. | |
| 14. | Market researchers use | such as people's spending patte | erns as well |
| | as information about age and occupation to de | ecide on the most effective marke | ting strategies. |

| Fill | l in the gap | S | | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. | We made a | a | (| of our ba | aby's firs | t sounds | to send | to my pa | arents. | |
| 2. | It can be | quite dif | ficult to | really | define | | | ideas, | such as lo | ove or |
| friendship. | | 1 | | , | - | | | , | | |
| | A group of | f volunteer | S | | to the | needs of | the vict | ims of th | ne tornado. | |
| 4. | Ι | she | e was ta | lking to | — me beca | use she | was look | ing righ | it at me wh | ien she |
| said it. | | | | 8 | | | | 8 8 | | |
| | The boss _ | | hir | n to sen | d the ren | ort out a | s soon as | s it was o | complete. | |
| 6. | There has | been a not | iceable | drop in | the | | of ci | ime in 1 | the area sir | ice the |
| | opened up. | | 1000010 | carop in | | | 01 01 | | are area on | 100 0110 |
| 7 | If we all | | I'r | n sure w | e'll be al | ole to fin | ish on ti | me | | |
| 8 | If we all Reading in | Fnolish is | an exce | ellent wa | v to |) | VOII | r vocabi | ulary | |
| 0. | reading in | Liigiisii is | an exec | onent we | iy to | | you | ı vocabi | aidi y . | |
| Ma | ike corresp | onding no | uns and | use in s | sentence | s of vou | r own | | | |
| | consider | 8 | | | | J | - • | | | |
| | cause | | | | | | | | | |
| | occur | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | raise | | | | | | | | | |
| | contribute | | | | | | | | | |
| | sign | | | | | | | | | |
| | hink | | | | | | | | | |
| | appreciate | | | | | | | | | |
| | determine | | | | | | | | | |
| to c | define | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| II. | Grammar | · skills | | | | | | | | |
| Fill | l in the gaps | s using an | infiniti | ve in eac | ch senter | ıce | | | | |
| 1. | The | exception | ons | are | too | nume | erous | for | any | rule |
| | | - | | | | | | | · | |
| | | | | | | | ecessors | of Byza | antine cultu | are and |
| | eneral outlir | | | | | | | | | |
| | These cond | | | | | | | | | |
| | чтобы рассі | | | | | | | | , | |
| | | | | | civil of | ficials | schools | were e | stablished | in the |
| | l provinces (| | | | CIVII OI | illelais, | 50110013 | WCIC C | staonsnea | III tile |
| | The people o | | , | | | | | | 1 | to hove |
| | ts of skins, l | | | | | | | | | .o navc |
| | | | | | | | | | 1 | 4: |
| | He was the | _ | - | | • • • • • • • • • • • | • • • • • • • • • | • • • • • • • • • • | | ms | nauve |
| | e so sincere | | | | | | | | | |
| | This | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | t | o have li | ived at t | he end o | of the 14 th c | entury |
| (по-видим | • / | | | | | | | | | |
| 8. 7 | There is a d | listinction | | | | | | | betweer | n these |
| classes of | words. (след | дует сдела | ть) | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | | | | (| dialectic | al variet | ies are a | as numerou | ıs here |
| as anywhe | re else in the | e peninsula | ı. (преж | де всего | o) | | | | | |
| - | | | - | | | | | | | |

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 |
| • She remembers part of her childhood quite clearly. She remembers (go) to school for the first time and (be) frightened and (put) her 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. |
| • Tom: Let's (go) for a swim. Ann: I'm not particularly keen on (swim). What about (go) for a |
| drive instead? |
| |
| III. Language comprehension |
| Fill in the gaps |
| Unpopular government policies have given |
| widespread public discontent. 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 |
| She went into the bathroom and her face with cold |
| water to wake herself up. |
| A splashed B scattered C squirted D sprinkled |
| Much of what he said had little to the issue we were |
| discussing. |
| A |
| A concern B accordance C relevance D involvement |
| His personal problems seem to have been him from |
| His personal problems seem to have been him from his work lately. |
| His personal problems seem to have been |
| His personal problems seem to have been |
| His personal problems seem to have been |
| His personal problems seem to have been |
| His personal problems seem to have been |
| His personal problems seem to have been |

2) Примерный текст для устного перевода по специальности по курсу

Suburbs

Suburbs, usually referring to a residential area, are defined in various different ways around the world. They can be the residential areas of a large city, or separate residential communities within commuting distance of a city. Some suburbs have a degree of political autonomy, and most have lower population density than inner city neighborhoods. Modern suburbs grew in the 20th century as a result of improved road and rail transport and an increase in commuting. Suburbs tend to proliferate around cities which ideally have an abundance of adjacent flat land. Any particular suburban area is referred to as a suburb, while suburban areas on the whole are referred to as the suburbs or suburbia, with the demonym being a suburbanite.

The word is derived from the Old French subburbe and ultimately from the Latin suburbium, formed from sub, meaning "under", and urbs, meaning "city". In Rome, important people tended to live within the city wall on one of the seven roman hills, while the lower classes often lived outside of the walls and at the foot of the hills. "Under" in later usage sometimes referred variously to lesser wealth, political power, population, or population density. The first recorded usage, according to the Oxford English Dictionary, comes from Wycliffe in 1380, where the form subarbis is used. Suburb has different meanings in different parts of the world.

In the United States and Canada, suburb usually refers to a separate municipality, borough, or unincorporated area outside a town or city. This definition is evident in the title of David Rusk's book Cities Without Suburbs, which promotes metropolitan government. U.S. colloquial usage sometimes shortens the term to 'burb, and "the Burbs" first appeared as a term for the suburbs of Chicago.

In Ireland and the United Kingdom, suburb merely refers to a residential areas outside the city centre, regardless of administrative boundaries. Suburbs in this sense are not separated by open countryside from the city centre. In large cities such as London, suburbs include formerly separate towns and villages which have been gradually absorbed during a city's growth and expansion. In Australia and New Zealand, suburbs have become formalized as geographic subdivisions of a city and are used by postal services in addressing. In rural areas of Australia their equivalent are called localities (see suburbs and localities). In Australia, the terms inner suburb and outer suburb are used to differentiate between the higher-density suburbs with close proximity to the city center, and the lower-density suburbs on the outskirts of the urban area. Inner suburbs, such as Te Aro in Wellington, Prahran in Melbourne and Ultimo in Sydney, are usually characterised by higher density apartment housing and greater integration between commercial and residential areas.

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 по курсу

Human Sociality

Human sociality is marked by its complex symbols: we are the meaning-making, symbol-manipulating animal that creates culture, history, memory, identity and conversation. We pass our meanings on from generation to generation. Of course all animals communicate, but they do not – as far as we can tell – develop such intricate signs and linguistic systems. What other animals have

so many gods, explore the scientific universe, write the histories of their lives and times, develop art and music, or write Shakespearean tragedies? Human social life is cultural life.

Let's be clear. It is not that other animals are disengaged from meaning – all animals have versions of communication and even languages. But as far as we can tell, most living creatures are guided by instincts, a biological programming over which they have little control. A few animals – notably chimpanzees and related primates – have the capacity for limited culture: researchers have observed them using tools and teaching simple skills to their offspring. But only humans build complex systems of meaning making: spinning complex cultures, fostering religious, philosophical, scientific (even sociological) ideas about themselves and their societies. Only humans weave complex narratives about the nature of their own identities and personhood. Only humans cultivate linguistic skills for telling and memorialising history, their 'dead' and other times – indeed transmit histories and ideas to each other over long periods of time. We are the symbolic, narrating animal and sociology has long taken this to heart. If sociology wants to understand the humanly social, then, it is charged with inspecting closely the nature, content and consequences of the ways in which human activities create little social worlds of human meanings.

