МИНОБРНАУКИ РОССИИ

ФГБОУ ВО «Башкирский государственный педагогический университет им. М.Акмуллы»

ОБЩАЯ ХАРАКТЕРИСТИКА основной профессиональной образовательной программы высшего образования

по направлению подготовки 44.03.01 Педагогическое образование

направленность (профиль) «Английский язык»

Присваиваемая квалификация выпускника Бакалавр

Год начала подготовки 2019

В данном документе приведены типовые контрольные задания и иные материалы для оценки знаний, умений, навыков, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы. Полный комплект образцов оценочных материалов приводится в рабочих программах дисциплин.

Представленные оценочные материалы направлены на формирование компетенций в соответствии с ФГОС ВО. Сведения о формируемых компетенциях содержатся в общей характеристике образовательной программы и учебном плане.

В полном объеме оценочные материалы хранятся на кафедре, реализующей данную дисциплину. Оценочные материалы с автоматизированной проверкой результатов обучения (при наличии) размещаются в электронной информационно-образовательной среде университета на сайте https://lms.bspu.ru.

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКИЕ ОСНОВЫ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ИНОЯЗЫЧНОМУ ОБЩЕНИЮ

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенции

Пример теста по дисциплине:

- 1. Экспрессивными (продуктивными) видами речевой деятельности являются
- А) чтение и говорение
- Б) говорение и аудирование
- В) говорение и письмо
- Г) чтение и аудирование.
 - 2. Определение речевого умения
- А) способность осуществлять самостоятельную сознательную речевую деятельность при решении коммуникативных задач
- Б) способность производить самостоятельные речевые действия
- В) способность оформлять речевые единицы любой протяженности
- Г) способность грамотно говорить и писать
 - 3. Распределите в правильной последовательности следующие словоблоки, чтобы получить определение понятия «перенос»
- А) позволяющий человеку
- Б) в новых обстоятельствах
- В) психологический процесс
- Γ) то, что ему известно
- Д) использовать в своей деятельности (в том числе, речевой)

Критерии оценивания

«Отлично» - 27-30

«Хорошо» - 21-26

«Удовлетворительно» - 15-20

«Неудовлетворительно» - 14 и менее

Примеры практических заданий

- 1. Назовите школьные УМК по основному ИЯ, которые готовят к ЕГЭ, укажите авторов и название.
- 2. Дайте методический анализ упражнения из учебника современного отечественного или зарубежного УМК.
- 3. Проанализируйте учебник и другие компоненты УМК с точки зрения поставленных целей: какие упражнения и тексты позволяют реализовать практические, образовательные, воспитательные и развивающие цели?
- 4. Покажите, как реализуется в УМК социокультурный подход к обучению ИЯ и развитие межкультурной компетенции средствами ИЯ.

Критерии оценивания

1. Владение фактической информацией – 10 баллов

- 2. Владение терминологией курса 10 баллов
- 3. Логика изложения 10 баллов

Примерные вопросы для устного опроса

- 1. Назовите основные категории методики и методы исследования.
- 2. В чем заключается образовательная цель обучения иностранному языку?
- 3. В чем проявляется специфика иностранного языка как учебного предмета?
- 4. С какими смежными науками взаимодействует методика обучения иностранным языкам? Чем определяется данное взаимодействие?
- 5. Как определяется комплекс целей обучения ИЯ в отечественной и зарубежной методиках?
- 6. Что входит в общеевропейское понимание коммуникативной компетенции?
- 7. Что отличает единицы языка от единиц речи?
- 8. Раскройте сущность основных дидактических принципов обучения иностранным языкам.
- 9. Раскройте сущность основных методических принципов обучения иностранным языкам.
- 10. Назовите компоненты современных отечественных и зарубежных УМК.
- 11. Назовите причины интерференции родного языка.
- 12. Перечислите свойства коммуникативности.
- 13. Каковы пути формирования и поддержания мотивации учащихся к изучению иностранного языка?.
- 14. Каковы пути исправления речевых ошибок учащихся?
- 15. Назовите современные подходы к обучению иностранных языков.
- 16. Назовите базовую категорию методики обучения иностранным языкам.
- 17. В чем заключается принцип активности в обучении иностранному языку?
- 18. Почему коммуникативность определяется как исходную методическую категорию?
- 19. В чем специфика предмета «иностранный язык»?
- 20. В чем заключается психологический компонент обучения иностранным языкам?
- 21. Что значит «коммутативная обстановка» на уроке иностранного языка? Что способствуют ее созданию?
- 22. . Нужно ли исправлять все речевые ошибки учащихся?
- 23. Почему необходимо обучать иностранному языку на ситуативной основе?
- 24. Что значит «отрицательный перенос» навыка?
- 25. Обоснуйте необходимость использования групповых форм работы при обучении иностранному языку. Приведите пример задания для групповой формы работы.
- 26. Что способствует формированию прочности речевых навыков?
- 27. В чем заключается воспитательный и развивающий потенциал учебной дисциплины «иностранный язык»
- 28. В чем отличие языковых упражнений от коммуникативно-направленных?
- 29. Для чего нужна методическая характеристика класса?
- 30. Что значит «обучать иноязычному общению»?
- 31. Почему важно формировать компенсаторные умения?
- 32. Почему необходимо использовать положительное подкрепление на уроке иностранного языка? Приведите примеры вербального и невербального положительного подкрепления.

- 33. Как осуществляется диалог культур на уроке иностранного языка?
- 34. Приведите примеры языковой и неязыковой наглядности.

Критерии оценивания

- 1. Владение фактической информацией 20 баллов
- 2. Владение терминологией курса 10 баллов
- 3. Логика изложения 10 баллов

ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ИНОЯЗЫЧНОМУ ОБЩЕНИЮ

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенции

Пример теста по дисциплине:

1. Закончите следующее предложение:

Навыки интонационно и ритмически правильного оформления речи и, соответственно, понимания речи других есть

- 2. Расставьте в методически оправданной последовательности действие учителя и учащихся, направленные на овладение иноязычным произношением:
 - а) многократное воспроизведение звука учащимися;
 - б) восприятие на слух фразы;
 - в) осмысление фразы воспринятой на слух;
 - г) многократное повторение слова во фразе;
 - д) вычленение трудного слова, пояснение его артикуляции;
 - е) проговаривание слова;
 - ж) вычленение наиболее трудного звука.
- 3. Выберите приемы беспереводной семантизации лексики, которые целесообразнее использовать на более продвинутом этапе обучения иностранному языку, чем на начальном:
 - а) демонстрация предметных картинок;
 - б) демонстрация действий;
 - в) дефиниция;
 - г) догадка по тексту;
 - д) синонимы;
 - е) антонимы;
 - ж) анализ слова по составу;
 - з) догадка по словобразовательным элементам;
 - и) рисунки на доске;
 - к) демонстрация предметов

Примеры практических заданий:

- 1. Составьте две учебно-речевые ситуации для побуждения учащихся к диалогическому общению по теме ... (спорт, экология, еда, одежда). На выбор.
- 2. Предложите упражнения, направленные на извлечение полной информации из текста.
- 3. Предложите упражнения, направленные на извлечение основной информации из текста.
- 4. Предложите упражнения, направленные на извлечение нужной информации.

