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Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

«ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ» (ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ)

> Факультет романо-германских языков Кафедра английской филологии

> > **УТВЕРЖДЕН**

на заседании кафедры английской филологии

Протокол от 9247 мая 2023 г., № 11

Зав. кафедрой

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

«Практический курс первого иностранного языка»

Направление подготовки 45.03.02 Лингвистика

Профиль:

Теория и методика преподавания иностранных языков и культур (английский + немецкий или французский языки)

> Квалификация Бакалавр

Форма обучения очно-заочная

> Мытищи 2023

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

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	/Е.И. Абрамова/

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Квалификация _____

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1. Перечень компетенций, которыми должны овладеть обучающиеся в результате освоения образовательной программы

Код и наименование компетенции	Этапы формирования
УК-4; Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на	
государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах);	занятиях
УК-4.1. Грамотно и ясно строит диалогическую речь в рамках	
межличностного и межкультурного общения на государственном языке	работа
Российской Федерации и иностранном языке	риооти
УК-4.2. Демонстрирует умение осуществлять деловую переписку на	
государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном языке с	
учетом социокультурных особенностей	
УК-4.3. Демонстрирует способность находить, воспринимать и использовать	
информацию на иностранном языке, полученную из печатных и электронных	
источников для решения стандартных коммуникативных задач	
ОПК-1; Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основных фонетических,	1. Работа на учебных
лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о	занятиях
закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных	2. Самостоятельная
разновидностях;	работа
ОПК-1.1. Анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие	
функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка в	
синхронии и диахронии.	
ОПК-1.2. Интерпретирует основные проявления взаимосвязи языковых	
уровней и взаимоотношения подсистем языка.	
ОПК-1.3. Применяет понятийный аппарат изучаемой дисциплины.	
ОПК-3; Способен порождать и понимать устные и письменные тексты на изучаемом	1. Работа на учебных
иностранном языке применительно к основным функциональным стилям в официальной и	занятиях
неофициальной сферах общения;	2. Самостоятельная
ОПК-3.1. Интерпретирует коммуникативные цели высказывания,	работа
полно выявляет релевантную информацию, адекватно	
идентифицирует принадлежность высказывания к официальному,	
нейтральному и неофициальному регистрам общения.	
ОПК-3.2. Передает семантическую информацию, а также стилистическую и	
культурную коннотацию языковых единиц, используемых в устной и письменной коммуникации.	
письменной коммуникации. ОПК-4; Способен осуществлять межьязыковое и межкультурное взаимодействие в устной и	1 Работа на упебилу
письменной формах как в общей, так и профессиональной сферах общения.	занятиях
ОПК-4.1. Идентифицирует лингвокультурную специфику вербальной	2. Самостоятельная
и невербальной деятельности участников межкультурного	работа
взаимодействия.	paoora
ОПК-4.2. Использует модели типичных социальных ситуаций и этикетные	
формулы, принятые в устной и письменной межъязыковой и межкультурной	
коммуникации.	

2.2. Шкалы оценивания компетенций

Уровень сформированности компетенции	Шкала оценивания
Продвинутый уровень	

Компетенция сформирована полностью, бакалавр владеет базовыми знаниями и методами осуществления практической деятельности по избранному направлению.	81-100 «отлично»
Сформированы базовые структуры знаний, бакалавр владеет общими положениями теории и имеет первоначальный опыт решения практических задач	61-80 «хорошо»
Пороговый уровень	
Сформированы базовые структуры знаний, имеется некоторый опыт их применения, но допускаются ошибки при решении практических задач	41-60 «удовлетворительно»
Бакалавр имеет слабое представление о профессиональных задачах, допускает ошибки, не позволяющие ему приступить к практической деятельности	0-40 «неудовлетворительно»

Оцениваемые	Уровень сформированности	Шкала оценивания
компетенции		
УК-4	Пороговый	0-40 «неудовлетворительно»;
		41-60 «удовлетворительно»;
	Продвинутый	61-80 «хорошо»
		81-100 «отлично»
ОПК-1	Пороговый	0-40 «неудовлетворительно»;
	_	41-60 «удовлетворительно»;
	Продвинутый	61-80 «хорошо»
		81-100 «отлично»
ОПК-3	Пороговый	0-40 «неудовлетворительно»;
	_	41-60 «удовлетворительно»;
	Продвинутый	61-80 «хорошо»
		81-100 «отлично»
ОПК-4	Пороговый	0-40 «неудовлетворительно»;
	_	41-60 «удовлетворительно»;
	Продвинутый	61-80 «хорошо»
		81-100 «отлично»

Шкала оценивания тестирования

Баллы	Критерии оценивания
8-10	Правильность ответов составляет более 80 % от общего количества тестовых
	заданий
6-7	Правильность ответов составляет более 61 -80 % от общего количества
	тестовых заданий
4-5	Правильность ответов составляет от 41 до 60 % от общего количества тестовых
	заданий
1-3	Правильность ответов составляет менее 41 % от общего количества тестовых
	заданий

Шкала оценивания контрольного задания

Баллы	Критерии оценивания
16-20	Студент грамотно определяет жанрово-стилистическую принадлежность текста и организует его в соответствии с жанром, грамотно выстраивает структурную
	композицию текста; обнаруживает правильное использование лексических, грамматических и стилистических норм изучаемого языка. Проявляет творчество.
11-15	Студент грамотно организует текст в соответствии с жанром, выстраивает структурную композицию текста; обнаруживает правильное использование лексических, грамматических и стилистических норм изучаемого языка. Проявляет творчество.
6-10	Студент организует текст в соответствии с жанром, выстраивает структурную композицию текста; допускает ошибки в использовании лексических, грамматических и стилистических норм изучаемого языка.
0-5	Студент не соотносит задание с жанровой принадлежностью текста, не выстраивает структурную композицию текста; допускает значительное отклонение от правил использования лексических, грамматических и стилистических норм изучаемого языка.

Шкала оценивания реферата

Баллы	Критерии оценивания	
8-10	Реферат соответствует заявленной теме, выполнен на хорошем научном уровне, оформлен в соответствии с требованиями, письменная речь грамотная.	
5-7	Реферат в целом соответствует заявленной теме (возможны небольшие отклонения), выполнен на хорошем научном уровне, может содержать незначительные ошибки в оформлении, письменной речи	
0-4	Реферат не соответствует заявленной теме, ненаучен, не соответствует требованиям оформления, содержит много грамматических, орфографических и содержательных ошибок	

Шкала оценивания доклада

Баллы	Критерии оценивания
8-10	Доклад соответствует заявленной теме, выполнен с привлечением большого
	количества научных и практических источников по теме, магистрант в состоянии
	ответить на вопросы по теме доклада.
5-7	Доклад в целом соответствует заявленной теме, выполнен с привлечением
	нескольких научных и практических источников по теме, магистрант в состоянии
	ответить на часть вопросов по теме доклада.
0-4	Доклад не соответствует заявленной теме, выполнен с использованием только 1 или
	2 источников, магистрант допускает ошибки при изложении материала, не в
	состоянии ответить на вопросы по теме доклада.

Шкала оценивания сообщения

Баллы	Критерии оценивания
8-10	Сообщение полное и содержательное, соответствует теме; бакалавр умеет
	аргументировано отстаивать свою точку зрения, использует разнообразные
	лексико-грамматические средств для передачи смыслов
5-7	Сообщение содержательное, соответствует теме; бакалавр умеет отстаивать свою точку зрения, допускает незначительные ошибки в использовании лексикограмматических средств для передачи смыслов
0-4	Сообщение не соответствует теме; бакалавр умеет не представляет свою точку

зрения, допускает значительные ошибки в использовании лексико-грамматических
средств для передачи смыслов

Шкала оценивания практической подготовки

Баллы	Критерии оценивания		
8-10	если из всех заданий студент выполнил как минимум 80% (уверенные действия по		
	формализации лингвистического материала в соответствии с постановленными		
	задачами и с учетом коммуникативной обстановки).		
6-8	8 если из всех заданий студент выполнил как минимум 60% (не достаточно		
	уверенные действия по формализации лингвистического материала в соответствии		
	с постановленными задачами и с учетом коммуникативной обстановки).		
4-5	если из всех заданий студент выполнил 40% (не уверенные действия по		
	формализации лингвистического материала в соответствии с постановленными		
	задачами и с учетом коммуникативной обстановки).		
0-3	если из всех заданий студент выполнил менее 40% заданий		
	(отсутствие действий по формализации лингвистического материала в соответствии		
	с постановленными задачами и с учетом коммуникативной обстановки).		

1. Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки результатов освоения программы дисциплины

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

«ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ» (ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ)

Факультет романо-германских языков Кафедра английской филологии

Контрольное задание по дисциплине «Практический курс первого иностранного языка»

Оцениваемые компетенции:

- УК-4.1. Грамотно и ясно строит диалогическую речь в рамках межличностного и межкультурного общения на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном языке
- УК-4.2. Демонстрирует умение осуществлять деловую переписку на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном языке с учетом социокультурных особенностей
- ОПК-1.2. Интерпретирует основные проявления взаимосвязи языковых уровней и взаимоотношения подсистем языка.
- ОПК-1.3. Применяет понятийный аппарат изучаемой дисциплины
- ОПК-3.1. Интерпретирует коммуникативные цели высказывания, полно выявляет релевантную информацию, адекватно идентифицирует принадлежность высказывания к официальному, нейтральному и неофициальному регистрам общения.
- ОПК-3.2. Передает семантическую информацию, а также стилистическую и культурную коннотацию языковых единиц, используемых в устной и письменной коммуникации.
- ОПК-4.2. Использует модели типичных социальных ситуаций и этикетные формулы, принятые в устной и письменной межъязыковой и межкультурной коммуникации.

Уровень: Пороговый

1. Read the following text and answer the questions that follow it.

Long before they can actually speak, babies pay special attention to the speech they hear around them. Within the first month of their lives, babies' responses to the sound of the human voice will be different from their responses to other sorts of auditory stimuli.