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 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

Таблица 7.

| | | T. | | | Таблица |
|---|-------------------------|--|---|--|----------------|
| Форма промежуточной аттестации/вид промежуточной аттестации | Коды компет енций | Индикаторы компетенций (в соответствии с Таблицей 1) | Коды ЗУВ (в соответс твии 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-4.3. 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 истилистической структуры предложения, владения терминологической системы по избранной специальности. Перевод должен соответствовать стандартам русского языка, но допускаются небольшие лексические истилистические неточности (1-2); 2. Экзаменуемый демонстрирует нормативное произношение и беглость речи, умеет придерживаться схемы реферативного изложения содержания предъявленного текста, умеет логически играмотно передать содержание прочитанного, используя разнообразную лексику играмматические структуры, владеет навыками обобщения, выделения главного ивыражения своего мнения. Возможны отдельные незначительные ошибки, не нарушающие логику изложения; | Отлично 100-81 |

| Форма | Коды | Индикаторы | Коды | Критерии оценивания | Оценка |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------------|--------------------|---|--------|
| промежуточной | компет | компетенций (в | ЗУВ (в | | |
| аттестации/вид | енций | соответствии с | соответс | | |
| промежуточной аттестации | | Таблицей 1) | твии с Таблицей | | |
| аттестации | | | 1) | | |
| | | | -/ | 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. | 37 |
| | | | | 4. 81% - 100 % правильных | Хорошо |
| | | | | ответов. | 80-61 |
| | | | | 1 T | |
| | | | | 1. Текст переведен полностью | |
| | | | | (100 % объема) за указанное | |
| | | | | время, перевод выполнен 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 | |
| | | | | лексические ошибки, которые | |
| | | | | не нарушают логику изложения, | |
| | | | | но влияют на беглость речи; | |
| | | | | 3. Экзаменуемый дает | |
| | | | | развернутые ответы не на все | |
| | | | | вопросы экзаменатора, | |

| Форма | Коды | Индикаторы | Коды | Критерии оценивания | Оценка |
|-----------------------------|--------|----------------|--------------------|---|-------------|
| промежуточной | компет | компетенций (в | ЗУВ (в | | |
| аттестации/вид | енций | соответствии с | соответс | | |
| промежуточной аттестации | | Таблицей 1) | твии с Таблицей | | |
| аттестации | | | 1) | | |
| | | | -/ | 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 | Удовлетвори |
| | | | | ответов. | тельно |
| | | | | | 60-41 |
| | | | | 1. Перевод выполнен в | |
| | | | | указанное время и его объем | |
| | | | | составляет не менее 75 % объема оригинала, или | |
| | | | | объема оригинала, или 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, | |

| Форма промежуточной аттестации/вид промежуточной аттестации | Коды компет енций | Индикаторы компетенций (в соответствии с Таблицей 1) | Коды 3УВ (в соответс твии с Таблицей 1) | Критерии оценивания | Оценка |
|---|-------------------------|--|--|---|--------|
| | | 4. 41% - 60 % правильных ответов.1. Текст переведен в указанное | | Неудовлетвор ительно 40 и менее | |
| | | | | 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. | |

Результаты сдачи промежуточной аттестации по направлениям подготовки уровня магистратуры на факультете социологии 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.

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 образовательной программы «Социальные исследования: смыслы и числа» по направлению подготовки 39.04.01 Социология (уровень магистратуры).

Результаты промежуточного контроля по дисциплине, выраженные в оценке «неудовлетворительно», показывают не сформированность у обучающегося компетенций по дисциплине в соответствии с картами компетенций образовательной программы «Социальные исследования: смыслы и числа» по направлению подготовки 39.04.01 Социология (уровень магистратуры).

7.4. Типовые задания к промежуточной аттестации

7. Примерный текст для письменного перевода по специальности

Sociology

Sociology as a grand and general 'scientific discipline' is generally told as a story that emerged out of Enlightenment thinking and the great revolutions of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is seen as a discipline born out of 'the shock of the new'. Social life had seemingly never been in such turmoil. It was now confronted with the French Revolution, the Industrial Revolution, the newly emerging nation-states, the independence of the USA and the growth of ideas of democracy, as well as the escalation of populations across the word and the rise of new cities and the slums that accompanied them. We often think today that we are in periods of extraordinary social change: a little history shows that this change has been unfolding for several centuries. There was undoubtedly something in the air at this time in the Western world that saw a new world in the making, a time of rapid and even revolutionary change. The old order seemed to be (indeed was) in serious decline: a traditional life was being swept asunder.

It was in this climate that sociology was born to appraise just what was happening: to analyse the sheer complexity and scale of the new modern society arriving before its eyes. What were the key features of this new world? Why was this change taking place? How might social order be maintained in the midst of such change? And just how could this new social order be studied: was a science of society actually possible, and if so what should it look like? Many of the founders of sociology thought of sociology as a mission to make the world a better place.

Two of the earliest pioneers of this Western sociology were the eccentric Auguste Comte (1798–1857), and the odd and solitary Herbert Spencer (1820–1903). Comte, growing up in the wake of the French Revolution, is usually claimed to be the founder of sociology, coining the term sociology in 1838. For him, societies moved from being religious to philosophical to scientific societies. The earliest era, right through the medieval period in Europe, was the theological stage –

a world guided by religion, a society as God's will. With the Renaissance, the theological approach to society gradually gave way to the metaphysical stage – a world understood as a natural, rather than a supernatural one. The modern world however brought a scientific stage and the development of technology, propelled by scientists such as Copernicus (1473–1543), Galileo (1564–1642) and Isaac Newton (1642–1727). Comte claimed that society followed invariable laws. Much as the physical world operated according to gravity and other laws of nature, so the task of sociology was to uncover the laws of society.

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

Age

A final key organising difference of all societies is age. Again, at the simplest level this is biological and the differences between infancy, youth, maturity and old age are obvious. But age is never simply a biological process though, and every culture also generates social expectations and roles which are geared to specific ages. Child rearing and infancy patterns vary enormously; not all cultures lead to the youth cultures we now find in the West (and which many sociologists have claimed grew in extent and variety with the development of consumer capitalism after the Second World War); and in some cultures the elderly are highly valued for their wisdom, in others they are more or less discarded.

Sociology suggests that all of human social life is generational. That is the social meanings of any life are profoundly shaped by a specific set of historical and personal experiences which are unique to their lives and which anchor their lives as they move through it. All lives might be seen as organised through a specific age standpoint: those born in the depression years, or who lived through the Second World War, or who grew up during the Chinese Revolution, — all share a common experience which bonds them together as an age cohort. Nobody else can move though life with these experiences and they can be deeply formative of key differences.

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

| d. | ethnic group |
|------------|--|
| 2. | A mental process such as thinking, remembering, and understanding is |
| a. | culture |
| b. | memorization |
| c. | cognition |
| d. | memory |
| 3. of | A system for living that includes objects, values, and characteristics that people acquire as members 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 |
| fur | ther experimentation is a |
| a. | case study |
| b. | hypothesis |
| c. | culture |
| d. | experiment |
| | |
| | |

defense mechanism

c.

multiculturalism a. intelligence b. ethnocentrism c. d. egomania 10. A relatively permanent change in knowledge or behavior that results from experience is an experiment a. b. learning intelligence c. culture d. 11. The study of diverse racial and ethnic groups within a culture is egomania a. b. intelligence ethnocentrism c. multiculturalism d. 12. A social rule that specifies how people should behave is value a. b. norms odds c. d. status 13. A group whose members share the same age or common interests is a inferior group peer group b. c. subgroup superior group d. 14. A reward or the process of giving a reward after a desirable behavior has occurred is sanction a. punishment b. reinforcement c. value d. 15. A reward for conforming to what is expected or a punishment for violating expectations is a reinforcement a. value b. sanction c. d. punishment 16. A category of people who have approximately equal income, power, and prestige is a peer group a. status class b. social class c. d. value group

The capacity to learn from experience and to adapt to one's environment is

9.