Критерии оценивания

- 4. Владение фактической информацией 10 баллов
- 5. Владение терминологией курса 10 баллов
- 6. Логика изложения 10 баллов

Примерные вопросы для устного опроса:

- 1. Цели, задачи и содержание обучения фонетике.
- 2. Сопоставительная характеристика звуков английского и русского языков.
- 3. Приемы введения звуков.
- 4. Этапы формирования фонетических навыков.
- 5. Система фонетических упражнений.
- 6. Цели, задачи и содержание обучения грамматике.
- 7. Сравнительная характеристика грамматических явлений английского и русского языков.
- 8. Этапы формирования грамматических навыков.
- 9. Способы введения грамматического материала.
- 10. Система грамматических упражнений.
- 11. Цели, задачи и содержание обучения лексике.
- 12. Этапы формирования лексических навыков.
- 13. Сопоставительная характеристика лексики английского и русского языков.
- 14. Приемы семантизации лексических единиц.
- 15. Система лексических упражнений.
- 16. Аудирование как вид речевой деятельности. Содержание обучения аудированию.
- 17. Трудности восприятия звучащей речи на иностранном языке.
- 18. Этапы работы над аудиотекстом.
- 19. Приемы контроля понимания содержания аудиотекста.
- 20. Упражнения в обучении аудированию.
- 21. Говорение как вид речевой деятельности. Психолингвистическая характеристика диалогической и монологической форм говорения.
- 22. Методика обучения диалогической речи.
- 23. Методика обучения монологической речи.
- 24. Чтение как вид речевой деятельности. Содержание обучения чтению.
- 25. Обучение технике чтения.
- 26. Этапы работы над текстом для чтения.
- 27. Приемы проверки понимания текста для чтения.
- 28. Письмо как вид речевой деятельности. Содержание обучения письму.
- 29. Обучение технике письма.
- 30. Обучение письменной речи.

Итоговое контрольное задание:

Разработайте фрагмент урока, направленный на формирование умений аудирования и разыграйте его.

Критерии оценивания:

- -методические знания и умения 20 баллов
- -способность к методической рефлексии 10 баллов
- -речевое поведение 10 баллов

ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОЦЕССА ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенции

Пример теста по дисциплине:

- 1. К основным средствам обучения ИЯ относятся:
- А) программа по ИЯ, книга для учителя, грамматический справочник, аудиозапись
- Б) различные материальные средства, призванные помочь учителю в организации образовательного процесса по ИЯ
- В) учебно-методический комплект
 - 2. В образовательном процессе по ИЯ должны превалировать упражнения
- а) языковые
- б) условно-речевые
- в) подлинно-речевые
- г) лексико-грамматические
 - 3. Какой принцип реализуется при взаимосвязанном обучении языковым средствам?
 - А) наглядности;
 - Б) интеграции;
 - В) индивидуализации;
 - Г) дифференциации

Критерии оценивания:

«Отлично» - 27-30

«Хорошо» - 21-26

«Удовлетворительно» - 15-20

«Неудовлетворительно» - 14 и менее

Примеры практических заданий:

- 1. Разработайте фрагмент урока по работе с аудиотекстом на примере одной из учебных тем УМК по иностранному языку.
- 2. Выделите объекты контроля и составьте задания для текущего, тематического контроля.
- 3. Составьте тематический и поурочные планы уроков на основе современных УМК по иностранному языку для начального, среднего и старшего этапов обучения в общеобразовательных организациях.
- 4. Предложите свой проект по одной или нескольким темам. Определите его цель, задания для учащихся, источники информации, формы представления результатов и защиты.

Критерии оценивания

- 7. Владение фактической информацией 10 баллов
- 8. Владение терминологией курса 10 баллов
- 9. Логика изложения 10 баллов

Примерные вопросы для устного опроса:

- 1. Назовите объекты контроля обученности иностранному языку.
- 2. Каковы функции внеклассной работы по иностранному языку?
- 3. Назовите формы внеклассной работы по иностранному языку.
- 4. Перечислите компоненты методического содержания урока иностранного языка.
- 5. Определить функции контроля обученности иностранному языку.
- 6. Каковы структурные компоненты урока иностранного языка?
- 7. Каковы отличительные черты урока иностранного языка?
- 8. Назовите современные технологии обучения иностранному языку.
- 9. Какова структура плана урока?
- 10. Каковы требования к внеклассной работе по иностранному языку?
- 11. Назовите способы мотивации учащихся к изучению иностранного языка.
- 12. Назовите виды нетрадиционных уроков по иностранному языку.
- 13. Как осуществляется исправление речевых ошибок учащихся?
- 14. Назовите этапы организации проектной работы учащихся.
- 15. Назовите этапы подготовки внеклассного мероприятия по иностранному языку.
- 16. Почему рекомендуется проводить нетрадиционные уроки иностранного языка?
- 17. Каковы преимущества и недостатки тестового контроля?
- 18. Назовите составные части ЕГЭ по иностранному языку.
- 19. Назовите составные части ОГЭ по иностранному языку.
- 20. Назовите виды планирования учебного процесса по иностранному языку.

Критерии оценивания:

- -методические знания и умения 20 баллов
- -способность к методической рефлексии 10 баллов
- -речевое поведение 10 баллов

ТЕОРИЯ И МЕТОДИКА ОБУЧЕНИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенции

Примерные проблемные вопросы для устного опроса

- 1. Назовите основные категории методики и методы исследования.
- 2. В чем заключается образовательная цель обучения иностранному языку?
- 3. В чем проявляется специфика иностранного языка как учебного предмета?
- 4. С какими смежными науками взаимодействует методика обучения иностранным языкам? Чем определяется данное взаимодействие?
- 5. Как определяется комплекс целей обучения ИЯ в отечественной и зарубежной метоликах?
 - 6. Что входит в общеевропейское понимание коммуникативной компетенции?
 - 7. Что отличает единицы языка от единиц речи?
- 8. Раскройте сущность основных дидактических принципов обучения иностранным языкам.
- 9. Раскройте сущность основных методических принципов обучения иностранным языкам.
 - 10. Назовите компоненты современных отечественных и зарубежных УМК.
- 11. Проанализируйте учебник и другие компоненты УМК с точки зрения поставленных целей: какие упражнения и тексты позволяют реализовать практические, образовательные, воспитательные и развивающие цели?
- 12. Покажите, как реализуется в УМК социокультурный подход к обучению ИЯ и развитие межкультурной компетенции средствами ИЯ.
 - 13. Назовите причины интерференции родного языка.
 - 14. Перечислите свойства коммуникативности.
- 15. Каковы пути формирования и поддержания мотивации учащихся к изучению иностранного языка?.
 - 16. Каковы пути исправления речевых ошибок учащихся?
 - 17. Назовите современные подходы к обучению иностранных языков.
 - 18. Назовите базовую категорию методики обучения иностранным языкам.
 - 19. В чем заключается принцип активности в обучении иностранному языку?
 - 20. Почему коммуникативность определяется как исходную методическую категорию?
 - 21.В чем специфика предмета «иностранный язык»?
 - 22.В чем заключается психологический компонент обучения иностранным языкам?
- 23. Что значит «коммутативная обстановка» на уроке иностранного языка? Что способствуют ее созданию?
 - 24. Нужно ли исправлять все речевые ошибки учащихся?
 - 25. Почему необходимо обучать иностранному языку на ситуативной основе?
 - 26. Что значит «отрицательный перенос» навыка?

Примеры практических заданий

- 1.Проанализируйте задания для итогового контроля умений письменной речи в «Книге для учителя» для 6-х, 9-х, 11-х классов и определите, отвечают ли они следующим критериям умений письменной речи::
- а) адекватность объекту контроля;
- б) валидность приемов контроля;
- в) их открытости для учителя, но закрытости для учащихся.
 - 2Разработайте план-конспект итогового урока (класс и тема на выбор), целью которого является контроль сформированности умений монологической (диалогической) речи.
 - 3. Разработайте план-конспект итогового урока (класс и тема на выбор), целью которого является контроль сформированности умений аудирования.
- 1. Выберите один из учебников для начальной ступени обучения и продумайте, как бы Вы познакомили с ним:
- а) коллег-учителей;
- б) учащихся.

Подготовьтесь к презентации учебника в аудитории.

- 2. Составьте программу недели иностранного языка в образовательном учреждении. Обоснуйте методическую, воспитательную и образовательную ценность каждого мероприятия.
- 3. Дайте анализ требований к современному уроку иностранного языка с позиции здоровьесбережения.

Примерный тест

1. Аспекты иноязычного образования (NEW)

Количество заданий – 24

Максимальное количество баллов – 54

1. (5 б.) Восстановите пропущенные элементы.