- Line
- They will stop crying when they hear a person talking, but not if they hear a bell or the sound of a rattle. At first, the sounds that an infant notices might be only those words that (5) receive the heaviest emphasis and that often occur at the ends of utterances. By the time they are six or seven weeks old, babies can detect the difference between syllables pronounced with rising and falling inflections. Very soon, these differences in adult stress and intonation can influence babies' emotional states and behavior. Long before they
- develop actual language comprehension, babies can sense when an adult is playful or angry, attempting to initiate or terminate new behavior, and so on, merely on the basis of hints such as the rate, volume, and melody of adult speech.
 - Adults make it as easy as they can for babies to pick up a language by exaggerating such hints. One researcher observed babies and their mothers in six diverse cultures and
- (15) found that, in all six languages, the mothers used simplified syntax, short utterances and nonsense sounds, and transformed certain sounds into baby talk. Other investigators have noted that when mothers talk to babies who are only a few months old, they exaggerate the pitch, loudness, and intensity of their words. They also exaggerate their facial expressions, hold vowels longer, and emphasize certain words.
- More significant for language development than their response to general intonation is (20)observation that tiny babies can make relatively fine distinctions between speech sounds, other words. Babies enter the world with the ability to make those perceptual discriminations that are necessary if they are to acquire aural language.

Babies obviously derive pleasure from sound input, too: even as young as nine months (25) they will listen to songs or stories, although the words themselves are beyond their

understanding. For babies, language is a sensory-motor delight rather than the route to prosaic meaning that it often is for adults.

- 1. What does the passage mainly discuss?
 - (A) How babies differentiate between the sound of the human voice and other sounds.
 - (B) The differences between a baby's and an adult's ability to comprehend language.
 - (C) How babies perceive and respond to the human voice in their earliest stages of language development.
 - (D) The response of babies to sounds other than the human voice.
- **2.** Why does the author mention a bell and a rattle in lines 4-5?
 - (A) To contrast the reactions of babies to human and nonhuman sounds
 - (B) To give examples of sounds that will cause a baby to cry
 - (C) To explain how babies distinguish between different nonhuman sounds
 - (D) To give examples of typical toys that babies do not like
- **3.** Why does the author mention syllables pronounced with rising and falling inflections in lines 7-8?
 - (A) To demonstrate how difficult it is for babies to interpret emotions
 - (B) To illustrate that a six-week-old baby can already distinguish some language differences
 - (C) To provide an example of ways adults speak to babies
 - (D) To give a reason for babies' difficulty in distinguishing one adult from another
- **4.** The word "diverse" in line 14 is closest in meaning to (A) surrounding (B) divided (C) different (D) stimulating **5.** The word "noted" in line 17 is closest in meaning to (A) theorized (B) requested (C) disagreed (D) observed **6.** The word "They" in line 18 refers to (A) mothers (B) investigators (C) babies (D) words
- 7. The passage mentions all of the following as ways adults modify their speech when talking to babies EXCEPT
 - (A) giving all words equal emphasis
- (B) speaking with shorter sentences
- (C) speaking more loudly than normal
- (D) using meaningless sounds
- **8.** The word "emphasize" in line 19 is closest in meaning to
 - (A) stress
- (B) repeat
- (C) explain
- (D) leave out
- **9.** Which of the following can be inferred about the findings described in paragraph 2?
 - (A) Babies who are exposed to more than one language can speak earlier than babies exposed to a single language.
 - (B) Mothers from different cultures speak to their babies in similar ways.
 - (C) Babies ignore facial expressions in comprehending aural language.
 - (D) The mothers observed by the researchers were consciously teaching their babies to speak.
- 10. What point does the author make to illustrate that babies are born with the ability to acquire language?
 - (A) Babies begin to understand words in songs.
 - (B) Babies exaggerate their own sounds and expressions.
 - (C) Babies are more sensitive to sounds than are adults.
 - (D) Babies notice even minor differences between speech sounds.
- 11. According to the author, why do babies listen to songs and stories, even though they cannot understand them?
 - (A) They understand the rhythm.
 - (B) They enjoy the sound.
 - (C) They can remember them easily.
 - (D) They focus on the meaning of their parents' words.

ANSWERS: 1 C2 A3 B4 C5 D 6A 7A 8A 9B 10D 11B

12. Fill in the appropriate phrasal verb from the list in the appropriate form: pick upbrush up get by pass for take in

- 1. Don't worry. I'll be able to you at your place at 8 o'clock.
- 2. We can with four computers at the moment, but we'll need a couple more when the new staff arrive.
- 3. Eleanor spent much of the summer on her driving after a break.
- 4. Gazing up into his eyes, she seemed to all he said.
- 5. I'm going with some friends who are all 17 and over. Could I 17?
- 6. I'll with a bicycle until we can afford a car.
- 7. Lesley explains possible treatments but you can tell she's not it
- 8. Young people are ideas about good drugs and bad drugs.

13. Match the parts of the situations:

- 1. A meeting between the City Council and the Local Residents isn't likely to settle anything.
- A. ... she got the wrong end of the stick and it all turned against me.

2. I could hardly keep silent.

- B. They are at cross purposes before they start.
- 3. I tried to explain the situation to her mildly. But ...
- C. She found it very difficult to get her tongue round the unfamiliar words.
- 4. She disliked linguistic studies.
- D. ... and I still can't get my head round it.

5. Sacking me was illogical ...

E. It was on the tip of my tongue to ask what was the matter.

ANSWERS:

- 2- 1.pick up 2.get by 3.brushing up 4.take in 5.pass for 6.get by 7.taking it 8. pick up
- 3- 1B 2E 3A 4C 5D

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Факультет романо-германских языков Кафедра английской филологии

Контрольное задание

по дисциплине «Практический курс первого иностранного языка»

Опениваемые компетенции:

- УК-4.1. Грамотно и ясно строит диалогическую речь в рамках межличностного и межкультурного общения на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном языке
- УК-4.2. Демонстрирует умение осуществлять деловую переписку на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном языке с учетом социокультурных особенностей
- ОПК-1.2. Интерпретирует основные проявления взаимосвязи языковых уровней и взаимоотношения подсистем языка.
- ОПК-1.3. Применяет понятийный аппарат изучаемой дисциплины
- ОПК-3.1. Интерпретирует коммуникативные цели высказывания, полно выявляет релевантную информацию, адекватно идентифицирует принадлежность высказывания к официальному, нейтральному и неофициальному регистрам общения.
- ОПК-3.2. Передает семантическую информацию, а также стилистическую и культурную коннотацию языковых единиц, используемых в устной и письменной коммуникации.
- ОПК-4.2. Использует модели типичных социальных ситуаций и этикетные формулы, принятые в устной и письменной межъязыковой и межкультурной коммуникации.

Уровень: Продвинутый

1. Main verb (MV) or Auxiliary verb (AV)?

- 1. Have you ever stayed at the Ritz?
- 2. We had breakfast in bed.
- 3. She has a shower every morning before school.
- 4. We've got a beautiful puppy called Molly.
- 5. We have a beautiful puppy called Molly.
- 6. How many people have you invited to the party?
- 7. Thank goodness we have a dishwasher.
- 8. Mary never has supper.

2. Choose the right form:

1. Don't call at 10 because we	dınner.	
a. 'll have had b. 'll have dinner	c. 'll be having	d. 'll having
2. The two robbers are believed	_ in a white sports car.	
a. to have fled b. to flee	c. to have been fled	d. to be fled
3. If I met you, I wouldn't	known the true me	aning of love.
a. hadn't / had b. hadn't / have c. had	/ have got	d. haven't / got
4. I this book for a long time,	and I think I'll never fini	sh it.
a. 've written b. have to write c. have	e it written d. 've l	een writing
5. I a drink with Mark tonight		
a. have b. have to		d. 'll have had
6. Come back tomorrow morning. I	your suit by then.	
a will have finished b have finishe	d	

c. 'm having finished	d. will have finish			
7. Did you who	en you bought the ne	ew glasses?		
a. have tested your eyes	b. have you	ır eyes tested		
c. had your eyes tested	d. have to test your	eyes		
8. He must	joking.			
a. have been	b. have to	c. have had	d. have	
9 wait for a lo	ng time to see the de	octor?		
a. Had you got to	b. Had you	c. Have you	d. Did you have to	
10. You'd already finish	ned your degree whe	en we met, you?		
a. haven't	b. had you not	c. didn't	d. hadn't	
1 Excuse me!	J			
1. Excuse me! you the time, please? 2. I'm starving. I anything to eat last night.				
•		•		
3. – Excuse me! a light, please? – Sorry, I don't. 4. –What would you like to drink? – I a Coke, please.				
5. Maria her baby. It's a girl. They are calling her Lily.				
		few days' holiday. I		
_	a word with	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
		y. Would you like to come?		
		chocolate? – No, of course 1		
			ou? – Oh yes. I a dog a	ıll my life.

4. Translation:

1. Я возлагал большие надежды на полицию, но не нужно было этого делать. 2. Кире пришлось много работать, поэтому ее сына вырастили ее родители. 3. Получив степень, он отправился на поиски работы. 4. Он рос в тени своей сестры, которая получала все родительское внимание. 5. У меня нет веры в традиционную медицину, я вынуждена прибегать к гомеопатии. 6. Он уже неделю прогуливает уроки, ему придется встретиться с директором школы. 7. У моей жены нет водительских прав, поэтому мне приходится забирать детей из школы. 8. Если ты хочешь иметь достойную работу, необходимо планировать свою карьеру заранее. 9. Всю свою жизнь она фантазирует и не делает ничего стоящего. 10. Родители одобрили выбор сына и вложили деньги в его образование.