- 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

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

Таблица 9

Описание средств оценки индикаторов достижения компетенций

| Средства оценки | Рекомендованный план выполнения работы | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| (в соот. с | | | | | |
| Таблицами 5, 7) | | | | | |
| Устный перевод | В ходе выполнения устного перевода текста магистрантам рекомендуется: | | | | |
| текста по | 1. Устанавливать контакты и организовывать общение в соответствии с | | | | |
| специальности | потребностями совместной деятельности, используя современные коммуникационные | | | | |
| | технологии для академических и профессиональных целей на иностранном языке. | | | | |
| | Составлять академические и (или) профессиональные тексты на иностранном языке, а | | | | |
| | также 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: | | | | |
| работа | 1. Устанавливать контакты и организовывать общение в соответствии с | | | | |
| | потребностями совместной деятельности, используя современные коммуникационные | | | | |
| | технологии для академических и профессиональных целей на иностранном языке. | | | | |
| | Составлять академические и (или) профессиональные тексты на иностранном языке, а | | | | |

| Средства оценки | Рекомендованный план выполнения работы |
|--|---|
| (в соот. с | |
| Таблицами 5, 7) | |
| | также обсуждать и представлять результаты исследовательской и проектной деятельности, участвовать в дискуссиях на различных публичных мероприятиях, выбирая подходящий формат. |
| Устное реферирование текста по специальности | В ходе выполнения устного реферирования текста магистрантам рекомендуется: 1. Устанавливать контакты и организовывать общение в соответствии с потребностями совместной деятельности, используя современные коммуникационные технологии для академических и профессиональных целей на иностранном языке. Составлять академические и (или) профессиональные тексты на иностранном языке, а также 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 | учитывать: 1. Устанавливать контакты и организовывать общение в соответствии с потребностями совместной деятельности, используя современные коммуникационные технологии для академических и профессиональных целей на иностранном языке. Составлять академические и (или) профессиональные тексты на иностранном языке, а также 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 3κ3.)
- 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 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 p. (39 экз.)

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. VLC 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/
 - 6. Российское образование. Федеральный портал: http://www.edu.ru/

Профессиональные базы данных информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет»:

- 1. Национальная электронная библиотека НЭБ: https://rusneb.ru/about/
- 2. Президентская библиотека: http://www.prlib.ru
- 3. Российская государственная библиотека: http://www.rsl.ru/
- 4. 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, возможность использования портативной индукционной представляется (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 компьютером (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 рельефно-точечным тактильным шрифтом (азбука Брайля).

Приложение 1

Фонды оценочных средств по дисциплине «Иностранный 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 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 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.

| Наименование тем (разделов) | Коды компе тенци й | Индикаторы компетенци й | Коды ЗУВ (в соответствии с Таблицей 1) | Формы текущего контроля успеваемости | Результаты текущего контроля |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Основы академической грамматики. | УК-4 | ИД.УК-4.1. 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 | зачтено/ не зачтено |
| | | 11,4.5 10 4.0. | | контрольная работа | зачтено/ не зачтено |
| 2. Основы академической лексики. | УК-4 | ИД.УК-4.1. 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-4.3. ИД.УК-4.4. ИЛ.УК-4.6. | 3 (УК-4) У (УК-4) В (УК-4) | академическая презентация | зачтено/ не зачтено |

Дисциплина «Иностранный 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 2.

| Формы текущего | Критерии оценивания | |
|--|---|--|
| контроля успеваемости | критерии оценивания | |
| Koni posin y chebachoci n | Заитено | |
| Устный перевод текста по | 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: стилистическая идентичность текста перевода. Соблюдение языковых | |
| специальности | норм и правил языка перевода для 30-100 % текста. 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: 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 | |
| Устное реферирование текста по специальности | 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, | |

| Формы текущего контроля успеваемости | Критерии оценивания | |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| контроли успеваемости | 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. | |
| | 1 | |
| | 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. | |
| Академическая | Зачтено: Соблюдены правила оформления презентации; во время | |
| презентация | 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 | |
| | 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 | |

| Формы текущего | Критерии оценивания | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| контроля успеваемости | | |
| | 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.

| was built has been built 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. by2. under3. with |

| 4. 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. put2. give3. place4. make |
| 31. The members of the House of Commons are elected by 1. secret ballot 2. political parties 3. the chief executive 4. secret |
| 32. Each new Prime Minister new ministers. |

| accepts invites appoints notifies |
|--|
| 33. If you your order we'll be able to give you a 5% discount.1. reduce2. increase3. inquire4. ask |
| 34. The most popular today is television.1. entertainment2. purchase3. feature4. setting |
| 35. It costs 10 dollars if you are paying1. currency2. cash3. money4. coins |
| 36. The Prime Minister takes policy decisions with the of his ministers. 1. appointment 2. agreement 3. invitation 4. position |
| 37. The national Gallery a rich collection of paintings. 1. houses 2. sells 3. buys 4. frames |
| 38. On TV in Great Britain news is at regular intervals. 1. told 2. heard 3. broadcast 4. sung |
| 39. Our information is that your are quoting lower prices for the same product. 1. workers 2. sellers 3. competitors 4. contacts |
| 40. We enclose for your further information our current FOB1. price-list2. payment3. delivery |

| 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. advise 2. enclose 3. develop 4. write |
| 43. Our company is interested in business relations with you.1. making2. establishing3. getting4. making |
| 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 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 finish • will have finished 6. She lunch by the time we arrived. • finished |
| had finished was finished 7. The sun at 9 last night. sat setted set |
| 8. When I stopped to Mary, she was picking some flowers in her garden. |

4. check

| • | speaking | |
|------------|--|----------------|
| • | to speak | |
| • | speak | |
| | spite hard, he failed the exam. | |
| | he studied | |
| • | studied | |
| • | studying | |
| | nat room for a meeting this afternoon. | |
| | isused | |
| • | is being used | |
| • | uses | |
| 11. W | e play tennis every day when we were young | 5. |
| • | used | |
| • | would to | |
| | would | |
| 12. If | I you, I would get a better job. | |
| • | was | |
| • | are | |
| • | were | |
| | e'll give you a call as soon as he | |
| | arrives | |
| | will arrive | |
| | is going to arrive | |
| | eally didn't want to come last night. | |
| | So did I. | |
| • | Neither I did. | |
| • | Neither did I. | |
| | o you think he knows what? | |
| • | he wants | |
| • | does he want | |
| • | wants he | 1 |
| 16. I t | hink San Francisco is exciting New Yo | rk. |
| • | as than | |
| • | as so | |
| • 17 W | as as | : 41 |
| 1/. W | hy are your hands so dirty? - Well, Ihave worked | in the garden. |
| • | | |
| • | have been working | |
| 10 D | worked | |
| 18. D | d you remember the door? | |
| • | locking | |
| • | lock | |
| 10 | tolock | |
| 19 | 250 k.p.h.? | |
| • | Which model does go | |
| • | Which model go | |
| • 20 T! | Which model goes | y Doot Doom |
| ∠∪. If | nat is the man grandfather founded Kentuck | y Kooi Beer. |
| • | who | |
| • | whose | |
| • | that | |

| 21. | . I could hardly the ship in the distance. |
|-------------|---|
| • | see out |
| • | make through |
| • | make out |
| 22. | Look at those clouds! It rain. |
| • | 's going to |
| • | will |
| • | shall |
| 23. | , we won't have much to talk about. |
| • | If not he comes |
| • | Unless he comes |
| | Since he comes |
| | . He has interest in continuing the project. |
| • | any |
| • | not any |
| • | no |
| | - Where do you think Jane was yesterday? - She at home. |
| • | must be |
| | must have been |
| | must go |
| | Jack told me he come the next day. |
| | is going to |
| | will |
| • | was going to |
| 27. | He drove the car the garage and left for work. |
| • | out of |
| • | out |
| • | into |
| | . Jack a fortune when his great uncle passed on. |
| | came along |
| | came into |
| 20 | came through |
| 29. | . Unfortunately, Peter has friends in Tacoma. a few |
| | |
| • | a lot few |
| 20 | 'I will finish that project soon.' - Ken said he finish that project soon. |
| 5 0. | were |
| • | would |
| • | will |
| 31 | In his position managing director, he is responsible for more than 300 employees. |
| J 1. | like |
| • | as |
| • | SO |
| 32 | She wished she the new car. |
| <i>5</i> ∠. | bought |
| • | would buy |
| • | had bought |
| 33 | in Cologne, Germany for many years now. |
| • | have been made |
| • | have been making |

| have made 34. I think you see a doctor. should better to ought had better 35. You'll be leaving for Tokyo soon,? aren't you will you won't you 36 the last market session the Dow Jones dropp During While For | ped 67 points. |
|--|--|
| Passive Verbs Choose the best verb to fill in the blank. 1. Today most tea in India and A. is grown B. was grown | China. |
| 2. The conference room to hold 50 A. was designed B. was designing | 0 people. |
| 3. The 2006 World Cupin Gern A. is held B. was held | nany, and Italy won the soccer tournament. |
| 4. The personal computer, fax machine and iPod A. have all been invented B. had all been invented | in the last 25 years. |
| 5. Grammatical mistakes value and va | when grading your final paper. |
| 6. The vaccine free A. will be distributing B. will be distributed | ee of charge for those who cannot pay. |
| 7. The minutes of the meetingby A. are being typed up B. were typed up | and distributed before today's workshop. |
| 8. The office building A. is connected B. is connecting | to a shopping mall. |
| 9. The cartwice A. has been fixed B. is fixed | but it is still not running well. |

| 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) may b) can c) 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 следует посоветоваться 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 |
| |

_during the movie.