Человек, когда он получает образование, он 1) познаёт что-то, 2) развивается, 3) воспитывается, 4) учится чему-либо (Е.И.Пассов). Таким образом, у образования четыре аспекта познавательный, развивающий, ... иучебный аспекты.

Все четыре аспекта взаимосвязаны, взаимообусловлены, синтезированы в одно единое целое, которое и называется «образование». Оно как продукт образовано из результатов познания, развития, воспитания и учения (учения! Когда ученик сам учится, а не его обучают).

- **2.** (1 б.) **Объясните** понятие «познавательный аспект» своими словами.
- **3**. (1 б.) **Объясните** понятие «развивающий аспект» своими словами.
- **4**. (1 б.) **Объясните** понятие «воспитательный аспект» своими словами.
- **5**. (1 б.) **Объясните** понятие «учебный аспект» своими словами.
- **6.** (1 б.) Целесообразность выбора какого термина определена в работах Е.И. Пассова и др. следующим образом:
- « ... чем больше, глубже, и осознаннее ученик познаёт культуру народа, языком которого он овладевает, тем успешнее он развивается, тем выше уровень его нравственных качеств, тем более свободно он овладевает и всеми видами речевой деятельности. Аналогична и обратная зависимость»?
 - 7. (1 б.) Вставьте одно пропущенное слово в цитате.

«...Есть два главных объекта в содержании урока, которые ученик должен иметь возможность познавать: язык и Причём, именно в таком порядке: сначала «язык», потом «... ». Язык – это основа, а – дополнение». (Е.И.Пассов и др.)

ФОРМАТ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХ ЭКЗАМЕНОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ В СРЕДНЕМ ОБЩЕМ ОБРАЗОВАНИИ

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенции

Примерный перечень вопросов для устного опроса:

- 1. Каково назначение единого государственного экзамена по иностранным языкам?
- 2. Что такое КИМ?
- 3. Что понимается под языковой/лингвистической компетенцией?
- 4. В каком документе содержатся стандарты начального общего, основного общего и среднего (полного) общего образования по иностранному языку?
- 5. Что лежит в основе Кодификатора элементов содержания и требований к уровню подготовки выпускников образовательных организаций для проведения единого государственного экзамена по английскому языку?
- 6. Какие методические подходы заложены в КИМ по иностранным языкам?
- 7. В каком документе определена структура экзаменационной работы по английскому языку ЕГЭ?
- 8.На базе чего составлен Перечень элементов содержания, проверяемых на едином государственном экзамене по английскому языку?
- 9. Где можно ознакомиться с критериями оценки выполнения заданий с развёрнутым ответом?
- 10. Какие уровни сложности представляют задания КИМ по английскому языку?
- 11. Какова структура задания 39 ЕГЭ по английскому языку?
- 12. Сколько пунктов плана в задании 40 ЕГЭ по английскому языку?
- 13. По каким критериям оценивается задание 39?
- 14. Чем отличаются критерии оценивания заданий 39 и 40?
- 15. Какова процедура проведения устной части ЕГЭ по английскому языку?
- 16. Задания какого уровня сложности представлены в устной части ЕГЭ?
- 17. Каковы особенности проведения ОГЭ по английскому языку?
- 18. Каковы критерии оценивания развернутых ответов ОГЭ?
- 19. Какие виды упражнений можно использовать при работе над чтением?
- 20. Как можно использовать интернет-ресурсы при подготовке к ЕГЭ?

Критерии оценивания

содержание — 20 б. логика изложения — 10 б

Примеры заданий на оценивание работ обучающихся:

- 1. Прослушайте аудиозапись выполнения задания на проверку навыков чтения учащимся во время процедуры сдачи ЕГЭ. Оцените выполнение задания. Прокомментируйте обнаруженные ошибки.
- 2. Проверьте выполнение задания на проверку навыков письма учащимся во время процедуры сдачи ЕГЭ. Оцените выполнение задания. Прокомментируйте обнаруженные ошибки.

Критерии оценивания

обнаружение ошибок – 20 б. комменирование обнаруженных ошибок – 20 б

Пример выполнения работы в формате государственной итоговой аттестации в СОО:

- 1. Выполните задания ЕГЭ. Прокомментируйте возможные трудности, которые могут возникнуть у обучающихся СОО при выполнении задания:
- 2. Преобразуйте, если это необходимо, слово **GREAT** так, чтобы оно грамматически соответствовало содержанию текста.

New Seven Wonders of the World: the Great Wall of China

Just like a gigantic dragon, the Great Wall runs up and down deserts, mountains and grasslands for 6,700 kilometers from east to west of China. It is one of the _____ wonders of the world with more than 2,000 years of history.

3. Образуйте от слова **REAL** однокоренное слово так, чтобы оно грамматически и лексически соответствовало содержанию текста.

Invention of Crossword Puzzle

Crossword puzzles are the most popular word puzzles in the world. However, their history is _____ short.

Критерии оценивания

«Отлично» - 27-30

«Хорошо» - 21-26

«Удовлетворительно» - 15-20

«Неудовлетворительно» - 14 и менее

ФОРМАТ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ЭКЗАМЕНОВ ПО АНГЛИЙСКОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенции

Примерный перечень вопросов для устного опроса:

- 1. Каково назначение международных экзаменов по английскому языку?
- 2. Какие типы международных экзаменов по английскому языку вы знаете?
- 3. Что понимается под языковой/лингвистической компетенцией?
- 4. Какие уровни владения английским языком выделяются согласно международной шкале уровней, установленной Советом Европы?
- 5. Какие виды речевой деятельности тестируются в международных экзаменах по английскому языку?
- 6. Какие экзамены входят в серию Кембриджских экзаменов по английскому языку?
- 7. Как учитываются возрастные особенности при сдаче международных экзаменов по английскому языку?
- 8. Сколько уровней сложности предполагает экзамен YLE?
- 9. Каковы области применения сертификата САЕ?
- 10. Какой «проходной балл» в формате экзамена BULATS?

Критерии оценивания

содержание -20 б. логика изложения -10 б

Примеры заданий на оценивание работ обучающихся:

- 1. Прослушайте аудиозапись выполнения задания на проверку навыков устной речи учащимся во время процедуры сдачи Кембриджского экзамена. Оцените выполнение задания. Прокомментируйте обнаруженные ошибки.
- 2. Проверьте выполнение задания на проверку навыков письма учащимся во время процедуры сдачи экзамена САЕ. Оцените выполнение задания. Прокомментируйте обнаруженные ошибки.

Критерии оценивания

обнаружение ошибок — 20~б. комменирование обнаруженных ошибок — 20~б

Пример выполнения работы в формате международных экзаменов:

Выполните задания Кембриджского экзамена. Прокомментируйте возможные трудности, которые могут возникнуть у обучающихся СОО при выполнении задания:

For questions 17 - 24, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line. There is an example at the beginning (0). Write your answers IN CAPITAL LETTERS on the separate answer sheet.

Example: 0 D I S S I M I L A R

Fashion and Science

At first glance science and fashion could not be more (0) Science is generally considered to be a (17) that is slow-paced, serious and worthy, whereas fashion is frivolous, impulsive and often (18) But fashion owes more to science than some (19) might like to admit. Fashion houses adopt new materials in order to (20) themselves from their various (21) One designer recently showed off a liquid that can be used to produce clothes that are seamless. As cotton is (22) having to compete with other crops for land, and oil-based fabrics become less acceptable, scientists are working to develop (23) for these products. Sportswear, for example, has been transformed thanks to the use of (24) materials and scientific designs, greatly improving the performance of athletes.