Ответы:

- 1. 1. AV 2.MV 3. MV 4. AV 5. MV 6. AV 7. MV 8. MV
- **2.** 1.c 2.a 3.b 4.d 5.c 6.a 7.b 8.a 9.d 10.d
- **3.** 1.do you have/have you got 2.didn't have3 do you have/have you got. 4.'ll have 5.has had 6.having, haven't had,7.have 8.are having 9. will...have, won't 10. do you have/have you got, don't/haven't, have had
- **4. 1.** I set high hopes on the police but I shouldn't have done it. **2.** Kiera had to work a lot that's why her son was brought up by her parents. **3.** Having got the degree he set off to look for a job. **4.** He grew up in the shadow of his sister, who got all their parents' attention. **5.** I have no hopes for traditional medicine; I have to resort to homeopathy. **6.** He has been playing truant for a week already, he'll have to face the headmaster. **7.** My wife doesn't have a driving license so I have to pick up our kids from school. **8.** If you want to have a respectable job, you have to plan your career ahead. **9.** All her life she has been fantasizing and doing nothing real. **10.**The parents approved of the son's choice and invested money in his education.

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Уровень: Продвинутый

1 I wish I

1. Underline the correct word(s).

- 1 There are thought to be / appears to be millions of species of insects in the world.
- 2 *It's appear / It appears* that the office is closed.
- 3 It would seems / seem that Brad has stolen Fred's bicycle.
- 4 Apparently / According to the newspaper, the economy is going to improve next year.
- 5 The robbers may have / might be escaped by motorcycle.
- 6 Pete is *understood to / understood* have written a postcard from Paris.
- 7 It's been announced / announced that our pay will increase next year.
- 8 There is thought to have been / to be undiscovered oil beneath the Antarctic.

(know) the answer to your question.

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

_	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
2	If only Stephen (be) a bit more reliable, then we wouldn't have to wonder if the job is being done
	correctly.
3	I'd rather you (not call) my father. He's probably not awake yet.
4	Don't you think it's time you (take) a holiday?
5	Would you rather we (go) to the park?
6	If only you (not forget) to bring your wallet, we'd be able to buy a drink.
7	I wish I (able to) find a job closer to home.

3.	IS 1	the sentence right or wrong? Write correct or incorrect in the blank.		
1 It has been announced that the company president is leaving next month				
	Apparently to the newspaper this morning, there were several robberies in the city last night.			
	3	It is said that there are some animals that recognize themselves in the mirror.		
	4	According to what I read on the internet, there will be a special election for mayor next month.		
	There are thought being several ways to achieve lifelong happiness.			
1.		Choose two words and put them together to make compound nouns. Do <u>not</u> add extra words.		
		1 along-term / dumped / relationship a		
		2 ajuggling / time-saving / gadget a		
		3 ahard / waste / time a		
		4 thetime of / time being / your life the		
		5 sometime / off / up some		
		6 aspare / question / of time a		
_	Co	mulate the would in the centences		
5.		omplete the words in the sentences.		
		1 Unfortunately I got caught going through a red traffic light and had to pay a large f on the spot.		
		2 The charity needs all the money it can get, so they're grateful for every single d		
		We have to pay the first i on our holiday next week – we couldn't afford to pay for it all in one go.		
		4 Jack's so l it would take him years to spend all his money.		
		5 I had to cancel my plans to go out tonight because I'm completely br . I can't wait for pay day!		
		6 This jacket was actually a real bargain. It only cost ten q!		
		We were amazed when the w was read out and learnt that our grandfather had left us all that money.		
	č	8 Our st of living has improved greatly since we both got new jobs in the IT sector.		
6.	Co	emplete the time expressions in the sentences.		
		1 Time's The bell's rung so we have to stop now.		
	2	2 It's time things started to get better for Tony. He's had some really bad luck recently.		
	3	We needn't have worried because we made it to the wedding on time. In fact, we had time		
	2	4 I know you're time this evening, so I'll pick up some Chinese or Indian takeaway for us on the way		
	1	home. I'll get some of that rice you like.		
	-	5 It's only a time before someone discovers that he's stealing from his employer.		
Δ1	nsw	erc•		
	isk 1			
		ught to be 2- It appears 3- seem 4- According 5 - may have 6 – understood to 7- been announced 8- to be		
	isk 2			
		w 2- were/was 3- didn't call 4- took 5 – went 6 –hadn't forgotten 7-was/were able to/'d been able to		
	isk 3			
		rect 2- incorrect 3- correct 4- correct 5 - incorrect		
	Task 4			
	1- long-term relationship 2- time-saving gadget 3- hard time 4- time of your life 5- time off 6-question of time Task 5			
		e 2- donation 3- instalment 4- loaded 5 – broke 6 –quid 7-will 8-standard		
T	-1			

1-up 2-about 3-to spare 4-short of 5-matter of 6-your hands

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Уровень: Пороговый

Список тем для сообщений:

- 1. Преимущества и недостатки разных видов транспорта».
- 2. Прогноз погоды от лица метеоролога.
- 3. Преступление и наказание
- 4. Экотуризм
- 5. Город, в котором я живу
- 6. Лучшее научное открытие
- 7. Прорекламировать поездку в зарубежную страну от лица тур агента.
- 8. Описание внешности. Описать внешность главных героев из книги по индивидуальному чтению.
- 9. Характер и манеры поведения. Описать характер и манеры поведения главных героев из книги по индивидуальному чтению.
- 10. Внешность знаменитостей (политиков, актеров, музыкантов и т.д.). Найти фотографии знаменитостей и описать их, используя активную лексику.
- 11. Мое генеалогическое древо.
- 12. Описать последнее торжество, на котором вы присутствовали (день рождения, свадьба).
- 13. Отношения отцов и детей. Найти в книге по индивидуальному чтению соответствующие примеры, описывающие эти отношения.
- 14. Представить проект дома или квартиры, в которых бы вы хотели жить.

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Уровень: Продвинутый

- 1. В книге по индивидуальному чтению найдите примеры употребления неличных форм глагола и прокомментируйте их.
- 2. Подготовить рассказ с употреблением активной лексики изучаемого урока.
- 3. Посмотреть любой англоязычный фильм и написать ревью. Обсудить темы: «внешность и характер», «воспитание детей», «психология и взаимоотношения подростков». Студенты получают задание сделать сообщения о реалиях, о которых идет речь в фильме.
- 4. Воспитание детей. Продолжить обсуждение вышеупомянутых тем фильма. Подготовить сообщения по темам: «Дети и карманные деньги», «Дети и взрослые», «Нужна ли школьная форма?», «Взаимоотношения братьев и сестер».
- 5. Человек и окружающая среда. Подготовить сообщения по вопросам охраны, сохранения и защиты среды в Великобритании, США, России. Провести ролевую игру «На необитаемом острове» (после катаклизма). Разработать проект по защите исчезающих видов животных и растений.
- 6. Хобби и увлечения. Подготовить сообщения по типичным английским видам досуга. Предложить обсуждения тем «Хобби и работа», «Планирование отпуска», «Путешествие или туризм», «Туристические места в России».
- 7. Найти в книге по индивидуальному чтению примеры портретной характеристики главных героев.

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Уровень: Пороговый / продвинутый

Список рекомендованных тем докладов

- 1. Языковые способы создания образа персонажа в художественном произведении ...
- 2. Лингвостилистические особенности языка автора...
- 3. Графические приемы в рекламном тексте.
- 4.Основные функциональные стили в английском языке.
- 5. Базовые словообразовательные модели.
- 6.Заимствования в современном английском языке.
- 7. Неологизмы сферы «компьютерные технологии».
- 8. Современный разговорный английский язык (на материале интернет форумов и пр. интернет сообществ)
- 9.Типичные грамматические ошибки русскоязычных студентов при изучении английского языка.
- 10.Интенсивное аудирование. Особенности и методы обучения.

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

«ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ» (ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ)

Факультет романо-германских языков Кафедра английской филологии

Темы рефератов по дисциплине «Практический курс первого иностранного языка»

Оцениваемые компетенции:

- УК-4.1. Грамотно и ясно строит диалогическую речь в рамках межличностного и межкультурного общения на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном языке
- УК-4.3. Демонстрирует способность находить, воспринимать и использовать информацию на иностранном языке, полученную из печатных и электронных источников для решения стандартных коммуникативных задач
- ОПК-1.1. Анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка в синхронии и диахронии.
- ОПК-1.2. Интерпретирует основные проявления взаимосвязи языковых уровней и взаимоотношения подсистем языка.
- ОПК-1.3. Применяет понятийный аппарат изучаемой дисциплины
- ОПК-4.2. Использует модели типичных социальных ситуаций и этикетные формулы, принятые в устной и письменной межъязыковой и межкультурной коммуникации.
- ОПК-3.2. Передает семантическую информацию, а также стилистическую и культурную коннотацию языковых единиц, используемых в устной и письменной коммуникации

Уровень: Пороговый / продвинутый

- 1. Система образования США
- 2. Самые известные здания в мире
- 3. Современные тенденции британского искусства
- 4. Судебная система в США
- 5. Особенности современной англоязычной рекламы
- 6. Современная коммуникация
- 7. Система здравоохранения в Великобритании
- 8. Международные отношения Великобритании
- 9. Транспортная система Великобритании
- 10. Британские средства массовой информации
- 11. Нобелевские лауреаты британской литературы
- 12. Современная британская экономика

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

«ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ» (ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ)

Факультет романо-германских языков Кафедра английской филологии

Тест

по дисциплине «Практический курс первого иностранного языка»

Оцениваемые компетенции:

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- ОПК-1.1. Анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка в синхронии и диахронии.
- ОПК-1.2. Интерпретирует основные проявления взаимосвязи языковых уровней и взаимоотношения подсистем языка.
- ОПК-3.2. Передает семантическую информацию, а также стилистическую и культурную коннотацию языковых единиц, используемых в устной и письменной коммуникации.
- ОПК-4.2. Использует модели типичных социальных ситуаций и этикетные формулы, принятые в устной и письменной межъязыковой и межкультурной коммуникации.