10. Cell phones_____A. will be turned off B. must be turned off

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. It is very important that all employees in their property | er uniforms before 6:30 a.m. |
|---------|--|------------------------------|
| | A. are dressed | |
| | B. will be dressed | |
| U | C. be dressed | |
| 0 | 2. I wish my brother here. A. were B. was | |
| po O | 3. The coach insisted that Fabio the center position, even though position.A. playsB. play | he's much too short for that |
| 4. | 4. Evelyn Pumita moved that the meeting | |
| 0 | A. was adjourned | |
| 0 | B. be adjourned | |
| 0 | 5. My mother would know what to do. Oh, would that she here A. were B. was | with us now! |
| 6. | 6. If only he a little more responsible in his choice of courses! | |
| | A. was | |
| | B. were | |
| | 7. If Mrs. Lincoln ill that night, the Lincolns would not have go A. were | one to Ford Theatre. |
| 0 | B. had been | |
| 8. | 8. Her employees treated Mrs. Greenblatt as though she a queen 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 t | oday. |
| A. feel | |
| B. felt | |
| The Infinitive | www.fram.Dahant.Lamazammunat |
| advice. | way from Robert. I am sorry notyour |
| o to have followed | |
| to be followingto follow | |
| o to have been following | |
| | he is working. He hates |
| to disturb to be disturbing | |
| o to be disturbed | |
| o to have been disturbed | |
| 3. I am gladto stay with o to invite | them in their country-house. |
| o to be invited | |
| o to have invited | |
| o to have been invited | |
| 2 | for more than two weeks. |
| keepbe kept | |
| o be keeping | |
| o have kept | |
| 3 | erview for you, I am sorry I couldn't. |
| o to have arranged | |
| to arrangeto have been arranged | |
| o to be arranged | |
| | a lesson. It ought to long ago. |
| be donehave been done | |
| o do | |
| o have done | |
| 7. It is not enough to have a go | ood 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 o to be turning o to have turned o 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 pleasedyou The pleasure is mine. o to meet o to be meeting o to have been meeting o to have met |
| 15. This dress looks so old and worn out. It seems |
| |

- o to have been made
- o to have made

| Infinit | ive and Gerund I don't mind Zac. It's a nice nickname. |
|---------|--|
| 1. | calling |
| | being called |
| | having been called |
| 2. | |
| | C touching |
| | being touched |
| | having been touched |
| 3. | |
| | writing |
| | being written having been written |
| 4. | I really appreciate this opportunity. I'll do my best. |
| | Ogiving |
| | being given |
| _ | having been given |
| 5. | |
| | 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 |
| | to avoid, to speak avoiding, to speak |
| | to avoid, speaking |
| 8. | I wonder if there is any use the results. |
| | trying, improving |
| | trying, to improve |
| | to try, to improve |
| | to try, improving |

| | used a car to get to work, and now I can't get used to by bus. |
|------|--|
| | go |
| | going |
| | o you remember your last exam? Was it hard? |
| | take |
| | to take |
| | taking |
| _ | don't feel like this article today. |
| | reading and to translate |
| | to read and translating |
| 2. T | reading and translating The little girl was really afraid of lost in the forest. |
| | having been |
| | getting |
| | having got |
| | s there anything here worth? |
| | buying |
| | being bought |
| (| having been bought |
| | le disliked coming home late. |
| | • |
| | Me Would you mind smoking here? |
| | not |
| | not to |
| | |
| | don't |
| | We stopped some food in the store, because we'd run out of our supplies. |
| | |
| | to buy |
| | having bought |
| | What about to the cinema tomorrow? |
| | to go |
| | going |
| | having gone |
| 18 | you here was a great surprise to me. |
| | iniung |
| (| having found |
| | |

| 19. The friends couldn't laughing when they discovered the problem. |
|---|
| assist |
| ○ help |
| o aid |
| Support |
| 20. I can't standing in queues. |
| stand |
| C fall |
| o sit |
| ° lie |
| |
| Grammar Skills Fill in the gaps using an infinitive in each sentence. |
| 1. The exceptions are too numerous for any rule |
| |
| 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. |
| (HITOSHI PROGNATHUROTI) |
| 4 civil officials, schools were established in the capital and |
| provinces (для подготовки). |
| 5. The people of this period |
| 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 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. |
| • She remembers part of her childhood quite clearly. She remembers (go) to school for the first time and (be) frightened and (put) her |
| () |

- 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 for Tom: (go) swim. a I'm particularly (swim). What Ann: not keen about (go) for on a 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 Following a lengthy power he became the Chairman of the company. A strife B struggle C rivalry D confrontation 2 He proved to be distinctly to working in a position of responsibility, C unfit A incompatible B inapt D unsuited 3 The passengers demanded for the loss of their luggage on the journey. A refund B subsidies C compensation D proceeds 4 When questioned by the press, the Minister to discuss the matter. A rejected B retracted C declined D denied 5 As the game went on, she in confidence. A rose B grew C advanced D lifted 6 When I first came to this country, I only staying for a short time. A predicted B envisaged C forecast D supposed

7 I gave them time to make a decision so I don't know why they still haven't replied.

| A spacious | B lavi | sh | C exte | ensive | D ample |
|---|----------------------|---------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| 8 What are the main of | this illness? | | | | |
| A traces | B sym | ptoms | C emb | lems | D tokens |
| 9 Money to be a proble | m after he had | made hi | s first successful | film. | |
| A ceased | B disc | ontinue | d C terminated | D halte | ed |
| 10 Nobody would any | tears if these ter | rible sc | hemes were abar | ndoned. | |
| A pour | B leak | C spil | l D shee | i | |
| 11 She is so on getting | to the top of he | r profes | sion that she nev | er lets a | nything get in her way. |
| A willing | B desp | perate | C eager | | D intent |
| 12 There was little we | could do registe | ering a fo | ormal complaint | • | |
| A beyond | B furt | her | C ove | r | D beside |
| 13 every effort has bee accept responsibility for | | | he details in this | brochur | re are correct, the company cannot |
| A Even so 14 Unpopular government p | | | | | s D Whereas I public discontent. |
| A grounds | B rise | | C cause | | D consequence |
| 15 Having never been in the | country before, I wa | s initially c | confused | | the value of each coin. |
| A as for | B as w | ith | C as o | f | D as to |
| 16 She went into the bathroon | m and | | her face with o | cold water | to wake herself up. |
| A splashed | B scat | tered | C squirted | | D sprinkled |
| 17 Much of what he said had | little | | to the issue we v | vere discus | ssing. |
| A concern | В ассо | ordance | C relevance | D invo | olvement |
| 18 His personal problems see | m to have been | | hin | n from his v | work lately. |
| A disrupting | B disturbing | C dist | racting D disp | ersing | |
| 19 It was a terrible exp | erience and it p | ut her | | | flying forever. |
| A off | B out | C awa | ny | D thro | ugh |
| 20 He is a bad-tempered man | n who has a tendenc | y to | | his probl | ems out on other people. |
| A let | B put | C get | D take | ; | |