SIMILAR PURSUE PREDICT ENTHUSE DISTINCT COMPETE INCREASE REPLACE INNOVATE

Критерии оценивания

«Отлично» - 27-30

«Хорошо» - 21-26

«Удовлетворительно» - 15-20

«Неудовлетворительно» - 14 и менее

ПРАКТИКУМ ПО ИНОСТРАННОМУ ЯЗЫКУ

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

Примерные вопросы для устного опроса:

- 1. Choosing a career for a school leaver is easy
- 2. It is not easy to choose for a school leaver what he/she wants to do for the whole life
- 3. Managing a classroom is easy for a young teacher
- 4. It is easy to be a young teacher
- 5. Children's happy childhood depends on their teachers
- 6. A teacher's role in raising a happy child
- 7. School system in the UK
- 8. Teacher training in the UK and in Russia
- 9. Teacher training in the UK
- 10. Education system in the UK
- 11. Distant learning is the best way of education
- 12. Technologies are a "must' in the modern process of teaching languages
- 13. Advantages and disadvantages of the healthcare system in the UK
- 14. Healthcare system in the UK is the best in the world
- 15. The ways to keep fit
- 16. It's enough to keep to a diet If you want to be fit
- 17. London's museums and parks
- 18. Historic landmarks of London
- 19. Olympic kinds of sport and their rules (2 examples)
- 20. Sport unites people
- 21. The British Isles Industrial and agricultural districts of the UK
- 22. There is nothing like travel by air
- 23. Hitch-hiking is the best way of travelling
- 24. Cinema is the best way to relax
- 25. Theatres are a thing of the past

Критерии оценивания:

Содержание – 10 баллов

Логика – 10 баллов

Язык подачи материала – 10 баллов

Манера подачи материала – 10 баллов

Беглость речи – 10 баллов

Примерные темы сочинений

- 1. The way you read depends on your purpose
- 2.Reading foreign literature is necessary for studying English
- 3. The literary merit of your favourite book
- 4. Increasing the Student/s vocabulary
- 5. The artistic value of your favourite film
- 6. Silent films made people's imagination work

- 7. The advent of sound killed the silent movies
- 8. The films gained charm with age but inevitably they have lost something
- 9. Teaching films: pros and cons
- 10. Films are a universal language

Критерии оценивания:

Содержание – 10 баллов

Логика – 10 баллов

Языковое оформление: лексика, грамматика и орфография – 10 баллов

Раскрытие темы - 10 баллов

Развитие идеи – 10 баллов

Тест по дисциплине

Tecm 1

1. Paraphrase using Speech Patterns.

- 1) The students thought it would be good to go there.
- 2) All of us thought that it would be nice to invite her.
- 3) The students thought it would be useful to buy this book.
- 4) She didn't think she wanted to go there.
- 5) He didn't think it would be fine to invite her to his party.
- 6) He doesn't come because he doesn't know where we are.
- 7) She doesn't like you because you behave this way.
- 8) Jane doesn't read in English because she doesn't speak it well.

2. Give a synonym using the active vocabulary.

- 1) To stare
- 2) Watch out!
- 3) A gaze
- 4) To disagree
- 5) It doesn't matter
- 6) Listen to me!
- 7) To make oneself at home
- 8) To rely on smb
- 9) To look like
- 10) to lose hope
- 11) to look sad
- 12) to leave hope

3. Give the English Equivalent

- 1) Надежда умирает последней
- 2) Пусть каждый останется при своем мнении
- 3) Утешать
- 4) Как сказать
- 5) Жгучая тяга к знаниям
- 6) Жизненно необходимый
- 7) Директриса школы

- 8) Призвание
- 9) Проверить посещаемость
- 10) Присоединиться к кружку
- 11) Последовательность
- 12) Проверенный временем
- 13) Отчитать
- 14) В одно ухо влететь из другого вылететь
- 15) Последствия

4. Translate into English, using the active vocabulary from Unit 1.

- 1) На твоем месте я бы приглядывала за этим мальчиком, он из неблагополучной семьи и выглядит немного пришибленным, но я думаю, ты не должна терять надежды.
- 2) Ей понравилась идея о том, чтобы эта рыжая веснушчатая девочка с тоненькими косичками занялась в будущем преподаванием. Она была искренне уверенна в ее таланте.
- 3) Прекрати пялиться на нее, это невежливо!
- 4) Она с нетерпением ждет наступления зимы, а мне без разницы, когда она придет.
- 5) У нас в доме есть все удобства, поэтому можешь остановиться у нас, присоединиться к моей дочери и чувствовать себя как дома, пока твои родители в отъезде.
- 6) Она еле выдавила из себя улыбку и ответила голосом, непохожим на свой
- 7) У этой девочки такое жгучее стремление к знаниям, я думаю, что она справится с заданием любой сложности, потому что она задумывается о карьере ученого.
- 8) Я уверена, что медицина это не твое, поэтому ты никогда не сможешь заработать уважение пациентов.
- 9) Некоторые выпускники школ считают, что у **них нет выбора**, но на самом деле они просто не хотят **брать на себя ответственность** за свое будущее.
- 10) Вчера он **натолкнулся** на Джессику на улице и побоялся с ней заговорить, а сегодня узнал, что ее **переехала** машина.

5. Give the words for these definitions

- 1) Person who runs day-to-day work at the office
- 2) Person who leads church services
- 3) To be out of work because of having a baby
- 4) Person who makes sure that machines at work are not dangerous to use
- 5) To be thrown out of your job because of some problems (financial crisis, company problems)
- 6) To retire at 45
- 7) To get a higher position
- 8) To be off work because you have some illness
- 9) To earn enough money to live comfortably
- 10) Person who looks after children in a kindergarten
- 11) Person who does hard physical work
- 12) Person who organizes trainings at work
- 13) Staff room

- 14) To break the rules
- 15) To call the register

Тест 2

1. Paraphrase using Speech Patterns.

- 1. It looked as if he knew all about cars.
- 2. You should stop butting in on a conversation like that.
- 3. The rates for the hotel were very high. So we had to stay at our friends' house.
- 4. I think she knows what it's all about.
- 5. It's really difficult to resist laughing when we look at him.
- 6. I think they have already finished the work.
- 7. I've agreed to undergo the operation. The doctor said that it was urgent.
- 8. Yesterday I didn't let him go for a walk. He didn't do his homework.

2. Give a synonym using the active vocabulary.

- 1) To tremble
- 2) A pain
- 3) I'm not able to do it right now.
- 4) To treat
- 5) If
- 6) Refuse
- 7) The top of the page
- 8) In contrast to
- 9) Like (adj)
- 10) An ailment

3. Give the English Equivalent

- 1. На твоем месте, я бы ела поменьше сладкого, ты располнеешь.
- 2. Вирус гриппа
- 3. Он бредил
- 4. Это была болезненная операция.
- 5. Читать про себя
- 6. Жить в хороших условиях.
- 7. Снизить жар
- 8. Его лицо было красным от жара.
- 9. Быть отрешенным от того, что происходит.
- 10. Круги под глазами
- 11. Легкий недуг
- 12. Первые симптомы
- 13. Сердечный приступ
- 14. Проводить операцию
- 15. Защитить диплом
- 16. Ребенок болеет ветрянкой.
- 17. Смертельная болезнь
- 18. Лекарство от обычной простуды

4. Translate into English, using the active vocabulary.

- 1. Он последовал указаниям врача и вылечился от этой болезни.
- 2. Я думал, что мне надо было только запломбировать зуб. Но когда я пришел, стоматолог отправил меня сделать рентген зуба.
- 3. Доктор прописал мне лекарство от несварения желудка, но я пока не чувствую себя лучше. Фактически, я чувствую себя несчастной развалиной.
- **4.** Мой брат **студент медицинского университета**. Он **ходит в больницы на практику** и изучает **разные истории болезни**.
- 5. Что-то **не так с** моими ногами: все мои **суставы болят** и, когда я сгибаю колено, оно **болит**.
- 6. Я обещаю, что вы вылечитесь в течение двух недель, если не начнутся осложнения.
- 7. Я рад, что застал вас дома! У меня уйма новостей!
- 8. Мой сын заболел ветрянкой. Она досаждает ему уже 4 дня.
- 9. Врач пощупал мой пульс, прослушал сердце и легкие и измерил температуру.
- 10. Я не могу читать вслух, пожалуй, я приму эти пилюли от боли в горле.
- 11. Оспа это заразная болезнь, которая характеризуется жаром, маленькими красными точками на теле и оставляет перманентные следы.
- 12. Зрение старика слабеет, его глаза воспалены, опухли и чешутся.
- 13. Вы истощены и страдаете бессонницей. Вы можете заработать нервный срыв. Вам надо успокоиться, регулярно питаться и высыпаться.