Уровень: Пороговый

Choose the right word

A) gave B) had given C) have given D) had been given
12. When he'd counted his change he it in his pocket.
A) was put B) put C) had put D) has put
13. As soon as she out of bed she got dressed.
A) had got B) gets C) has got D) would get
14. In a fortnight's time they their exams.
A) have taken B) will have taken C) will have been taken D) had taken
15. They were very rude to us. We there again.
A) won't go B) hadn't gone C) didn't go D) wouldn't go
16. In about forty years' time we'll probably on pills.
A) be living B) have been living C) have been lived D) have lived
17. A: Why have you set your alarm clock to go off at 5.30?
B: Because I then. I have to catch the early train.
A) get up B) was going to get up C) am going to get up D) have got
18. A: I've planned my future for the next five years.
B: That is very clever of you. What when you retire?
A) will you do B) are you going to do C) have done D) do you do
19. You'll feel a lot better after you a rest.
A) had B) have had C) will have D) had had
20. Next August, while you for your exams, I on a
Mediterranean beach.
A) are preparing / will be B) were preparing / would be
C) prepare / will be D) were preparing / was
21. A: Did you meet at the party? B: Yes, I met who knows you!
A) someone / anyone B) anything / nobody
C) anybody / somebody D) everybody / nothing
22. A: Ouch! There's in my eye!
B: Let me look. No, I can't see .
A) something / anything B) anything / anywhere
C) somebody / everywhere D) something / nothing
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	. How people live in your house?
	any B) much C) many D) a lot of
	. He has money. He's a millionaire.
	many B) a lot of C) a little D) a lot
	. A: Do you take sugar in coffee?"
	Just Half a spoonful."
	a few B) many C) a little D) a lot of
	. A: Have you got CD's? B: Yes, hundreds.
	much B) a little C) a few D) lots of
	. I'll be ready in minutes.
,	a lot B) a little C) much D) a few
39	. She speaks good Spanish, but only Russian.
A)	a few B) a lot of C) much D) a little
	. I come to school by bus.
A)	* / the B) the / a C) * / * D) the / the
41	. He is very honest. He is than David.
A)	honest B) more honestly C) more honest D) honestly
42	. Some people think that life was a hundred years ago.
	badly B) worst C) well D) better
43	. A bee is than a bird.
A)	smaller B) smallest C) the smallest D) small
44	. A bicycle moves than a car.
	slowly B) fast C) very slow D) more slowly
	. Concorde is other planes.
	the safest B) safest C) as safe as D) safer
	. The news bad.
	was B) are C) were D) aren't
	everybody here?
	Are B) Is C) Were D) Does
	. He has a lot of friends. He is than Tony.
	much less friendly B) less friendly
	the most friendly D) more friendly
	. Other planes are not so Concorde.
	more expensive B) expensive
	expensive as D) as expensive
	The Boeing 747 makes noise than Concorde.
	much B) less C) most D) least
/	11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
22-A 23	1: 1-C 2-A 3-C 4-C 5-C 6-D 7-C 8-B 9-C 10-A 11-B 12-B 13-A 14-B 15-A 16-A 17-C 18-B 19-B 20-A 21-C 3-B 24-A 25-B 26-C 27-D 28-C 29-B 30-B 31-D 32-C 33-A 34-C 35-B 36-C 37-D 38-D 39-D 40-C 41-C 42-D 4-D 45-C 46-A 47-B 48-D 49-C 50-B
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Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования

«ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ» (ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ)

Факультет романо-германских языков Кафедра английской филологии

Задания для практической подготовки по дисциплине «Практический курс первого иностранного языка»

Оцениваемые компетенции:

- УК-4.1. Грамотно и ясно строит диалогическую речь в рамках межличностного и межкультурного общения на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном языке
- УК-4.3. Демонстрирует способность находить, воспринимать и использовать информацию на иностранном языке, полученную из печатных и электронных источников для решения стандартных коммуникативных задач
- ОПК-1.1. Анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка в синхронии и диахронии.
- ОПК-1.2. Интерпретирует основные проявления взаимосвязи языковых уровней и взаимоотношения подсистем языка.
- ОПК-1.3. Применяет понятийный аппарат изучаемой дисциплины
- ОПК-4.2. Использует модели типичных социальных ситуаций и этикетные формулы, принятые в устной и письменной межъязыковой и межкультурной коммуникации.
- ОПК-3.2. Передает семантическую информацию, а также стилистическую и культурную коннотацию языковых единиц, используемых в устной и письменной коммуникации

Уровень: Пороговый / продвинутый

Практическая подготовка

RUTHLESS

by William DeMille

Outside, the woods lay basking in clear October sunlight; trees a riot of color, air full of Autumn's tang and the sharp, exciting smell of moist, leaf-covered earth.

Inside, a man smiled grimly as he turned from the bathroom cabinet, entered the expensively primitive living room of his mountain camp, and crossed to a closet set in the pine wall.

It was his special closet, with a spring lock and in it he kept guns, ammunition, fishing-rods, tackle and liquor. Not even his wife was allowed to have a key, for Judson Webb loved his personal possessions and felt a sense of deep outrage if they were touched by any hand but his own. The closet door stood open; he had been packing his things away for the winter, and in a few minutes would be driving back to civilization.

As he looked at the shelf on which the liquor stood his smile was not attractive. All the bottles were unopened except one quart of Bourbon which was placed invitingly in front, a whiskey glass by its side. This bottle was less than half full. As he took it from the shelf his wife spoke from the adjoining bedroom:

"I'm all packed, Judson," she said. "Hasn't Alec come to turn the water off and get the keys?"

Alec lived about a mile down the road and acted as a caretaker for the city folks when they were away.

"He's down at the lake taking the boats out of water. Said he'd be back in half an hour."

Marcia came into the room carrying her suitcase. But she paused in surprise as she saw the bottle in her husband's hand.

"Judson!" she exclaimed, "you're not taking a drink at ten o'clock in the morning?"

"You wrong me, my dear," he chuckled, "I'm not taking anything out of this bottle: I am merely putting a little kick into it."

His closed hand opened and he put upon the table two tiny white pellets as he started to uncork8 the whiskey.

Her eyes narrowed as she watched him. She had learned to dread that tone of his voice; it was the tone he used when he was planning to "put something over" in a business deal.

"Whoever broke into my closet last winter and stole my liquor will probably try it again once we are out of here,"

he went on, "only this time he'll wish he hadn't."

She caught her breath at the cruel vindictiveness of his manner as one by one he dropped the tablets into the bottle and held it up to watch them dissolve.

"What are they?" she asked, "something to make him sick?"

"And how!" He seemed fascinated as he saw the genial Bourbon change into a lethal dose: "At least no one has found an antidote: once it's down it's curtains." He corked his bottled vengeance and set it back on the shelf alongside the little whiskey glass.

"Everything nice and handy," he remarked approvingly. "Now, Mr. Thief, when you break in, drink hearty; I won't begrudge you this one."

The woman's face was pale. "Don't do it, Judson," she gasped. "It's horrible — it's murder."

"The law doesn't call it murder if I shoot a thief who is entering my house by force," he said harshly. "Also, the use of rat poison is quite legal. The only way any rat can get into this closet is to break in. What happens then is his affair, not mine."

"Don't do it, Judson," she begged. "The law doesn't punish burglary by death; so what right have you—"

"When it comes to protecting my property I make my own laws." His deep voice suggested a big dog growling at threatened loss of a bone.

"But all they did was to steal a little liquor," she pleaded. "Probably some boys off on a lark. They didn't do any real damage."

"That's not the point," he said. "If a man holds me up and robs me of five dollars it makes me just as sore as if he took a hundred. A thief's a thief."

She made one last effort. "We won't be here till next spring. I can't bear to think of that deathtrap waiting there all the time. Suppose something happens to us — and no one knows — "

He chuckled once more at her words. "We'll take a chance on that," he said. "I've made my pile by taking chances. If I should die, you can do as you please. The stuff will be yours."

It was useless to argue, she knew. He had always been ruthless in business and whenever anything crossed him. Things had to be done his way. She turned toward the outer door with a sigh of defeat. "I'll walk down the road and say good bye at the farmhouse," she said quietly. "You can pick me up there." She had made up her mind to tell Alec's wife. Someone had to know.

"Okay, my dear," he smiled genially, "and don't worry about your poor, abused little burglar. No one is going to get hurt who hasn't got it coming to him."

As she went down the path he started to close the closet door; then paused as he remembered his hunting boots drying outside on the porch. They belonged in the closet, so leaving the door open he went to fetch them from the heavy, rustic table on which they stood, along with his bag and top coat.

Alec was coming up from the lake and waved to him from a distance. A chipmunk, hearing Judson's heavy tread, abandoned the acorn he was about to add to his store within the cabin wall and disappeared, like an electric bulb burning out. Judson, reaching for his boots, stepped fairly upon the acorn, his foot slid from under him and his head struck the massive table as he fell.

Several minutes later he began to regain his senses. Alec's strong arm was supporting his as he lay on the porch and a kindly voice was saying: "Twarn't much of a fall, Mr. Webb. You aren't cut none; just knocked out for a minute. Here, take this; it'll pull you together."

A small whiskey glass was pressed to his lips. Dazed and half-conscious, he drank.

Exercises to the text

1. Read and translate as quickly as you can

/ba:sk/, /raiət/, /tæŋ/, /mɔst/, /'grimli/, /'primətiv/, /krɔ:s/, /pain/, /amju'niʃ(ə)n/, /'fiʃiŋ rɔd/, /tækl/, /likə/, /pə'zeʃənz/, /sivilai'zeʃiən/, /kwɔ:t/, /in'vaitiŋli/, /ə'dʒəniŋ/, /'kɛəteikə/, /tʃʌkl/, /kik/, /'pelit/, /ʌn'kɔ:k/, /vin'diktivnis/, /di'zəlv/, /'fæsineitid/, /'dʒi:niəl/, /li:θl/, /antidəut/, /'vendʒəns/, /'hændi/, /'ha:ti/, /bi'grʌdʒ/, /graul/, /'deθræp/, /'dʒi:niəli/, /'bɛ:glə/, /'rʌstik/, /'tʃipmʌnk/, /ə'bændən/, /slaid/, /kɔnʃəs/.