| 21 The c | aptain's magnificent | performance | | an example to the re | st of the team. |
|------------------|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|--|
| | A set | B gave | C made | D laid | |
| 22 When | n I got back, they had | l eaten the whole cak | e and just a few | | were left on the plate. |
| | A grains | B drop | S | C crumbs | D shreds |
| 23 Until | a | agreemer | nt has been reached | l, I am not committed | to accepting the offer. |
| | A hard | B stable | C fire | n D sett | led |
| 24 She s | aid that she | | the opportunity | to show that she could | d play a serious film role. |
| | A greeted | B rejoi | ced | C welcomed | D cheered |
| 25 111 | | round to re | plying to their lette | ras soon as I have tim | e, but I'm too busy at the moment. |
| | A get | B come | C go | | D turn |
| Indica you ch | te the letter A, loose. | B, C, or D agai | nst the numb | er of each item 1 | est completes each sentence. to 25 for the word or phrase |
| 1 Ine | A loosely | | based on a control of C | • | ost of it is fiction. |
| 2 Unfo 9 am. | • | • | | , | et I bought was not valid before |
| | A ignored | B disregarded | C omitted | D missed | |
| | as withy for so many ye A deep B full | ars. | regret th | at we left the v | village in which we had lived |
| 4 Joan | has always had | a tendency to | | . the importance | of minor problems. |
| | A overrate | B exaggerate | C multiply | D heighten | |
| 5 They out tha | | | of makin C certainty D | - | quickly, but things didn't work |
| 6 Police | have not revealed the | edetails o | f the case. | | |
| | A full B total | C whol | e D she | eer | |
| 7 She s | | | to write a | short novel, but | it got longer and longer as she |
| | A up | B in | C out | D about | |
| 8 In | of value for n | noney, this is the best | car I've ever boug | nt. | |

| | A sense | B light | C term | ns D re | egards | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------|
| 9 The ca | stsevera | l times and then left | the stage to | wild applause. | | | |
| | A bowed | B ducked | | C crouched | D stoo | ped | |
| 10 Cor entries | _ | ers will be sele | ected at | | fron | n a bag containing all | correct |
| | A muddle | B random | | C fluke | D disa | rray | |
| 11 The storm. | e pilot spoke to | the passengers | to | | their f | fears when the plane en | tered a |
| | A allay B deter | r C soo | the | D placate | | | |
| 12 The | n he started out | on what | | | . to be a ve | ry eventful journey. | |
| 13 I thinl | A proved kyou're being | | nd that you' | C turned Il do better than ye | | eloped | |
| | A additionally | B abundantly | C und | uly D w | orthlessly | | |
| 14 Los | ses have forced | the company to | | 1000 of its w | orkers. | | |
| | A lay off | B take | e away | C set apart | D lose | out | |
| 15 She | being | g treated as an i | nferior a | t work. | | | |
| | A exasperates | B resents | | C enrages | | D embitters | |
| 16 She | seemed to be | to los | sing and | didn't make m | nuch effort. | | |
| | A acceptable | B resigned | | C comprom | ised | D content | |
| 17 I don' | tknow why you hav | ve to make such a | ab | out such a trivial n | natter. | | |
| | A fuss | B sensation | C trou | ble | D stir | | |
| 18 I'd 1 | ike to start my o | own business, b | ut I'm no | t sure how to | ab | out it. | |
| | A come | B brin | ng | C go | 0 | D see | |
| 19 She | often appears n | ot to care about | her wor | k, but appeara | inces can b | e | |
| | A cunning | B dec | eitful | C deceptive | D insir | ncere | |
| 20 In . | to them | , it wasn't their | fault tha | t the party wer | nt so badly | | |
| | A fairness | B just | ice | C re | ecognition | D sympathy | |
| 21 Bria | an isn't keen on | exercise, but he | isn't | to the oc | casional w | alk. | |
| | A averse | B unv | villing | C reluctant | D cont | rary | |

| | A measure | B course | C process | D policy |
|---------|--|-----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| | has been with the cor with his services. | mpany for 30 y | ears, but the managen | nent has now decided to |
| ••••• | A discard | B dispense | C disuse | D dismiss |
| 24 Rutl | n is to give up | immediately w | hen faced with any prob | lem. |
| | A habitual | B subject | C susceptible | D apt |
| 25 The | government is making e | every effort to | an economic | crisis. |
| | A hinder | B avert | C impede | D swerve |
| | | | | |

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.

22 It is difficult to decide on the best of action in these circumstances.

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 |
| 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-Leethe 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 significanton people's sexual behaviour. |
| 7. longer | Theof drugs has increased significantly in spite of more severe penalties such as 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. comple | In one case, a murderer may go to prison for life, while another may be set free: it all seems etely | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 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 usesuch 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. 1 | A group of volunteers to the needs of the victims of the tornado. I she was talking to me because she was looking right at me when she said it. | | | | | | | | |
| 5. | She was talking to me because she was looking right at me when she said it. The base him to send the report out as soon as it was complete. | | | | | | | | |
| 6. | | | | | | | | | |
| 0. | 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 sign to think | | | | | | | | |
| | to appreciate | | | | | | | | |
| | to determine | | | | | | | | |
| | to define | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

2) Примерные тексты для устного перевода по специальности по курсу

Ethnographic ResearchSeveral of the traditional areas of urban ethnography are stalled, repeating more or less the same findings and making diminishing contributions to urban sociology and social science more generally. There is a good reason for the current dilemma. Substantive advances now depend on bringing time more centrally into ethnographic research, which requires research strategies that are complex and demanding in novel ways, not so much intellectually as practically.

Many call for ethnographies that address wider spatial dimensions. If 'globalization' requires studies in places that sociologists have not mapped, ethnographers must develop language competency, understand multiple political economic systems, find funding, and confront the personal issues that anthropological ethnographers have always had to face when working far from home. The fundamental research strategy need not change. Ethnographic work on a global scale must be insistently comparative, but comparative analysis has long been a commitment for sociological analysis grounded on native turf.

Putting a longer temporal dimension into the ethnographic research program poses challenges of another order. In the study of behavior in public places, the advances begun by Georg Simmel and continued by Erving Goffman and Lyn Lofland have not seen new leaps for 30 years. It is time to move beyond the atemporal, fly-on-the-wall perspective of the situationally specific participant observer to see the meaning of the current situation within the longer-term framework of a participant's biography as he or she moves from one arena of situated interaction to another, always aware of what in situ co-respondents cannot fully know, that what is currently happening has retroactive and prospective meanings based on the overarching trajectories of his or her own social life. Getting access to the biographical meanings of situated public interactions requires negotiating relations with subjects of a sort that a clear-eyed but always cool observer like Goffman would resist. You have to expose yourself, if only as a researcher, when you 'go along' (Kusenbach, 2003). But, unless the ethnographer of public behavior is willing to work out observations over a series of sequential, situated involvements of the same subjects, he or she will be unable to compete in data quality and analytic precision with the increasingly powerful stationary audiovisual recorder.

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.

Cultural Variables

The formal or informal education of workers in a foreign firm, received from whatever source, greatly affects the expectations placed on those workers in the workplace. It also influences managers' choices about recruitment and staffing practices, training programs, and leadership styles. Training and development programs, for example, need to lie consistent with the general level of educational preparation in that country.

Whatever the economic system, the means of production and distribution in a society (and the resulting effects on individuals and groups) has a powerful influence on such organizational processes as sourcing, distribution, incentives, and repatriation of capital. At this time of radically changing political systems, it appears that the drastic differences between capitalist and socialist systems will have less effect on MNCs than in the past.

The system of government in a society, whether democratic, communist, or dictatorial, imposes varying constraints on an organization and its freedom to do business. It is the manager's job to understand the political system and how it affects organizational processes, to negotiate positions within that system, and to manage effectively the mutual concerns of the host country and guest company.

The spiritual beliefs of a society are often so powerful that they transcend other cultural aspects. Religion commonly underlies both moral and economic norms. In the United States, the effects of religion in the workplace are limited (other than a generalized belief in hard work, which stems from the Protestant work ethic), whereas in other countries religious beliefs and practices often influence everyday business transactions and on-the-job behaviors. For example, in a longstanding tradition based on the Qur'an and the sayings of Muhammad, Arabs consult with senior members of the ruling families or the community regarding business decisions. Hindus, Buddhists, and some Muslims believe in the concept of destiny, or fate. In Islamic countries, the idea of *inshallah*, that is, "God willing," prevails. In some Western countries, religious organizations, such as the Roman Catholic Church, play a major cultural role through moral and political influence. One of the ways that the Islamic faith affects the operations of international firms involves the charging of interest.