5. Transcribe the following words.

- 1) pneumonia
- 2) influenza
- 3) diphtheria
- 4) indigestion
- 5) typhoid fever
- 6) appendicitis

Тест 3

1. Translate into English using Speech Patterns.

- 1. Когда к нему приходили родители, он всегда рисовал.
- 2. Раньше, в молодости, она была очень рассеянной.
- 3. Когда-то он приезжал в этот парк каждый день только чтобы полюбоваться рассветом.
- 4. Раньше он работал плотником, но потом вдруг стал премьер-министром.
- 5. Я не привык к тому, чтобы делать всю работу самому.
- 6. Она привыкла командовать, и это меня бесит!
- 7. Наши студенты не привыкли читать много книг в поисках информации.
- 8. Именно она, а не ее муж, придумала этот коварный план.
- 9. Именно эта учительница научила меня всему, что я умею.
- 10. Именно это здание стало для меня вторым домом.

2. Translate into English using Speech Patterns.

- 1. The spring days were warm and sunny, and the children spent much time out-of-doors.
- 2. The mother never complained; usually she only sighed and went on with her work.
- 3. He was in the habit of saying that there is no game like football.
- 4. When he was a student he went to the library every other day.
- 5. It's something new for me to be treated in this way.
- 6. I always work by such light, it is normal for me
- 7. Doctor Temple cured Mrs. Greene's husband of his stomach disease.
- 8. Steve treated them all to ice-creams.

3. Give the synonyms using the vocabulary.

- 1. Smart boy
- 2. It's quite simple
- 3. She was a bit ugly
- 4. There is no information on this paper
- 5. He is stupid
- 6. Don't whisper her the right variant
- 7. He told me smth new
- 8. Don't get to happy about that
- 9. You should learn more new words
- 10. He is a first year student

4. Translate into English.

- 1. педагогическое образование
- 2. выпускник
- 3. студент дневного отделения
- 4. студент вечернего отделения
- 5. будущий учитель
- 6. комплекс предметов педагогического цикла
- 7. профилирующая дисциплина
- 8. студенты младших курсов
- 9. посещать уроки
- 10. выпускные экзамены
- 11. возрастная группа
- 12. учебные пособия
- 13. территория колледжа (университета)
- 14. постановка пьесы
- 15. студенческий совет
- 16. бакалавр гуманитарных наук
- 17. магистр гуманитарных наук
- 18. доктор философских наук

5. Translate the sentences into English.

- 1. Школьные товарищи Роберта смеялись над его зеленым костюмом.
- 2. Вы должны догнать группу, как бы много ни пришлось вам работать.
- 3. Вы делаете ошибки в каждом втором предложении.
- 4. Этот живой, сообразительный мальчик очень понравился Оливеру, и они стали

- друзьями.
- 5. Он смотрел на меня непонимающим взглядом, как будто не слышал, что я говорю.
- 6. Мне нравились в нем ясный ум и простая речь.
- 7. Что привело класс в такое возбуждение? Волнующая для них новость; у них будет новый учитель по геометрии.
- 8. Они были когда-то хорошими друзьями. Просто не могу себе представить, почему они поссорились.
- 9. Если вы хорошо знаете свою роль, вам не нужен суфлер.
- 10. Не подсказывайте. Она знает урок и просто немного волнуется.
- 11. Девушка, возможно, была некрасива, но ее улыбка была прелестна.
- 12. Глаза детей блестели от возбуждения.
- 13. Беда в том, что я потеряла деньги и никак не могу их найти.
- 14. Он до смерти надоел мне рассказами о своих приключениях.
- 15. Зачем вам так волноваться из-за мелочей?
- 16. Когда вы заканчиваете школу, мы можете заняться педагогическим образованием, пойти в политехнический институт или колледж высшего образования
- 17. У студента дневного отделения учеба отнимает больше времени, однако студент вечернего отделения вынужден работать и учиться.
- 18. Практика в школе входит в комплекс предметов педагогического цикла, и является профилирующей дисциплиной
- 19. Студенты младших курсов сильно мотивированы.
- 20. Руководитель по педпрактике должен посещать и оценивать занятия своих студентов.
- 21. Он сделал это по неведению.

Тест 4

1. Paraphrase the sentences using the Speech patterns from Unit 6.

- 1. Why did you do that? It was so stupid!
- 2. You called her! Why?
- 3. Was it necessary to buy this car?
- 4. Why did you decide to take up this job?
- 5. Now he is running a lot more than he usually does.
- 6. Today she looks ok, unlike most of the time.
- 7. This month she is working more than she used to.
- 8. He smiled at me with a nice smile.
- 9. She was talking to her weird friend.
- 10. You are listening to your music again.

2. Paraphrase using the active vocabulary

- 1. until now or until the point in time under discussion
- 2. avoid (something) out of fear.
- 3. a guy
- 4. a structure carrying blood through the tissues and organs; a vein, artery, or capillary
- 5. something that you do that gives you a disadvantage and helps someone else, even if this is the opposite of what you intended
- 6. play fair
- 7. to keep the promise
- 8. poor

9. a competition

10. the person who took the second place

3. Translate into English

- 1. Немножко шокированный
- 2. Женщинам он нравился
- 3. Кудрявые волосы
- 4. Индекс массы тела
- 5. Клюшка для гольфа
- 6. Забить гол
- 7. Катание на роликах
- 8. Бильярд
- 9. Очень спортивный
- 10. Кий
- 11. «слон» (в шахматах)
- 12. Бег на лыжах
- 13. Засчитать гол
- 14. Толкание ядра
- 15. Прыжки с шестом
- 16. Штанга
- 17. Шайба
- 18. Болельщик

4. Translate into English.

- 1. Она презрительно скривила губы, когда узнала, что он купил щипцы для завивки волос.
- 2. Когда она увидела, что он подъехал, она уронила вазу и та разбилась на куски.
- 3. Она довольно потирала руки, видя, что она его разорила.
- 4. Казалось, она будет говорить весь день, но внезапно она прекратила.
- 5. Она думала, что книга будет интересной, свернулась в кресле клубком и начала читать, но вскоре заклевала носом.
- 6. Джейн пожала плечами и сказала: то, что **он на мели** не мои проблемы, он сам **совершил самоубийство.**
- 7. В этом **соревновании** они **сыграли вничью**, но в прошлый раз наша команда стала **второй**.
- 8. Наша футбольная команда забила 10 голов Англии, а атлеты установили мировые рекорды по прыжкам в длину, в высоту, по метанию диска, копья и молота.
- 9. Я считаю, что спорт должен быть любительским и не вижу ничего хорошего в соревнованиях.
- 10. Шахматист решил, что если он выиграет этот турнир, то обязательно займется парашютным спортом или парапланеризмом.
- 11. **Четверть финала** оказалась захватывающей: сначала Англия выигрывала со счетом 2-0, но потом игра закончилась вничью, а в финале Аргентинцы взяли **Кубок Мира**.
- 12. Милан победил Челси со счетом 4-0, и его поклонники начали драться с судьей.