2. Explain in English the meaning of the following words and word combinations

a tang / a riot of colour / primitive / ammunition / tackle / civilization / a caretaker / city folks / to uncork / an antidote / to begrudge / rat poison / a burglary / to do one's way / hunting boots / a closet / a rustic table

3. Match the words in the box with their definitions

a fishing-rod / a riot of colour / tackle / liquor / possessions / civilization / to chuckle / a pellet / to uncork / lethal / a deathtrap / genially / a burglar / rustic / a chipmunk / to abandon / to slide / conscious / dazed / to regain

1. a long thin pole with a long string and a hook attached to it, used to catch fish

- 2. a small American animal similar to a squirrel with black lines on its fur
- 3. simple, old-fashioned, and not spoiled by modern developments, in a way that is typical of the countryside
- 4. a strong alcoholic drink such as whisky
- 5. awake and able to understand what is happening around you
- 6. something with many different bright colours
- 7. unable to think clearly, especially because of a shock, accident
- 8. to go away from a place, vehicle etc. permanently, especially because the situation makes it impossible for you to stay
- 9. something that you own or have with you at a particular time
- 10. to fall or lose your balance slightly
- 11. a vehicle, building, piece of equipment etc. that is in very bad condition and might injure or kill someone
- 12. a small ball of a substance
- 13. equipment used for fishing
- 14. to get something back, especially an ability or quality that you have lost
- 15. someone who goes into houses, shops etc. to steal things
- 16. to laugh quietly
- 17. friendly and happy
- 18. causing death or able to cause death
- 19. to open a bottle by removing its cork
- 20. a society that is well organized and developed, used especially about a particular society in a particular place or at a particular time

4. Translate into Russian

To bask in sunlight / leaf-covered earth / a bathroom cabinet / a mountain camp / a closet set / a spring lock / personal possessions / to feel a sense of outrage / to stay open / to pack away for the winter / to drive back to civilization / one quart of Bourbon / less than half full / an adjoining bedroom / I'm all packed / to run the water off / to act as a caretaker / to wrong / to put something over / to break into / to catch one's breath / to find an antidote / it's curtains / by force / rat poison / to punish by death / that's not the point / to cross somebody / to take a chance / I can't bear to think / to do one's way / to drop dead / to belong in something / hunting boots / to make an effort / to be about to do something / to burn out / to come to oneself / it'll pull you together / to be half conscious

5. Translate the phrases below into English using the words from the exercise 1

Влажный ветер / в ее голосе чувствовалась ироническая нотка / сдерживать массовые беспорядки / примитивное орудие / первобытное племя / снарядный, патронный завод / патронный ящик / личная собственность / гоняться за материальными благами / чувствовать глубокое возмущение / вызывать возмущение общественности / преступление против человечества / высокоразвитая цивилизация / смежная комната / соседнее государство / смежные углы / временно исполняющий обязанности премьер-министра / распускать, расформировывать правительство / растапливать, топить жир / расформировывать объединение / мягкие климатические условия / эвтаназия / ввести противоядие / принять противоядие / антидот обезвреживает яд / отомстить кому-либо за что-либо / кровавая месть / держать что-либо под рукой / она хорошо шьет / он все умеет делать по дому / полезные советы / хороший аппетит / вор-домушник / сигнал тревоги.

6. Complete each sentence with the most appropriate word in the box

liquor	adjoining	handy	a death trap
possessions	to dissolve	vengeance	a burglar
outrage	fascinated	hearty	to abandon
civilization	genial	to begrudge	to slide
inviting	an antidote	to growl	conscious

- Not a drop of _____ has passed my lips.
 There was a _____ welcoming smile on his face.
- 3. The dog began to _____ as we came closer.
- 4. He was _____ by the actress and tracking her every move had become an obsession.
- 5. I don't think he is going to _____ his friend in trouble.

	6. It was an to take innocent civilians hostage.		
	7. You shouldn't her success.		
	8. Nothing's more than a plump sofa on chair.		
	9. A car with tires in this condition is simply		
	10. Forsaking most of our, we evacuated just before the hurricane struck.		
	11 broke in sometime during the night.		
	12. She became after the anesthesia wore off.		
	13. The cows had broken through the fence and were grazing in the field.		
	14. Take your swimming trunks with you – they might come in handy.		
	15. Our hosts were and friendly, and our stay was a very pleasant one.		
	16. He purse out of her hands.		
	17. The Spanish Conquistadors ended the Aztec		
	18. There is no known to a bite from this snake.		
	19. Angry protesters wanted to inflict on the killer.		
	20. The president has the power to parliament.		
_			
7.	Give antonyms from the story for the following words.		
	Peace / modern / repulsive / detached / victory / benefit.		
8.	Give synonyms from the story for the following words.		
	Belongings / revengefulness / fatal / be useful / a robber / wet / anger / culture / a pill / neutralizer / seriousness		
	/ loss / to steal / to melt / to beg / to leave.		
0	Translate the following sentences into English.		
9.	1. Прежде, чем перейти улицу, посмотри по обеим сторонам.		
	2. Войска снабжались оружием и боеприпасами.		
	3. Как ни парадоксально, запрет на спиртное привёл к росту алкоголизма.		
	4. Цивилизация постоянно развивается.		
	5. Мы здорово посмеялись.		
	6. Их храбрость растаяла перед лицом опасности.		
	7. От этого яда нет никакого противоядия.		
	8. Он дружески похлопал меня по спине.		
	9. Чтобы открыть окно, грабитель воспользовался монтировкой.		
	10. Сосновая древесина хорошо пилится.		
	11. Собирается дождь, будет лучше все собрать и войти в дом.		
	12. Люди стояли зачарованные видом взлетающей ракеты.		
	13. Пожар устроили в качестве акта мести.		
	14. Духовная жизнь важнее, чем материальные блага.		
	15. Общественное возмущение по поводу этого скандала было огромным.		
	16. Он очень умело обращается с отвёрткой.		
	17. Собака зарычала на меня.		
	18. Этот дом был заброшен много лет назад.		
	19. Сосны принадлежат к классу вечнозелёных растений.		
	20. Дети любят съезжать по перилам.		
10.	Complete the sentences with a phrasal verb from the box.		
	to be back to break in		
	to run off to break into		
	to pack away (2) to be about		
	to hold up (2) to put something over		
	1 your books, it's time for brook		
	1 your books, it's time for break.		
	2. Make sure the dogs in their kennels.		
	3 the bath water.		
	4. The ceremony to begin.		
	5. He suspected that his friend on him but he had no proof.		

6.	The thieves waited until it was dark enough
7.	You'd be surprised at the amount that boy can in a single day.
8.	A group of vandals the school and painted graffiti on the walls.
9.	They tore into the town and a bank.
10.	My husband has lost so much weight that he has to wear a belt to his trousers

11. Translate as quickly as you can. (E/R/E/R)

vindictiveness / самовольно уходить / genial / богатство красок / primitive / растворять / tackle / обмануть / half-conscious / это подкрепит вас / а cabin / стать на чьем-либо пути / to wave to smb / откупорить / tang / шкаф ванной комнаты / to stay open / примыкающий / to take a chance / личная собственность / лицо, присматривающее за домом/ а pellet / удочка / заманчиво; соблазнительно; маняще; привлекательно / a burglary / убийство карается смертной казнью / an acorn / грубый; неуклюжий; неотёсанный

сердечно, радушно; добродушно / a fishing-rod / сырой, влажный / grimly / резкий привкус; острый запах / a riot / греться; наслаждаться теплом / to cross / оружие, орудие / a caretaker /гранула; таблетка; драже; пилюля / fascinated /посмеиваться, хихикать; фыркать от смеха / искренний, сердечный; обильный, плотный (о еде) / to begrudge / ловушка / to be about / сосновая древесина / I am all packed / упасть замертво / to run off / противоядие / lethal / не в этом дело / to catch one's breath / охотничьи сапоги / to do damage / крысиный яд / to plead / месть, мщение; возмездие / откупорить

vindictiveness / заколдованный; очарованный; загипнотизированный / handy / рычать / ограбить / to put something over / собрать, убрать / a mountain camp /старомодный, первобытный / to be punished by death / зловеще, ужасно / kindly / не в этом дело / to burn out

Topics for Oral Practice

1. Comment on the title of the story

2. Answer the following questions

- 1. Where did the story take place& what was the weather like? Was it warm or cold? What was the colour of the trees?
- 2. Who is the main character of the story? What other characters are mentioned in the story?
- 3. What was Judson doing in the living room? How is his dwelling described?
- 4. What did the main character store in the closet?
- 5. What was his attitude to his personal possessions? Was his wife allowed to have a key to his special closet?
- 6. How is it proved in the text that the family was going to abandon the house for the winter?
- 7. Who was Alec? What was his duty? What was he doing while Judson was packing away his things? What was he to come for?
- 8. What did Judson's wife think when she saw the bottle in her husband's hand?
- 9. What was Judson planning to do with the bottle?
- 10. Did Marcia approve her husband's behaviour?
- 11. How did Judson justify his behaviour?
- 12. What attempt did Marcia make to prevent the accident?
- 13. Under what circumstances did Judson fall on the porch?
- 14. What happened when Alec came and saw him half-conscious?

3. Working in pairs, make up five questions (of different types) that can be asked about the characters, setting, plot, theme, point of view and style)

4. Answer the following Why-questions

- 1. Why did the author give a thorough description of the setting of the story?
- 2. Why did the author list the items which belonged to the closet?
- 3. Why was it mentioned, that even Judson's wife wasn't allowed to have a key to his special closet?
- 4. Why wasn't his smile attractive when he looked at the liquor?
- 5. Why was Marcia surprised when she saw her husband with a bottle in his hand?
- 6. Why did her eyes narrow when she heard his voice? Could she expect her husband to be up to something cruel?
- 7. Why was he sure that the burglar would take that very bottle? How can it be proved that he had been plotting revenge for several days?