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

Ethnic Neighborhood

Without public debate on the matter, the California Department of Transportation and other transit agencies have designated ethnic neighborhoods with signs announcing 'Chinatown', 'Little India', and 'Historic Filipinotown' at freeway exits. Anup Sheth's article (this issue) explores the 2003 controversy that transformed the state's behind-the-scenes operations into matters for public review on the local level. The indirect effects of this 'Balkanization' of urban areas deserve attention. Around Santa Monica and Western, developers have been targeting properties for housing that will require higher incomes than the immigrant population can manage. They may not appreciate the indirect aid they are being given by current applications from residents of the Pico Union area, where competing groups are struggling to have different versions of their neighborhood designated 'Little Central America'. The various wholesale mechanisms for institutionalizing local neighborhood character appear at first glance to have nothing in common because they range over neighborhoods that in demographic composition and cultural identity are segregated and indifferent to each other. What is new in the social processes of urban neighborhood formation could be called the 'sanctification' of neighborhood, the assignment to local areas of some form of culture on the basis of which residents and local organizations can demand respect, enhanced voice in public debates, and money in the form of tax relief, policing, and neighborhood improvements.

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.

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

- 1. Academic Profile and Research Focus
- 2. Research Proposal
- 3. Conference Paper on Academic Issue
- 4. Specialist Literature Overview
- 5. Creative Thinking Fundamentals
- 6. Academic's Essential Skills
- 7. Major Factors Affecting Human Behavior
- 8. Motivation Strategies

- 9. Efficient Communication Principles
- 10. Hard Subjects vs Soft Subjects
- 11. Major Research Techniques
- 12. Making the Most of Higher Education
- 13. Sustainability: Various Perspectives
- 14. Issues of Urbanization
- 15. Importance of Intercultural Awareness and Sensitivity
- 16. Creativity and Innovation in Your Subject Area
- 17. Qualitative and Quantitative Methods of Data Analysis

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 **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.

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

Таблина 4.

| Форма промежуточной | Коды компет | Индикаторы компетенций (в | Коды ЗУВ <i>(в</i> | Критерии оценивания | Оценка |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|---------|
| аттестации/вид | енций | соответствии с | соответс | | |
| промежуточной | | Таблицей 1) | твии с | | |
| аттестации | | | Таблицей | | |
| | | | 1) | | |
| Экзамен 1 и 2 | УК-4 | ИД.УК-4.1. | 3 (УК-4) | 1. Текст переведен полностью | Отлично |
| семестров/ | | 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 | |

| Форма | Коды | Индикаторы | Коды | Критерии оценивания | Оценка |
|---|-----------------|---|---------------------------------|---|--------|
| промежуточной аттестации/вид промежуточной аттестации | компет енций | компетенций (в соответствии с Таблицей 1) | ЗУВ (в соответс твии с Таблицей | | |
| | | | 1) | 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 | |
| | | | | 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 | Хорошо |
| | | | | ответов. | 80-61 |
| | | | | (100 % объема) за указанное время, перевод выполнен адекватно, экзаменуемый | |
| | | | | демонстрирует знание синтаксических и лексико-грамматических правил, но | |

| Форма | Коды | Индикаторы | Коды | Критерии оценивания | Оценка |
|--|-----------------|---|---------------------------------|---|-----------------|
| промежуточной аттестации/вид промежуточной аттестации | компет енций | компетенций (в соответствии с Таблицей 1) | ЗУВ (в соответс твии с Таблицей | | |
| | | | 1) | HOHMOW WOMEN'S | |
| | | | | 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 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 | Удовлетвори |
| | | | | ответов. | тельно 60-41 |
| | | | | 1. Перевод выполнен в | 00-41 |
| | | | | указанное время и его объем | |
| | | | | составляет не менее 75 % | |
| | | | | объема оригинала, или | |
| | | | | выполнен в полном объеме (100 | |
| | | | | %), но при переводе допущены | |

| Форма | Коды | Индикаторы | Коды | Критерии оценивания | Оценка |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|--------------|
| промежуточной аттестации/вид | компет енций | компетенций (в соответствии с | ЗУВ (в соответс | | |
| промежуточной | | Таблицей 1) | твии с | | |
| аттестации | | | Таблицей 1) | | |
| | | | | 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 лексикограмматические средства, | |
| | | | | демонстрирует ограниченный | |
| | | | | запас лексики, допускает | |
| | | | | ошибки при использовании лексико-грамматических | |
| | | | | структур, препятствующих | |
| | | | | полноценной коммуникации. | Неудовлетвор |
| | | | | 4. 41% - 60 % правильных | ительно |
| | | | | ответов. | 40 и менее |
| | | | | 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 | |

| Форма | Коды | Индикаторы | Коды | Критерии оценивания | Оценка |
|----------------|--------|----------------|---------------|-------------------------------|--------|
| промежуточной | компет | компетенций (в | ЗУВ (в | | |
| аттестации/вид | енций | соответствии с | соответс | | |
| промежуточной | | Таблицей 1) | твии с | | |
| аттестации | | | Таблицей | | |
| | | | 1) | | |
| | | | | 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. | |

Результаты сдачи промежуточной аттестации по направлениям подготовки уровня магистратуры на факультете социологии 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 4а.

Система оценки знаний обучающихся

Таблица 4а

| 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 дисциплине, выраженные оценках ПО «удовлетворительно», «хорошо», «отлично» показывают уровень сформированности обучающегося компетенций по дисциплине в соответствии с картами компетенций образовательной программы «Социальные исследования: смыслы и числа» по направлению подготовки 39.04.01 Социология (уровень магистратуры).

Результаты промежуточного контроля по дисциплине, выраженные в оценке «неудовлетворительно», показывают не сформированность у обучающегося компетенций по дисциплине в соответствии с картами компетенций образовательной программы «Социальные исследования: смыслы и числа» по направлению подготовки 39.04.01 Социология (уровень магистратуры).

4. Задания к промежуточной аттестации

1. Тексты для письменного перевода по специальности

Transformations in Neighborhood

By researching how contemporary neighborhoods have evolved over time, we can document the changing substantive direction of the same types of social processes. Population movements and changes in relative land values and ecological relations within and among local areas are always significant, but not in a uniform way. Diffusion or marketing processes, too, change over time in ways critical to substantive transformations in neighborhood character. Iddo Tavory's article (this issue) explores the transformation of the La Brea-Melrose area into an Orthodox Jewish neighborhood by tracing the institutions and residents whose arrival gave it a new public identity. Sex-segregated religious schools, ranging from early childhood to post-secondary levels, have proliferated in the area. The schools expose local housing possibilities to the families of commuting students. With hundreds of families congregating around schools, would-be large donors can anticipate that large audiences will see their names honored on buildings.

Changing diffusion processes also transformed the social character of Spaulding Square. Its development into an activist, close-knit neighborhood was promoted indirectly through the workbased networks of existing residents.

We can identify historically changing 'retail' commitments, investments that are tailored to and underwrite the specific character of local areas. These mechanisms include restrictive covenants written into deeds to govern architectural style or control the racial-ethnic identity of residents; ethnicthemed retail stores; and large residential buildings with small apartments, cheaply built from 1940 to 1970, which shape the rental market of the area over the long term. Not all 'retail' commitments are commercial. Churches and social service programs such as the YMCA have found new purposes in serving the Latino immigrant and street populations that have arrived since the 1960s.

Over the last 30 years, new 'wholesale' machinery has emerged to underwrite certain types of neighborhoods. Like research universities, local yeshivas are supported by students and funds that are drawn to the neighborhood by reputations established in an international education network.

Suburbs

Suburbs, usually referring to a residential area, are defined in various different ways around the world. They can be the residential areas of a large city, or separate residential communities within commuting distance of a city. Some suburbs have a degree of political autonomy, and most have lower population density than inner city neighborhoods. Modern suburbs grew in the 20th century as a result of improved road and rail transport and an increase in commuting. Suburbs tend to proliferate around cities which ideally have an abundance of adjacent flat land. Any particular suburban area is referred to as a suburb, while suburban areas on the whole are referred to as the suburbs or suburbia, with the demonym being a suburbanite.

The word is derived from the Old French subburbe and ultimately from the Latin suburbium, formed from sub, meaning "under", and urbs, meaning "city". In Rome, important people tended to live within the city wall on one of the seven roman hills, while the lower classes often lived outside of the walls and at the foot of the hills. "Under" in later usage sometimes referred variously to lesser wealth, political power, population, or population density. The first recorded usage, according to the Oxford English Dictionary, comes from Wycliffe in 1380, where the form subarbis is used. Suburb has different meanings in different parts of the world.