- 1. Paraphrase, using the patterns from the Units 1-2.
- 1. She has no relationship with this family.
- 2. How did you manage to pass? Well, I kind of cheated actually.
- 3. He doesn't have enough wisdom and it's clear once you meet him!
- 4. Before I went to Africa, I had thought that they don't have enough water.
- 5. I think his letter was sensitive but not actually sad.
- 6. She is sort of busy right now.
- 7. I think that finding a new friend is a must for me.
- 8. He relies on his friends but not on his family.
 - 2. Give a synonym, using the active vocabulary.
 - 1. A full stop
 - 2. Meaningless
 - 3. Continuously
 - 4. Convincing
 - 5. To think
 - 6. To be about to do smth
 - 7. Confused
 - 8. Unaware
 - 9. To faint
 - 10. To regard smth essential
- 3. Translate from Russian into English.
- 1. Переходите, пожалуйста, сразу к сути дела.
- 2. У меня было сильное желание сказать ей, чтобы она не вмешивалась в мои дела.
- 3. Я поеду в деревню завтра, если мне ничего не помешает.
- 4. Кто бы мог устоять против такого искушения?
- 5. Если ты хочешь снять хороший фильм по книге, тебе нужен хороший сценарист и актер на главную роль, который будет потрясающе исполнять свою роль.
- 6. Писательство это не мое, но с техникой я тоже на вы.
- 7. Он такой общительный, но постоянно влипает в какие-то неприятные ситуации.
- 8. Гусь свинье не товарищ.
- 9. Не одежда красит человека.
- 10. В нашей стране кинотеатры на открытом воздухе не очень популярны, потому что у нас часто бывает холодно.
- 11. Несмотря на то что это образовательный фильм, в нем очень много звездных актеров (усыпан звездами), а также в нем снимались многообещающие молодые актеры.
- 12. Актеры были подобраны идеально, фильм заработал универсальное признание публики.
 - 4. Answer the following questions using at least 5 items of the active vocabulary in each answer.
- 1. Do you think that Hollywood films are the best?
- 2. Who is Ingmar Bergman?

- 3. What makes a good film?
- 4. Is it important for a film to be thought provoking?

Тест 6

1. Paraphrase using the speech patterns from Unit 4.

- 1. He hadn't called me and came.
- 2. She pointed at me though she didn't see me.
- 3. He was the playing football in the best way he could.
- 4. Why should I call you?
- 5. She's sufficiently beautiful and she can become a model.
- 6. My professor knows a lot and so do I.
- 7. She flushed because she was embarrassed.
- 8. I'm sure the students used to love it a lot!
- 9. The boy laughed noisily when he was riding a horse.
- 10. Why will she wish to fly away like that?

2. Translate into English using the words and phrases from the Active Vocabulary.

- 1. Если ребенок **стоит на своем**, не нужно пытаться «**выбить из него всю дурь**», можно **погладить** его по плечу и ничего ему **не навязывать**, иначе можно потом пожалеть о словах, **сказанных сгоряча**.
- 2. «Судя по физическому и умственному развитию, наш сын пошел в тебя!» закричала жена. «Надо было шлепать его и всю душу из него вытрясти, когда он стал плохо себя вести!» -сказал муж. «И это привело бы к потрепанным нервам у меня, а он начал бы разрабатывать схемы мести. Ты должен был его отчитать, вот и все!»
- 3. -У тебя 10 детей? Быть такого не может! -Знаю, вот это прикол, да? сказал он, глядя на то, как дети радостно резвятся и разносят место нашей встречи.
- **4.** Ребенку сразу **понравилась** няня и в доме установилась **тихая и спокойная атмосфера.**
- 5. Вполне естественно для родителей надеяться избежать ошибок при воспитании детей, читая книги по воспитанию детей и прислушиваясь к непрошенным советам, но главное провести черту между дозволенностью и полным пренебрежением.
- 6. Ты думаешь, он **честен** с тобой? По-моему, он **обыкновенный мошенник**, не стоит в него **влюбляться**.
- 7. Само собой разумеется, что он улыбался во весь рот, пока ты уезжала. Ты заняла слишком много его времени.
- 8. Он говорил ровным голосом и старался быть последовательным, хотя и чувствовал себя отвергнутым, он не хотел быть помехой.
- 9. Я думаю, учитель не должен специально выделять учеников, делать обобщающие выводы об их личности или игнорировать детей. Это не воодушевит детей.
- 10. Если ты хочешь поколебать ее уверенность в себе, не передавай ей привет.
- 11. Он заглянул через плечо в книгу, которую она читает, но она сразу же закрыла ее.
- 12. Я думаю, тебе нужно быть взрослой и понимать, что твое счастливое детство, возможно, было не таким уж и счастливым.
- 13. Лучше горькая правда друга, чем лесть врага.

3. Write an essay on one of the following topics using at least 10 items of the active vocabulary (underline them!) – 160-190 words.

- 1. Music lessons are essential in the process of upbringing
- 2. Children's interest in school is their parents' responsibility
- 3. There is no such thing as generation gap

Тест 7

1. Paraphrase the sentences using the Speech patterns.

- 1. It's a disgrace for the British sport to have so much violence.
- 2. Nevertheless there's probably no harm done.
- 3. I'm almost done. I never hoped to find anything here so far.
- 4. If a man shows signs of nervous tension or being under stress you must make him consult a doctor.
- 5. The teacher must make his children develop a critical way of thinking.
- 6. His behavior in those trying circumstances does him honour. You must make him write about it.
- 7. The professor drew their attention to the difference between the two theories. It is now clear to the students.
- 8. The time came when everybody asked him to stay but he said he was going to leave.

2. Give the English equivalents

- 1. досаждать кому-то до смерти
- 2. недовольный голос
- 3. раздраженный тон
- 4. трещать
- 5. говорить без умолку
- 6. отбарабанить урок
- 7. гремучая змея
- 8. радостные мысли
- 9. веселье, оживление
- 10. возгласы одобрения
- 11. международное соревнование
- 12. бороться за каждую пядь земли
- 13. участники конкурса
- 14. внезапно появиться
- 15. неприкосновенный запас
- 16. слегка намекнуть
- 17. щебетанье птиц
- 18. снижать цены
- 19. довести до нищеты
- 20. второкурсник
- 21. старший преподаватель
- 22. доцент
- 23. проректор по учебной работе
- 24. зачет
- 25. семинар
- 26. практикант

- 27. закончить с отличными оценками
- 28. пересдать экзамен
- 29. плата за общежитие
- 30. абитуриент

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the phrasal verb

- 1. Things were fairly well.
- 2. I've left my gloves behind. I'll have for
- 3. them.
- 4. I'm sorry, madam, but we have the rules.
- 5. If they prove that I was wrong, then I'll..... what they say.
- 6. to the bottom of the page and then write a summary of what you've just read.
- 7. Hein my opinion.
- 8. It was a private conversation and I don't want..... details about what was said.
- 9. I won't know how successful it is until the accountant the books.
- 10. «Will you let me take you out to dinner tonight?» «As long as»

4. Translate the sentences into English using your active vocabulary.

- 1. Никто не ожидал, что они с яростью набросятся друг на друга.
- 2. Закрой окно, пожалуйста, шум меня раздражает.
- 3. Вода была такая холодная, что Том начал стучать зубами от холода.
- 4. Через всю жизнь он пронес юношеский оптимизм и радостную веру в людей.
- 5. Молодой неизвестный музыкант, **принимавший участие** в международном конкурсе Чайковского, стал впоследствии знаменитым пианистом.
- 6. Он появился в городе, когда его менее всего ожидали.
- 7. Кэти **прозрачно намекнули**, что в ее услугах больше не нуждаются, но она продолжала приходить каждый день.
- 8. Долгая болезнь мужа и безработица довели миссис Хартвуд до крайней нищеты.
- 9. Когда абитуриент становится первокурсником, ему много непонятно: чем отличается старший преподаватель от доцента, что такое зачет и сколько раз можно пересдать экзамен.
- 10. Она не могла позволить такую высокую плату за учебу, но так как она была блестящей студенткой, она подала заявку на финансовую помощь.