- 8. Why did the author compare Judson with a growling dog?
- 9. Why didn't Marcia argue with her husband and try to persuade him not to commit that crime?
- 10. Why was he definitely sure that he wouldn't be punished by the police?
- 11. Why did Marcia go to the farmhouse?
- 12. Why did Judson go outside onto the porch and leave the closet door open?
- 13. Why did Alec take the bottle with a lethal dose of rat poison instead of another one from the shelf? Can we expect that Mr. Webb would be safe and sound after the accident?
- 14. Why did the author give his main character a surname "Webb"? Is it a speaking name? What insect is associated with it?
- 15. Why does the author give the main character's surname at the very end of the story?

5. Write out all word combinations that describe the above characters and say how they characterize them?

6. Give as many adjectives as possible to make a character sketch of the following characters

- Mr. Webb
- Mr. Webb's wife
- Mr. Webb
- Mr. Webb's wife

7. Do you agree with the following statements? Prove.

- 1. Nobody should touch other people's personal possessions.
- 2. Everyone should respect other people's privacy.
- 3. The law doesn't call it murder if I shoot a thief who is entering my house by force.
- 4. "When it comes to protecting my property, I make my own laws".
- 5. It is legal to lynch a burglar.
- 6. Mr. Webb is a ruthless and unscrupulous person.
- 7. Judson and Marcia are absolute strangers to each other.
- 8. Death pays all debts.
- 9. Treat others the way you would like to be treated.
- 10. Alec is to be blamed for Judson's death.

8. Speak on the following topics using some words and word combinations given below.

- 1. The setting of "Ruthless".
 - to bask; clear October sunlight; a riot of colour; an Autumn's tang; moist; leaf-covered earth; a bathroom cabinet; a primitive living-room; a pine wall.
- 2. The description and contents of the special closet.
 - a spring lock; guns; ammunition; fishing-rods; tackle; liquor; personal possessions; outrage; to be touched by; to stay open; to pack away for the winter; a shelf; one quart of Bourbon; to place invitingly; a whiskey glass; by its side; less that half full.
- 3. The talk with Marcia
 - to be all packed; an adjoining bedroom; to run the water off; to get the keys; to carry a suitcase; in surprise; to exclaim; to take a drink.
- 4. The description of Alec and his duties.
 - a caretaker; city folks; to act as; down the road; to be away; to take out of; to be back.
- 5. A cruel intention.
 - to wrong smb; to chuckle; to take out of; to put a little kick; to open a hand; tiny pellets; to uncork; to narrow; to learn to dread; a tone of smb's voice; to put smth over; to break into; vindictiveness; to drop; to dissolve.
- 6. A deathtrap.
 - to make sick; to change into; a lethal dose; to find an antidote; it's curtains; to cork; the bottled vengeance; rat poison; legal.
- 7. Judson's explanation.
 - a thief; to enter by force; rat poison; legal; to break in; to protect property; to make laws; to do damage; that's not the point; to hold up; to rob of smth.
- 8. Marcia's plan.

a sigh of defeat; to say goodbye; to pick up; to make up one's mind.

9. On the porch

Hunting boots, to dry; to belong in smth; to fetch; a rustic table; a top coat; a chipmunk; a tread; to abandon; an acorn; to disappear; to step upon; to slide; to strike; a massive table; to regain sense; to knock out; to pull together; dazed; half-conscious; to drink.

4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания результатов освоения образовательной программы

Изучение дисциплины «Практический курс первого иностранного языка» предусматривает в качестве формы отчетности и итогового контроля зачет с оценкой в третьем семестре и экзамен в первом, втором и четвертом семестрах.

Федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования «ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ»

«ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ» (ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ПРОСВЕЩЕНИЯ)

Факультет романо-германских языков Кафедра английской филологии

Перечень вопросов к экзамену по дисциплине «Практический курс первого иностранного языка»

Оцениваемые компетенции: УК-4, ОПК-1, ОПК-3, ОПК-4

- **УК-4.** Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах).
- **УК-4.1.** Грамотно и ясно строит диалогическую речь в рамках межличностного и межкультурного общения на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном языке
- **УК-4.2.** Демонстрирует умение осуществлять деловую переписку на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном языке с учетом социокультурных особенностей
- **УК-4.3.** Демонстрирует способность находить, воспринимать и использовать информацию на иностранном языке, полученную из печатных и электронных источников для решения стандартных коммуникативных задач.
- **ОПК-1.** Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностях.
- ОПК-1.1. Анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка в синхронии и диахронии.
- ОПК-1.2. Интерпретирует основные проявления взаимосвязи языковых уровней и взаимоотношения подсистем языка.
- ОПК-1.3. Применяет понятийный аппарат изучаемой дисциплины.
- **ОПК-3.** Способен порождать и понимать устные и письменные тексты на изучаемом иностранном языке применительно к основным функциональным стилям в официальной и неофициальной сферах общения.
- **ОПК-3.1.** Интерпретирует коммуникативные цели высказывания, полно выявляет релевантную информацию, адекватно идентифицирует принадлежность высказывания к официальному, нейтральному и неофициальному регистрам общения.
- ОПК-3.2. Передает семантическую информацию, а также стилистическую и культурную коннотацию языковых единиц, используемых в устной и письменной коммуникации.
- **ОПК-4.** Способен осуществлять межъязыковое и межкультурное взаимодействие в устной и письменной формах как в общей, так и профессиональной сферах общения.
- **ОПК-4.1.** Идентифицирует лингвокультурную специфику вербальной и невербальной деятельности участников межкультурного взаимодействия.
- **ОПК-4.2.** Использует модели типичных социальных ситуаций и этикетные формулы, принятые в устной и письменной межъязыковой и межкультурной коммуникации.

Уровень: Пороговый / Продвинутый

Вопросы к экзамену (І семестр)

Содержание билета на экзамене:

- 1. Чтение (ознакомительное, без словаря) оригинального художественного текста. Объем 3000-3500 печатных знаков. Время на подготовку 20 минут. Форма проверки изложение на иностранном языке содержания прочитанного текста и/или беседа по прочитанному тексту.
- 2. Фонетическое чтение предложенного отрывка оригинального текста в объеме 900-1100 печатных знаков. Время подготовки 10 минут. Форма проверки проверка чтения подготовленного текста.
 - 3. Беседа на иностранном языке по тематике, предусмотренной программой.
- 4. Устный перевод предложений или миниситуаций с русского языка на английский язык в пределах пройденного активного и грамматического минимума. Перевод осуществляется без предварительной подготовки.

Пример билета по практическому курсу первого иностранного языка - 1 (экзамен, 1 семестр)

- 1. Прочитайте и перескажите текст N_2I .
- 2. Прочитайте вслух выделенный абзац.
- 3. Поговорите на предложенную тему.
- 4. Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский.

Образец текста для чтения и пересказа

THE ICE HOTEL

For many years the Arctic was a popular destination in the summer season to see the land of the midnight sun but in winter the few inhabitants had the snow and ice to themselves. By the end of the 1980s it was decided that the dark and cold winter should be seen as an advantage. In the winter of 1990 the French artist Jannot Derit was invited to have the opening of an exhibition in a specially built igloo (a building made of snow) in the little town of Jukkasjärvi on the frozen Torne River. The building, named Arctic Hall, attracted many interested visitors to the area. One night a group of foreign guests decided it would be a good idea to sleep in the Arctic Hall. The following morning the brave group were very pleased with their experience and the idea of an ice hotel was born. Today it is world famous.

As soon as winter begins, a team of snow builders, architects and artists from all over the world come to Jukkasjärvi and they make the hotel for that year. As one part is completed, it opens to visitors and overnight guests, while the other parts are still being built. The first part is completed in December and each week after that a new part opens, until January 7th when the hotel is completed. As the ICEHOTEL is built under the open sky, using the natural materials of the winter season, the finishing date depends on nature and therefore there are sometimes changes to the plan. In the spring, as the weather gets warmer, the hotel melts.

Inside the hotel, the temperature is never colder than -5 °C to -8 °C, however cold it may be outside. Winter outer clothes such as warm overalls, hats and gloves are included in the cost of guests' stay at the hotel. In addition to this, it is a good idea for guests to bring sweaters and a scarf as well as plenty of woollen socks and to choose footwear that is larger than normal to allow space for thick socks.

If you are planning to come to the hotel, you can buy warm sweaters, woollen socks and much more on the ICEHOTEL website. You can order these and the equipment you will need at the same time as you book your visit. The items will be delivered to your room when you check in. The hotel is in the village of Jukkasjärvi, 200 km above the Arctic Circle but only 15 km from Kiruna airport and 17 km from Kiruna train station. Transport by bus can be arranged from the airport or train station to the ICEHOTEL.

Темы для устной беседы на экзамене по практическому курсу первого иностранного языка (экзамен, I семестр)

Which story (book) did you particularly enjoy reading recently? (Speak on the plot, characters)

- 2. Speak on different ways of marriage. (Are you for a marriage of convenience or a marriage for love? What do you think about arranged marriages? Have you ever heard about plural marriages?)
 - 3. Speak about advantages and disadvantages of being an only child in the family.
- 4. Describe your friend (relative) who you haven't seen for ages. How has he (she) changed since you last met him (her)?
 - 5. What is beauty in your opinion? Could you name the ideals of beauty in different parts of the world?
 - 6. "Generation gap". Do you believe that the problem exists?
 - 7. Speak about different types of weddings. (Drive-in weddings, church weddings, registry office

weddings, Japanese style weddings. Which types of the weddings would you prefer have?)

- 8. Speak on the division of responsibilities in the family (wife and husband, parents and children)
- 9. "To be beautiful you have to suffer". Do you agree with the saying? Give your reasons.
- 10. Do you think it is a good idea to draw up a personal contract before getting married? Think of the things you might include in it/
- 11. Do different stereotypes influence our attitude to a person? What stereotypical features do you know?
- 12. Do you believe that dating agencies can be of help for people seeking a partner? What is the all-important factor while looking for a partner?
 - 13. Speak about blind dates, engagements and wedding responsibilities.
- 14. Speak on your likes and dislikes about family life. (What are the main reasons for getting married and what are the drawbacks? What is the best age to ge tmarried? Why?)