In the United States and Canada, suburb usually refers to a separate municipality, borough, or unincorporated area outside a town or city. This definition is evident in the title of David Rusk's book Cities Without Suburbs, which promotes metropolitan government. U.S. colloquial usage sometimes shortens the term to 'burb, and "the Burbs" first appeared as a term for the suburbs of Chicago.

In Ireland and the United Kingdom, suburb merely refers to a residential areas outside the city centre, regardless of administrative boundaries. Suburbs in this sense are not separated by open countryside from the city centre. In large cities such as London, suburbs include formerly separate towns and villages which have been gradually absorbed during a city's growth and expansion. In Australia and New Zealand, suburbs have become formalized as geographic subdivisions of a city and are used by postal services in addressing. In rural areas of Australia their equivalent are called localities (see suburbs and localities). In Australia, the terms inner suburb and outer suburb are used to differentiate between the higher-density suburbs with close proximity to the city center, and the lower-density suburbs on the outskirts of the urban area. Inner suburbs, such as Te Aro in Wellington, Prahran in Melbourne and Ultimo in Sydney, are usually characterised by higher density apartment housing and greater integration between commercial and residential areas.

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.

Man – the Measure of all Things

The men who had made Florence the richest city in Europe, the bankers and woolmerchants, 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.

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

Exploratory Study

The specific research question we aimed to address in the synthesis was: How do the perceived meanings of medicines affect patients' medicine taking behaviour and communication with health professionals? The earlier review had concluded: All in all, the literature shows that lay meanings of medicines are potent, varied, and probably very different from health professionals' own meanings, although this latter question has not been explored. Engagement with lay people's beliefs by health professionals is likely to lead to better communication and more effective advice and counselling about medicines, although this also needs further investigation. It is known that what people say depends in part on who they are talking to, and in particular, that people prefer not to say certain things to their doctors. By choosing an area that we had contributed to ourselves, we were able to explore the question of asking the authors of synthesised papers to comment on a synthesis of their work.

The scope of a synthesis is a crucial question, and one that was side-stepped by the decision to provide a worked example in this exploratory study. Noblit and Hare made it clear that the scope of a meta ethnography will often be more restricted than that of many narrative reviews, due to the wish to avoid making (or trying to make) gross generalisations across disparate fields. For the worked example, we decided to focus on studies that had examined the meanings of prescribed

medicines for patients with a limited range of conditions.

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.

Intentional and Unintentional Behavior

There are two schools of thought on whether behavior is intentional or unintentional. The first one, represented here by Gerald Miller and Mark Steinberg, describes communication as the process whereby one person deliberately attempts to convey meaning to another. We intentionally send messages to change or modify the behavior of other people, and therefore we select our words or actions with some degree of consciousness. For Miller and Steinberg, communication is not a random activity that happens by chance, but rather something that is systematic and planned. The planning might be protracted or instantaneous, but in either case it is conscious. The second school of thought proposes that the concept of intentionality is too limiting and fails to account for all the circumstances in which messages are conveyed unintentionally. Scholars who support this approach believe communication takes place whenever people attach meaning to behavior, even if the sender of the message does not expect his or her actions to be communicated. They contend that communication can influence other people whether or not such influence is intended. We would claim that knowing your actions have the potential to convey many messages is important when engaging in intercultural communication. The seemingly innocent acts of showing the soles of your feet to a stranger in Korea or touching a woman you are introduced to in Saudi Arabia could send negative messages that hamper the rest of the encounter.

You now know some of the problems facing anyone who attempts to define communication. We, of course, are not immune to the uncertainties we have just discussed. Nevertheless, we shall take our turn at defining the concept.

Workforce Diversity

In many countries around the world, the workforce is becoming increasingly diverse because of the erosion of rigid political boundaries, the rapidity of travel, and the quick spread of information. Propelled by globalism, the world labor force is undergoing considerable change as a result of (1) the increasing movement across borders of workers at all skill levels; (2) the rising average age of employees; and (3) the addition of great numbers of women to the workforce (particularly in developing countries), many with higher levels of education.

In the United States, for example, demographic information from the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that, by the year 2050, Hispanic Americans will represent 25 percent, and Asian/Pacific Americans 9 percent, of the U.S. population. Thus, workforce diversity is becoming a crucial managerial issue. In essence, cross-cultural management worldwide is as much the task of managing multiculturalism at home as it is of managing a workforce in a foreign country. In fact, it often means both: managers operating in a foreign environment also manage a culturally diverse local workforce. Effective management increasingly depends on the ability to design and implement programs, throughout an organization, that value diversity and pluralism. Such programs enable the organization to enjoy the benefits of multiculturalism, including the possibility of more creativity, innovation, and flexibility; they heighten sensitivity to foreign customers, and provide a greater and more varied pool of talent.

A Definition of Communication

If communication is complex and multidimensional, then it can be defined in the following way: communication occurs whenever meaning is attributed to behavior or the residue of behavior.

Behavior residue is what remains as a record of our actions. For instance, this chapter is a behavior residue of many of our past acts of communication. As authors, we had to think, write, and type on a computer for you to read these words. This notion of residue is extremely important to students of intercultural communication because it calls attention to some of the consequences of past experiences – experiences that are often culture bound.

When someone observes our actions or their residual effects and decides they mean something, we have made contact and have communicated whether our behavior was conscious or unconscious, intentional or unintentional. Whenever our behavior becomes a message to which someone else attaches meaning, we are communicating. In this sense, our words, actions, and even the absence of them convey messages about how we are reacting to the moment.

This general definition of communication emphasizes the attribution of meaning to a behavior meaning we encounter in our environment. Try to imagine that somewhere in each of our brains is a meaning reservoir in which are stored all of the meanings we process at any given moment. These various meanings have accumulated throughout our lifetime as the outside world has sent us trillions of messages. As the novelist Pavese once wrote, "We do not remember days, we remember moments." In this sense, meaning is relative to each of us because we all have had unique moments. These individual attributions represent the countless variables that come into play each time we communicate.

Communication thus takes place on many levels. That is, many of our messages are constructed and sent with conscious intent ("I shall smile because I want to look happy"), while others are sent without our even being aware of them (someone sees you walking fast and assumes you are in a hurry and cannot stop to visit).

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. 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 | | person to own a computer. |
|---|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| | me. | | a it was possible |
| | a the oldest of | | b was it possible |
| | b older than | | c was possible |
| | c as old as | | |
| | 5 | 5 | Janher arm on a hot iron. |
| 2 | Carl's veryHe's never late, and he | | a broke |
| | never forgets to do things. | | b burned |
| | a reliable | | c sprained |
| | b patient | | 1 |
| | c strict 6 | 6 | Tomorrow's a holiday, so wego to |
| | | | work. |
| 3 | We stayed in a lovely villathe sea. | | a have to |
| | a it overlooks | | b mustn't |
| | b overlooked | | c don't have to |
| | c overlooking | | e don't have to |
| | 7 | 7 | I usuallyswimming at least once a |
| 4 | Not until the 1980sfor the average | | i abadilybwillining at least office a |
| | $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ | | |

| | week. a go b do c play | 16 | I wish Ihave an exam tomorrow! a don't b didn't c won't |
|-----|---|----|---|
| 8 | My friend Sienato Russia last year. a went b has gone c has been | 17 | The government plans totaxes on sales of luxury items. a increase b expand |
| 9 | This isarea, with a lot of factories and warehouses. a an agricultural b an industrial | 18 | c go up When I first moved to Hong Kong, life in a different country was very strange, but |
| 10 | c a residential If Iwell in my exams, I to | | now I'm usedhere. a living b to live c to living |
| | university. a will do; will go b will do; go c do; will go | 19 | Theremilk in the fridge. a is some b are some |
| 11 | She was so upset that she burst | | c is a |
| | tears. a into b out c with | 20 | Criminals are people who are guilty ofthe law. a breaking b cheating |
| 12 | Where did you goholiday last year? | | c committing |
| 1.0 | a for b on c to | 21 | Why on earth isn't Josh here yet? for him for over an hour! a I'm waiting b I've been waiting c I've waited |
| 13 | Ocean currents play an important part in regulating global climate. a are known to b thought to c are believed that they | 22 | "It's pouring down, and it's freezing." What are the weather conditions? a high winds and snow b heavy rain and cold temperatures |
| 14 | My cousingetting a job in Bahrain. a would like b is planning c is thinking of | 23 | c thick cloud but quite warmfeeling OK? You don't look very well. a Do you |
| 15 | got any scissors. | | b You are c Are you |
| | a brushb cutc wash | 24 | Daniel's hair is getting far too long; he shouldsoon. |