Примерные темы сочинений

- 1. A job application
- 2. My country
- 3. A film review
- 4. An email to a friend
- 5. A news story
- 6. A location report

Критерии оценивания:

Содержание – 10 баллов Логика – 10 баллов Языковое оформление: лексика, грамматика и орфография — 10 баллов Раскрытие темы — 10 баллов Развитие идеи — 10 баллов

Критерии оценивания:

«Отлично» - 90-100 % «Хорошо» - 75-89% «Удовлетворительно» - 50-74% «Неудовлетворительно» - 49% и менее

ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС УСТНОЙ И ПИСЬМЕННОЙ РЕЧИ

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

Примерные вопросы для устного опроса:

Критерии оценивания:

Содержание – 10 баллов

Логика – 10 баллов

Язык подачи материала – 10 баллов

Манера подачи материала – 10 баллов

Беглость речи – 10 баллов

Примерные темы сочинений

- 1. Reading foreign literature is necessary for studying English
- 2. Films are a universal language
- 3. The literary merit of your favourite book
- 4. Ways to increase a student's vocabulary
- 5. Teaching films: pros and cons

Критерии оценивания:

Содержание – 10 баллов

Логика – 10 баллов

Языковое оформление: лексика, грамматика и орфография – 10 баллов

Раскрытие темы – 10 баллов

Развитие идеи – 10 баллов

Тест по дисциплине

Test 1

I. Choose the correct variant

1. to move or travel around

A go along B go around C go about

2. to examine a deeper level of something

A go into B go behind C go over

II. Choose the one word or phrase closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase in the given sentences

- 1. After World War II, Russia emerged as a world power.
- A surrendered B came forth C fought
- 2. Although Marcy was sad after losing the game, she managed to smile.
- A exam B struggle C contest
- 3. They are living in reduced circumstances.

A in (comparative) poverty B in a small house C out of town

III. Make the following sentences complete using the patterns

- 1. —— they had successfully passed the TOEFL, the students were ready to begin their classes at the university.
- 2. This professor is so demanding. He will his students learn everything.
- 3. There is not much chance of success but you can try ——.

IV. Match the words on the left with their synonyms or definitions on the right

1. to rattle off A. to use cribs

2. to annoy B. to say or repeat quickly

3. to cheat in exams C. to concentrate

4. to rally one's thoughts D. to disturb

Answers: 1_____, 2_____, 3 ______, 4_____

V. Correct the mistakes

- 1. The dean ticked out the names of those who had failed.
- 2. All our attempts to humour the examiners went through the drain.
- 3. The goods are sold with a great reduction in price.

Test 2

- 1. Paraphrase using the speech patterns from Unit 4.
 - 11. He hadn't called me and came.
 - 12. She pointed at me though she didn't see me.
 - 13. He was the playing football in the best way he could.
 - 14. Why should I call you?
 - 15. She's sufficiently beautiful and she can become a model.
 - 16. My professor knows a lot and so do I.
 - 17. She flushed because she was embarrassed.
 - 18. I'm sure the students used to love it a lot!
 - 19. The boy laughed noisily when he was riding a horse.
 - 20. Why will she wish to fly away like that?
- 2. Translate into English using the words and phrases from the Active Vocabulary.
 - **14.** Если ребенок **стоит на своем**, не нужно пытаться **«выбить из него всю дурь»**, можно **погладить** его по плечу и ничего ему **не навязывать**, иначе можно потом пожалеть о словах, **сказанных сгоряча**.
 - 15. «Судя по физическому и умственному развитию, наш сын пошел в тебя!» закричала жена. «Надо было шлепать его и всю душу из него вытрясти, когда он стал плохо себя вести!» -сказал муж. «И это привело бы к потрепанным нервам у меня, а он начал бы разрабатывать схемы мести. Ты должен был его отчитать, вот и все!»
 - 16. -У тебя 10 детей? Быть такого не может! -Знаю, вот это прикол, да? сказал он, глядя на то, как дети радостно резвятся и разносят место нашей встречи.
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 - 19. Ты думаешь, он честен с тобой? По-моему, он обыкновенный мошенник, не стоит в него влюбляться.

- 20. Само собой разумеется, что он улыбался во весь рот, пока ты уезжала. Ты заняла слишком много его времени.
- 21. Он говорил ровным голосом и старался быть последовательным, хотя и чувствовал себя отвергнутым, он не хотел быть помехой.
- 22. Я думаю, учитель не должен специально выделять учеников, делать обобщающие выводы об их личности или игнорировать детей. Это не воодушевит детей.
- 23. Если ты хочешь поколебать ее уверенность в себе, не передавай ей привет.
- 24. Он заглянул через плечо в книгу, которую она читает, но она сразу же закрыла ее.
- 25. Я думаю, тебе нужно **быть взрослой** и понимать, что твое **счастливое детство**, возможно, было не таким уж и счастливым.
- 26. Лучше горькая правда друга, чем лесть врага.
- 3. Write an essay on one of the following topics using at least 10 items of the active vocabulary (underline them!) 160-190 words.
 - 4. Music lessons are essential in the process of upbringing
 - 5. Children's interest in school is their parents' responsibility
 - 6. There is no such thing as generation gap

Test 3

1. Paraphrase the sentences using the Speech patterns.

- 9. It's a disgrace for the British sport to have so much violence.
- 10. Nevertheless there's probably no harm done.
- 11. I'm almost done. I never hoped to find anything here so far.
- 12. If a man shows signs of nervous tension or being under stress you must make him consult a doctor.
- 13. The teacher must make his children develop a critical way of thinking.
- 14. His behavior in those trying circumstances does him honour. You must make him write about it.
- 15. The professor drew their attention to the difference between the two theories. It is now clear to the students.
- 16. The time came when everybody asked him to stay but he said he was going to leave.

2. Give the English equivalents

- 31. досаждать кому-то до смерти
- 32. недовольный голос
- 33. раздраженный тон
- 34. трещать
- 35. говорить без умолку
- 36. отбарабанить урок
- 37. гремучая змея
- 38. радостные мысли
- 39. веселье, оживление
- 40. возгласы одобрения
- 41. международное соревнование
- 42. бороться за каждую пядь земли
- 43. участники конкурса
- 44. внезапно появиться

- 45. неприкосновенный запас
- 46. слегка намекнуть
- 47. щебетанье птиц
- 48. снижать цены
- 49. довести до нищеты
- 50. второкурсник
- 51. старший преподаватель
- 52. доцент
- 53. проректор по учебной работе
- 54. зачет
- 55. семинар
- 56. практикант
- 57. закончить с отличными оценками
- 58. пересдать экзамен
- 59. плата за общежитие
- 60. абитуриент

3. Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the phrasal verb

- 11. Things were fairly well.
- 12. I've left my gloves behind. I'll have for
- 13. them.
- 14. I'm sorry, madam, but we have the rules.
- 15. If they prove that I was wrong, then I'll..... what they say.
- 16. to the bottom of the page and then write a summary of what you've just read.
- 17. Hein my opinion.
- 18. It was a private conversation and I don't want..... details about what was said.
- 19. I won't know how successful it is until the accountant the books.
- 20. «Will you let me take you out to dinner tonight?» «As long as»

Примеры экзаменационных заданий:

Задания на перевод:

- 1. Вскоре принесли завтрак, и он набросился на еду как голодный волк.
- 2. Я не стала бы заходить так далеко, чтобы оспаривать эти выводы.
- 3. Он вежливо кашлянул, когда она закурила, но она не поняла намёк.
- 4. Результаты контрольных работ будут известны только в конце месяца.
- 5. Не думала, что требуется столько времени, чтобы проверить работы и выставить оценки.
- 6. Все присутствующие приветствовали участников соревнований троекратным "ура".
- 7. Теперь, когда цену на эту шубу снизили до 10 тысяч, она может купить её.
- 8. У неё болит голова, так как две студентки весь урок трещали как сороки.
- 9. Этому учителю не нужно повышать голос на детей. На его уроках не болтают и не списывают.
- 10. Вы можете пользоваться этой лестницей только в аварийной ситуации.
- 21. Никто не ожидал, что они с яростью набросятся друг на друга.
- 22. Закрой окно, пожалуйста, шум меня раздражает.
- 23. Вода была такая холодная, что Том начал стучать зубами от холода.