Образец задания для устного перевода (экзамен, І семестр)

1.После того, как она поразила его своей красотой и умом, он решил сделать первый шаг. Но он не был в его вкусе. Она испытывала отвращение к его вниманию и ухаживаниям. Ей казалось, что он постоянно <u>лукавит</u>. И его внешний вид не соответствовал ее требованиям. В итоге, он оказался в затруднительном положении, когда она сказал, что не будет с ним встречаться. И он решил уйти, решив, что "не стоит метать бисер перед свиньями". Он долго думал о ней и страдал. "Но что сделано, то сделано" - подумал он.

2.Супруги решили пойти в ресторан. Но сначала, они пригласили <u>няню</u> посидеть с их <u>годовалым</u> малышом. Когда им подали первое блюдо, их чуть <u>не вывернуло</u>. Оно выглядело ужасным и несвежим. А когда принесли мясо в качестве второго блюда, оно оказалось <u>пересохшим</u>. Еда и сервис были <u>не на должном уровне</u>. В итоге, они решили, что <u>выбрали не лучший вариант</u> и расстроенные пошли домой.

Вопросы к экзамену (ІІ семестр)

- 1. Чтение (ознакомительное, без словаря) оригинального публицистического текста. Объем 3000-3500 печатных знаков. Время на подготовку 20 минут. Форма проверки изложение на иностранном языке содержания прочитанной статьи и/или беседа по прочитанному тексту.
- 2. Беседа на иностранном языке по тематике, предусмотренной программой.
- 3. Устный перевод предложений или миниситуаций с русского языка на английский язык в пределах пройденного активного и грамматического минимума. Перевод осуществляется без предварительной подготовки.

Образец текста для чтения и пересказа

International Book Club

Have you ever thought of joining a book club and buying new books through the post? Here at the International Book Club, we already have many members buying books from us by mail.

To join:

You just need to send us your first order from our book list.

Immediate benefits

- As a special offer, you may choose any reduced-price books from our new members' book list, to the value of \$6 in total (plus postage and packing). By doing this, you will save pounds on the publishers' prices.
- Tick the box on your form to order a free watch.
- If you reply within seven days, we will send you another free gift carefully chosen from our book list by our staff.
- Order a DVD from the many on offer in our list, at half the recommended retail price.

When you've joined

As a member, you'll enjoy savings of between 30% and 50% off the publisher's price on every book you buy, and what's more, they'll come straight to your door. Your free club magazine arrives once a month, to keep you up to date with the latest best-sellers. This means that every year we offer over 1,000 books to choose from. On the Internet, you can find all our titles for the year on our exclusive members' website.

Being a member

All we are asking you to do while you are a member is to choose four books during your first year. After that, you can decide on the number of books you wish to take.

In each of our monthly club magazines, our experienced staff choose a Club Choice book – a work of fiction or a reference title which they feel is particularly worth buying, and which is offered at an extra-special price. However, if you do not want this book, just say so in the space provided on the form. We will always send the book if we do not receive this.

So, return your application form today, but hurry – it's not every day we can make you an offer like this. To apply to become a member, all you need to do is simply fill in the enclosed form and return it in the postage-paid envelope supplied.

Before you know it, your books will be with you. Please don't send any money now, as we will send you your bill with the books. And remember, you have up to a fortnight to decide if you wish to keep the books you have ordered. You should then either return the books or send your payment.

Пример билета по практическому курсу первого иностранного языка - 1 (экзамен, ІІ семестр)

- 1. Прочитайте и перескажите текст N_2I .
- 2. Прочитайте вслух выделенный абзаи.
- 3. Поговорите на предложенную тему.
- 4. Переведите предложения с русского языка на английский.

Темы для устной беседы на экзамене по практическому курсу первого иностранного языка (экзамен, II семестр)

семестр)	
1.	Дом. Описание здания.
2.	Интерьер дома. Планирование и украшение дома.
3.	Моя комната
4.	Покупка дома
5.	Жизнь в городе и деревне.
6.	Типы погоды. Прогноз погоды.
7.	Предсказывание погоды. Приметы.
8.	Парниковый эффект и глобальное потепление.
9.	Погода и здоровье.
10.	Природный бедствия.
11.	Распорядок дня.
12.	Выходные. Свободное время.
13.	Хобби и увлечения.
14.	Планирование отпуска.
15.	Путешествие и туризм.
16.	Отпуск. Формы его проведения.
17.	Запомнившаяся поездка.

Образец задания для устного перевода (экзамен, ІІ семестр)

1. Окна этого старого дома были обращены на юг 2.Я не знаю, почему Карэн подумала, что он мне нравится. Мне кажется, что она выбрала не лучший вариант - он был невероятно груб, а его поведение было просто ужасным. 3. Перед нашим домом удивительный сад с множеством цветов и деревьев. 4. Как прекрасно полежать на пляже в жаркий летний день. 5. Несмотря на то, что Джон был довольно сдержанным и последовательным во всем человеком в этой ситуации он пришел в ярость и наорал на своего компаньона.

Ответ студента на экзамене или зачёте оценивается в % с учетом шкалы соответствия рейтинговых оценок пятибалльным оценкам.

Оценка по 5-балльной системе		Оценка по 100-балльной системе
5	отлично	81 – 100
4	хорошо	61 - 80

3	удовлетворительно	41 - 60
2	неудовлетворительно	21 - 40
1	необходимо повторное изучение	0 - 20

Вопросы к экзамену (III, IV, V, VI семестрѕы)

- 1. Чтение и анализ текста.
- 2. Беседа на иностранном языке по тематике, предусмотренной программой.
 - 1. Do you tend to concentrate on one thing at a time while working or do you multitask? How can multitasking affect your productivity? Are there any problems connected with multitasking?
 - 2. Good time management allows an individual to complete more in a shorter period of time, lowers the amount of stress, and may lead to career success. Can you think of any ways / tips to manage time effectively?
 - 3. Today the refined art of being just late enough to give the impression that you are a busy, popular person that was held up with other business is called "fashionably late". Which time frame is socially unacceptable and can portray an undesired tone of self-importance and which is assumed and will be recognised as being fashionably late?
 - 4. How important are material aspects when choosing a long-term partner? What is more important a good education, good looks or a healthy bank balance?
 - 5. Do you have any experience of being in the following situations: taking exams; a trip to the dentist's; a children's birthday party; living with your parents? Do you find them stressful? Is there any advice that you think might be put into practice in this connection?
 - 6. How long does it take to change a habit? Why is it hard to change a habit? What do you think about the challenge of "trying something new for 30 days"? Think of a 30-day challenge you would like to do.
 - 7. What is the difference between a habit and an addiction? Are some types of addiction more socially acceptable than others? If so, which types and why do you think this is so?
 - 8. Do you think addiction is a lifestyle choice or that people have no control over their addiction? Do you feel that there are certain types of personality who are more likely to become addicts?
 - 9. Comment on the following statements:
 - 10. Rules are important because they are guidelines to what is acceptable and what is not. There would be no civilization without rules.
 - 11. Where there are rules there are always people in this world willing to not follow them. Why have them at all is a good question to ask? However don't forget most of the people who make these rules hardly follow them themselves which is why we call them "hypocrites". Like the members of the Roman Catholic Church to name a few...
 - 12. Can you think of the pros and cons of traditional teaching methods? Are there any alternative ways you can name? What makes the difference in each case? Which do you tend to stick to?
 - 13. Would you consider modern sculptures and installations to be easier, more difficult, or about as easy to understand if compared to "normal" painting or sculpture? Would you like to go and see modern sculptures and installations? Who would you choose to go with?
 - 14. Art forgery dates back more than two thousand years. An art forger must be at least somewhat proficient in the type of art he is trying to imitate. Who may become an art forger? How can forgeries be detected?
 - 15. What types of alternative medicine can you name? Do you believe in alternative medicine of any kind? Have you ever tried any form of alternative medicine? Or do you know anyone who has? Was your / their experience positive or negative?
 - 16. What is the difference between being a tourist and a traveler? Do you consider yourself to be more of a tourist than a traveler, or vice versa?
 - 17. These days more and more stressed-out executives are leaving their jobs to take extended breaks. These are not just the usual two-week annual vacations, but long sabbaticals. If you had an extended break where in the world would you like to go?

Образец текста для анализа

Crossing the Thames by Chelsea Bridge, the wanderer through London finds himself in pleasant Battersea. Rounding the Park, where the female of the species wanders with its young by the ornamental water where the wild-fowl are, he comes upon a vast road. One side of this is given up to Nature, the other to Intellect. On the right, green trees stretch into the middle distance; on the left, endless blocks of residential flats. It is Battersea Park Road, the home of the cliff-dwellers.

Police-constable Plimmer's beat embraced the first quarter of a mile of the cliffs. It was his duty to pace in the measured fashion of the London policeman along the front of them, turn to the right, turn to the left, and come back along the road which ran behind them. In this way he was enabled to keep the king's peace over no fewer than four blocks of mansions.

It did not require a deal of keeping. Battersea may have its tough citizens, but they do not live in Battersea Park Road. Battersea Park Road's speciality is Brain, not Crime. Authors, musicians, newspaper men, actors, and artists are the inhabitants of these mansions. A child could control them. They assault and batter nothing but pianos; they steal nothing but ideas; they murder nobody except Chopin and Beethoven. Not through these shall an ambitious young constable achieve promotion.

At this conclusion Edward Plimmer arrived within forty-eight hours of his installation. He recognized the flats for what they were--just so many layers of big-brained blamelessness. And there was not even the chance of a burglary. No burglar wastes his time burgling authors. Constable Plimmer reconciled his mind to the fact that his term in Battersea must be looked on as something in the nature of a vacation.