| | a cut it b have cut it | | c service |
|----|--|------------|---|
| | c have it cut | 33 | "My job is never boring." The speaker's job is always |
| 25 | Mandy works for a computer software | | a interesting |
| | company. She gotrecently, and so | | b popular |
| | now she's an area manager. a made redundant | | c difficult |
| | b promoted | 34 | I've been working here about the |
| | c a raise | <i>3</i> I | last two years. |
| | - W. T. W. S. | | a during |
| 26 | I can't hear you - it'snoisy in here. | | b for |
| | a too | | c since |
| | b too much | | |
| | c too many | 35 | "It leaves from Platform 2 at 4.15." |
| 27 | Iamal has just sent me to arrange | | The speaker is talking about |
| 21 | Jamal has just sent meto arrange plans for this weekend. | | a an airline flight |
| | a a blog | | b a train |
| | b an email | | c a taxi |
| | c a website | 36 | I went to a lovelylast Saturday. |
| | | | The bride was my best friend when we |
| 28 | I promise I'll call you as soon as I | | were at school. |
| | a I arrive | | a anniversary |
| | b I arrived | | b marriage |
| | c I'll arrive | | c wedding |
| 29 | Photographers and designers need to be | 37 | "I've got a headache." |
| | very | | "Maybe youto take an aspirin." |
| | a creative b fit | | a should |
| | c annoying | | b ought |
| | Camoying | | c don't |
| 30 | The global financial crisis,is | 38 | The patient had anto insert metal |
| | forcing lots of small businesses to close, | | pins in his broken leg. |
| | does not look set to end soon. | | a injection |
| | a it | | b operation |
| | b that c which | | c X-ray |
| | t winen | 39 | She won a seat in parliament at the last |
| 31 | Therea terrible accident if the pilot | 3) | a general election |
| | hadn't reacted so quickly. | | b opinion poll |
| | a had been | | c referendum |
| | b was | | |
| | c would have been | 40 | I'm surprised you didn't get upset. If |
| 32 | "Are you ready to order?" | | someone said that to me,really |
| 32 | "Not yet - I'm still looking at the" | | angry. |
| | a bill | | a I'm b I was |
| | b menu | | c I'd be |
| | | | C1 4 0C |
| | | | |

| 41 | This used to be part of the city, but since the old buildings were renovated it's become a very fashionable area. a an affluent b a run-down c a trendy | how completely we have come to depend on technology. a That b What c Which 50 Cats and dogs are usually kept as |
|----|--|---|
| 42 | Cassie went to bed early because she was a tired b stressed c relaxed | a farm animalsb wild animalsc pets |
| 43 | In the 1960s, computers were expensive that ordinary people couldn't afford them. a so b such c too | |
| 44 | Do you wantthe match tonight? a watching b watch c to watch | |
| 45 | Researchers claim the new discovery is a majorin the fight against malaria. a breakthrough b investigation c progress | |
| 46 | The Maths problem was really difficult and I just couldn'tthe answer. a check in b set off c work out | |
| | 47 When I was a child, I neverabout the future. a have worried b used to worry c was worrying | |
| 48 | A local politician hascharges of corruption made by the opposition party, a accused b blamed c denied | |
| 49 | worries me about society today is | |

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
 - $1\ 3$. 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 group b. status class c. social class d. value group |
| | 17. One's position in a group or society isa. sanctionb. normc. statusd. 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: abstract or general idea inferred or derived from specific instances |
| 0 | concept |
| 0 | formula |
| 0 | labour |
| | an amount of time |

| estimate |
|--|
| Source |
| period |
| |
| . the field of academic study in which one concentrates or specializes |
| © available |
| © major |
| Similar |
| . the totality of surrounding conditions |
| method |
| environment |
| © finance |
| . inquire into |
| research |
| derive |
| interpret |
| . marked by correspondence or resemblance |
| <u>^</u> |
| icgai |
| specific specific |
| Similar |
| a document (or organization) from which information is obtained |
| Source |
| estimate |
| © function |
| . set up or lay the groundwork for |
| establish |
| © vary |
| distribute |
| have need of |
| |

| © require |
|---|
| require |
| analyze |
| a rule or standard especially of good behavior |
| © percent |
| estimate |
| principle |
| |
| take to be the case or to be true; accept without verification or proof |
| o assume |
| O issue |
| define |
| a particular geographical region of indefinite boundary (usually serving some special purpose or distinguished by its people or culture or geography) |
| O area |
| © theory |
| section |
| |
| capable of being seen or noticed |
| evident |
| Similar |
| specific specific |
| make sense of; assign a meaning to |
| interpret |
| define |
| approach |
| an administrative unit of government |
| estimate |
| authority |
| economy |
| |
| a well-substantiated explanation of some aspect of the natural world; an organized system of accepted knowledge that applies in a variety of circumstances to explain a specific set of phenomena |

| 0 | theory major area |
|---------|---|
| a | illowed by official rules |
| 0 | legal |
| 0 | major |
| 0 | individual |
| 2. Choo | 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 genetics. |
| 7. | 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. |
| 10. | 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 соот. с Таблицами 5, 7) |
|------------------|------------------------|--|
| | (в соот.с Таблицей 1) | |
| УК-4 | ИД.УК-4.1. | Устный перевод текста по специальности, |
| | ИД.УК-4.3. | контрольная работа, устное реферирование |
| | ИД.УК-4.4. | текста по специальности, академическая |
| | ИД.УК-4.6. | презентация |

Таблица 5

Описание средств оценки индикаторов достижения компетенций

| Описание средеть оценки индикаторов достижения компетенции | | |
|--|---|--|
| Средства оценки | Рекомендованный план выполнения работы | |
| (в соот. с | | |
| Таблицами 5, 7) | | |
| Устный перевод | В ходе выполнения устного перевода текста магистрантам рекомендуется: | |
| текста по | 1. Устанавливать контакты и организовывать общение в соответствии с | |

| Средства оценки | Рекомендованный план выполнения работы | |
|-----------------|--|--|
| (в соот. с | • | |
| Таблицами 5, 7) | | |
| специальности | потребностями совместной деятельности, используя современные коммуникационные | |
| | технологии для академических и профессиональных целей на иностранном языке. | |
| | Составлять академические и (или) профессиональные тексты на иностранном языке, а | |
| | также 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: | |
| работа | 1. Устанавливать контакты и организовывать общение в соответствии с | |
| | потребностями совместной деятельности, используя современные коммуникационные | |
| | технологии для академических и профессиональных целей на иностранном языке. | |
| | Составлять академические и (или) профессиональные тексты на иностранном языке, а | |
| | также 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 | 1. Устанавливать контакты и организовывать общение в соответствии с | |
| текста по | потребностями совместной деятельности, используя современные коммуникационные | |
| специальности | технологии для академических и профессиональных целей на иностранном языке. | |
| | Составлять академические и (или) профессиональные тексты на иностранном языке, а | |
| | также обсуждать и представлять результаты исследовательской и проектной | |
| | деятельности, участвовать в дискуссиях на различных публичных мероприятиях, | |
| <u> </u> | выбирая подходящий формат. | |
| Академическая | В ходе подготовки академической презентации магистрантам рекомендуется | |
| презентация | учитывать: | |
| | 1. Устанавливать контакты и организовывать общение в соответствии с потребностями совместной деятельности, используя современные коммуникационные | |
| | потреоностями совместной деятельности, используя современные коммуникационные технологии для академических и профессиональных целей на иностранном языке. | |
| | Гехнологии для академических и профессиональных целей на иностранном языке. Составлять академические и (или) профессиональные тексты на иностранном языке, а | |
| | также обсуждать и представлять результаты исследовательской и проектной | |
| | деятельности, участвовать в дискуссиях на различных публичных мероприятиях, | |
| | выбирая подходящий формат. | |