He was not altogether sorry. At first, indeed, he found the new atmosphere soothing. His last beat had been in the heart of tempestuous Whitechapel, where his arms had ached from the incessant hauling of wiry inebriates to the station, and his shins had revolted at the kicks showered upon them by haughty spirits impatient of restraint. Also, one Saturday night, three friends of a gentleman whom he was trying to induce not to murder his wife had so wrought upon him that, when he came out of hospital, his already homely appearance was further marred by a nose which resembled the gnarled root of a tree. All these things had taken from the charm of Whitechapel, and the cloistral peace of Battersea Park Road was grateful and comforting.

And just when the unbroken calm had begun to lose its attraction and dreams of action were once more troubling him, a new interest entered his life; and with its coming he ceased to wish to be removed from Battersea. He fell in love.

It happened at the back of York Mansions. Anything that ever happened, happened there; for it is at the back of these blocks of flats that the real life is. At the front you never see anything, except an occasional tousle-headed young man smoking a pipe; but at the back, where the cooks come out to parley with the tradesmen, there is at certain hours of the day quite a respectable activity. Pointed dialogues about yesterday's eggs and the toughness of Saturday's meat are conducted fortissimo between cheerful youths in the road and satirical young women in print dresses, who come out of their kitchen doors on to little balconies. The whole thing has a pleasing Romeo and Juliet touch. Romeo rattles up in his cart. 'Sixty-four!' he cries. 'Sixtyfower, sixty-fower, sixty-fow--' The kitchen door opens, and Juliet emerges. She eyes Romeo without any great show of affection. 'Are you Perkins and Blissett?' she inquires coldly. Romeo admits it. 'Two of them yesterday's eggs was bad.' Romeo protests. He defends his eggs. They were fresh from the hen; he stood over her while she laid them. Juliet listens frigidly. 'I don't think,' she says. 'Well, half of sugar, one marmalade, and two of breakfast bacon,' she adds, and ends the argument. There is a rattling as of a steamer weighing anchor; the goods go up in the tradesman's lift; Juliet collects them, and exits, banging the door. The little drama is over.

Such is life at the back of York Mansions--a busy, throbbing thing.

The peace of afternoon had fallen upon the world one day towards the end of Constable Plimmer's second week of the simple life, when his attention was attracted by a whistle. It was

followed by a musical 'Hi!'

Constable Plimmer looked up. On the kitchen balcony of a second-floor flat a girl was standing. As he took her in with a slow and exhaustive gaze, he was aware of strange thrills. There was something about this girl which excited Constable Plimmer. I do not say that she was a beauty; I do not claim that you or I would have raved about her; I merely say that Constable Plimmer thought she was All Right.

'Miss?' he said.

'Got the time about you?' said the girl. 'All the clocks have stopped.'

'The time,' said Constable Plimmer, consulting his watch, 'wants exactly ten minutes to four.'

'Thanks.'

'Not at all, miss.'

The girl was inclined for conversation. It was that gracious hour of the day when you havecleared lunch and haven't got to think of dinner yet, and have a bit of time to draw a breath or two. She leaned over the balcony and smiled pleasantly.

'If you want to know the time, ask a pleeceman,' she said. 'You been on this beat long?'

'Just short of two weeks, miss.'

'I been here three days.'

'I hope you like it, miss.'

'So-so. The milkman's a nice boy.'

Constable Plimmer did not reply. He was busy silently hating the milkman. He knew him-one of those good-looking blighters; one of those oiled and curled perishers; one of those blooming fascinators who go about the world making things hard for ugly, honest men with loving hearts. Oh, yes, he knew the milkman.

'He's a rare one with his jokes,' said the girl.

Constable Plimmer went on not replying. He was perfectly aware that the milkman was a rare one with his jokes. He had heard him. The way girls fell for anyone with the gift of the gab--that was what embittered Constable Plimmer.

'He--' she giggled. 'He calls me Little Pansy-Face.'

'If you'll excuse me, miss,' said Constable Plimmer coldly, 'I'll have to be getting along on my beat.'

Little Pansy-Face! And

you couldn't arrest him

for it! What a world!

Constable Plimmer

paced upon his way, a

blue-clad volcano.

- 1. Give the gist of the passage/story/essay. What are its theme and message?
- 2. Is the point of view objective? Does the narrator of the story pass judgement on the characters or events? Does he guide the readers' opinion?
- 3. What do you think of the personality of the narrator? Is he reliable? What does the use of this type of narrator add to the text?
- 4. Is the third-person narrator omniscient or limited? Justify your answer
- 5. Analyse the stylistic peculiarities of the passage. What language means can be called style-forming?
- 6. What is your idea of the target audience of this essay?
- 7. Does the author express his opinions directly and openly? Does he appeal to logic or emotions? Does the author manage to convince the reader?
- 8. How do you understand S. Fry's simile 'as mad as a human'?
- 9. Comment on the structure of the essay. Analyze its stylistic peculiarities and means of persuasion employed by the author.
- 10. What means of persuasiveness does the author use? Which of them do you find especially

effective?

- 11. What do you think the title of the story signifies? Is it related to the theme?
- 12. Are there any key words that help the reader understand the theme?
- 13. Do the details of the setting reinforce the theme? Justify your answer.
- 14. Comment on the structural peculiarities of the passage. How many parts does it fall into?
- 15. What is the basic conflict of the story? Is it external or internal? Is there a resolution to the conflict?
- 16. What stylistic devices are used to show the main conflict of the story?
- 17. How would you characterise the author's choice of words?
- 18. What use does the author make of highly literary/colloquial expressions?
- 19. How would you characterise the author's syntax in this text
- 20. Can you identify the genre of the story/extract? Does it belong to a recognizable genre?

3 семестр

- 1. Способы и виды коммуникации.
- 2. Положение английского языка в мире.
- 3. Окружающая среда.
- 4. Жизнь диких животных
- 5. Спорт.
- 6. История Олимпийских игр.
- 7. Медицина.
- 8. Трансплантология. Гомеопатия.
- 9. Транспорт.
- 10. Транспортные проблемы в городе.
- 11. Литература.
- 12. Литература и современные информационные технологии.

4 семестр

- 1. Архитектура.
- 2.Известные британские архитекторы
- 3.Проблемы глобализации.
- 4. Культура потребления в современном мире.
- 5. Искусство как социальное явление.
- 6.Кинематограф.
- 7. Проблемы в общении со сверстниками.
- 8. Культура. Культурный шок.
- 9. Туризм и культура.
- 10. Жизнь без современных технологий: за и против.

5 семестр

- 1. Среднее и высшее образование в Великобритании и России.
- 2. Выбор профессии. Карьера.
- 3.Страна изучаемого языка.
- 4.Обычаи и традиции народов мира.
- 5. Экотуризм.
- 6. Экономические отношения. Торговля.
- 7. Система здравоохранения Великобритании и России.
- 8.3доровый образ жизни.
- 9. Высокая мода. Модные дома и знаменитые дизайнеры.
- 10.Шопинг.
- 11. Новинки технического прогресса.
- 12. Ученые, исследовательская работа и достижения. Нобелевская Премия.

6 семестр

- 1.Взаимоотношения людей разных национальностей, сложности и пути их разрешения.
- 2.Проблемы взаимоотношений между людьми.
- 3. Журналистика, корреспонденты, журналисты, обозреватели. СМИ, телевидение и интернет.
- 4. Телепередачи, ток-шоу, реалити-шоу.
- 5.Закон и его выполнение.
- 6.Наказания и штрафы.
- 7. Живопись, музыка, литература, архитектура.
- 8. Искусство кино.
- 9. Экономическое положение страны.
- 10. Сотрудничество и конкуренция. Международные компании.
- 11. Достижения науки и технический прогресс.
- 12.Охрана окружающей среды.

Шкала оценивания экзамена

Баллы	Показатели		
25-30	Обнаруживает глубокое понимание основного содержания, темы и идеи		
	предложенного текста; Грамотно определяет жанрово-стилистическую		
	принадлежность и структурную композицию текста; Умеет находить		
	нужные факты; делает логичные и аргументированные выводы,		
	подтверждая их примерами из текста;		
	Правильно выявляет основные стилистические средства и оценивает их		
	коммуникативные задачи в тексте предложенного жанра;		
	При критическом анализе текста оперирует лингвистическими терминами и обнаруживает глубокое знание пройденных дисциплин; Дает правильные		
	ответы на вопросы экзаменатора;		
	Излагает материал последовательно, грамотно и бегло, обнаруживая		
	правильное использование орфоэпических, лексических, грамматических и		
	стилистических норм изучаемого языка (при этом в ответе допускается не		
	более двух полных ошибок, не влияющих на смысловое содержание речи).		
19-24	Лингвостилистический анализ текста содержательно корректен, но		
	допускаются неточности в аргументировании и в примерах из текстов.		
	Речь студента соответствует орфоэпическим, лексическим, грамматическим и		
	стилистическим нормам изучаемого языка, но допускаются единичные ошибки в		
	произношении, лексике или грамматике, которые самостоятельно исправляются		
	студентом после замечания экзаменатора (не более 3-4 полных ошибок,		
13-18	незначительно влияющих на смысловое содержание речи). Студент показывает знание и понимание основных положений экзаменационного		
13-10	билета, но обнаруживает недостаточное понимание содержания текста,		
	недостаточное знание теоретических дисциплин по специальности; его речь		
	изобилует грамматическими и лексическими ошибками (5-7 полных ошибок, в		
	том числе ведущих к искажению смысла высказывания).		
7-12	Студент обнаруживает непонимание текста, предложенного для анализа,		
	допускает грубые ошибки в устной речи, ведущие к искажению смысла		
	высказывания, не владеет навыками лингвостилистического анализа текста.		
0-6	Студент не может дать ответ на вопрос экзаменационного билета, не владеет		
	навыками лингвостилистического анализа текста.		

Итоговая шкала оценивания результатов освоения дисциплины

оценки преподавателем учитывается работа обучающегося в течение освоения дисциплины, а также оценка по промежуточной аттестации.

Количество баллов	Оценка по традиционной шкале
81-100	Отлично
61-80	Хорошо
41-60	Удовлетворительно
0-40	Неудовлетворительно