- 24. Через всю жизнь он пронес юношеский оптимизм и радостную веру в людей.
- 25. Молодой неизвестный музыкант, принимавший участие в международном конкурсе Чайковского, стал впоследствии знаменитым пианистом.
- 26. Он появился в городе, когда его менее всего ожидали.
- 27. Кэти прозрачно намекнули, что в ее услугах больше не нуждаются, но она продолжала приходить каждый день.
- 28. Долгая болезнь мужа и безработица довели миссис Хартвуд до крайней нищеты.
- 29. Когда абитуриент становится первокурсником, ему много непонятно: чем отличается старший преподаватель от доцента, что такое зачет и сколько раз можно пересдать экзамен.
- 30. Она не могла позволить такую высокую плату за учебу, но так как она была блестящей студенткой, она подала заявку на финансовую помощь.

Критерии оценивания:

Владение лексическим материалом – 25 баллов

Языковое оформление: грамматика и произношение – 25 баллов

- исправление ошибок в письменно предъявленном материале (5-6 машинописных строк) Образец:
- 1. The dean ticked out the names of those who had failed.
- 2. All our attempts to humour the examiners went through the drain.
- 3. The goods are sold with a great reduction in price.

Критерии оценивания:

Каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл

- прослушивание оригинального текста и выполнение заданий по тексту; время прослушивания – 5 мин, время выполнения заданий – 15 мин.

Образец:

Circle True or False for these sentences.

Speaker 1 thinks the most annoying thing is when people use their phone in meetings. True False

Speaker 2 thinks that young people today are aware of the drawbacks of online communication.

True False

Speaker 3 says that fear of missing out is more common among teens. True False

Критерии оценивания:

Каждый правильный ответ – 1 балл

ПРАКТИКА УСТНОЙ И ПИСЬМЕННОЙ РЕЧИ

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

Примерные вопросы для устного опроса:

- 1. Leisure interests
- 2. Animal rights
- 3. Extreme fashion styles
- 4. Fears and phobias
- 5. Modern art
- 6. Compulsory elections
- 7. Green lifestyle
- 8. Alternative therapies
- 9. Role models
- 10. Good deeds
- 11. Globe-trotting
- 12. Money

Критерии оценивания:

Содержание – 10 баллов

Логика – 10 баллов

Язык подачи материала – 10 баллов

Манера подачи материала – 10 баллов

Беглость речи – 10 баллов

Примерные темы сочинений

- 7. A job application
- 8. My country
- 9. A film review
- 10. An email to a friend
- 11. A news story
- 12. A location report

Критерии оценивания:

Содержание – 10 баллов

Логика – 10 баллов

Языковое оформление: лексика, грамматика и орфография – 10 баллов

Раскрытие темы -10 баллов Развитие идеи -10 баллов

Тест по дисциплине

Test 1

1 Complete the text with the phrases in the box.

after a while got the bug for keen on obsessed with passion one thing led to another to begin with worth

I started collecting butterflies when I was about six years old. (1) it was just something
to do in the summer when I stayed with my aunt. My aunt lived near some fields and she had a
(2) for walking there. I was quite (3) nature and my aunt suggested I take up a
hobby connected to my interest in it. (4) I became (5) collecting different
butterflies. I bought books and spent lots of money on special equipment. Well, (6) and
now my collection is
(7) quite a lot of money. Anyway, at least I (8) something that isn't dangerous,
well unless you're a butterfly!
2 Replace the underlined words or phrases with a word or phrase from the box.
a good thing a taste finally had a thing about initially subsequently the in-thing
(9) I was interested in model trains as a child.
(10) After a long time he's found something he enjoys. I don't think he realized how much fun it
could be.
(11) It started as a hobby but <u>later on</u> he became an aficionado.
(12) It's fortunate that you have the same hobby as your girlfriend.
(13) Paintballing is <u>very popular</u> now.
(14) To begin with, I though he was crazy, but later on I realized we could make a lot of money.
(15) When did you get the bug for travelling to unusual places?
3 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.
(16) I find playing rugby a good way to after a hard week at work.
a) hang around b) let off steam c) draw a line
(17) I've been collecting film for a long time.
a) antique b) autograph c) memorabilia
(18) Why does Robert always when we're paintballing? Doesn't he realize it's only a
game?
a) get carried away b) go through your mind c) make something up
(19) For me the exciting part is the items. Sometimes it takes days to find what I'm
looking
for.
a) taking up b) make something up c) tracking down
(20) Whatever you do, don't when you apply for the job. It's much better just to tell the
truth.
a) take up something b) make something up c) let off steam
4 Match the tenses in the box to the verb forms in the sentences.
past continuous past perfect past simple present continuous
present perfect continuous present simple
(21) I don't collect anything unusual, just sea shells.
(22) I'm looking for one very special shell to finish my collection.
(23) I've been collecting stamps for more than twenty years.
(24) I started my collection when I went on holiday to Turkey.
(25) I was walking along the beach when I saw a beautiful shell.
(26) I hadn't noticed how beautiful shells were before.

5 Tick the correct question or sentence.

(27)	
a) How long h	nave you been collecting stamps?
b) How long	you been collecting stamps?
(28)	
a) Do you an	aficionado?
b) Are you an	aficionado?
(29)	
a) I know abo	out paintballing before.
b) I didn't kno	ow about paintballing before.
(30)	
a) Who introd	luced you to the sport?
b) Who did in	atroduce you to the sport?
(31)	
a) What I like	most about it is that I get a good workout.
b) I like most	about it is that I get a good workout.
(32)	
a) I find it ver	ry difficult to enjoy.
b) What I find	l it very difficult to enjoy.
6 Complete t	he interview with the appropriate auxiliaries.
Interviewer:	Today I am interviewing Scott Mackenzie. Scott (33) crazy about
	snowboarding.
	When (34) your obsession start?
Scott:	I was on a skiing holiday with some friends in Italy and I saw a man
	snowboarding, so I tried it. Once you (35) started it's very difficult to stop.
Interviewer:	Is it dangerous?
Scott:	No, not really. You just need to be sensible. I (36) watched people doing
	it before and it didn't look particularly dangerous.
Interviewer:	And, apart from a snowboard, (37) you need any special
equipment?	
Scott:	Well, you need warm clothes and good gloves, but nothing more
than for skiing	
Interviewer:	I guess you like doing other dangerous sports, (38) you?
Scott:	Not really. Snowboarding is enough for me.
7 Complete t	he phrases with the words in the box.
not joking	know afraid really knowledge
(39) You mus	
(40) Not	
(41) Certainly	
(42) I'm	
(43) Not that	
(44) Not to m	у
0.0	
	he conversation with the words in the box.
not kidding	g think so I know exactly way

Josh:	Hi Greg, what's that?		
Greg:	Greg: It's an autograph of Gwyneth Paltrow.		
Josh:	Wow! Is it yours?		
Greg:	reg: (45) Not		
Josh:	what do you mean? Either it is, or it isn't.		
Greg:	eg: Well, I'm thinking of buying it.		
Josh:	(46) No! Have you got enough money?		
Greg: No, (47) I don't			
Josh: Well, how much is it?			
Greg: The guy who's selling it wants £500.			
Josh: (48) Are you?			
Greg:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Josh:	He would say that.		
Greg:	Would you be interested in buying it with me?		
Josh:	(49) Definitely I'm not crazy.		
Greg:	What? And you think I am?		
Josh:	Well, (50) not as far as But if you pay £500 for that then you		
definitely are!			
	Test 2		
1Match the v	vords 1–7 to the definitions a–g.		
(1) cold-blood	led a) keen to learn about a lot of different things		
(2) cute	b) deliberately cruel and showing no emotion		
(3) docile c) violent and able to cause serious damage or injury			
(4) ferocious			
(5) inquisitive e) lively and full of fun			
(6) playful f) trained to stay calm when people are near			
(7) tame	g) attractive, usually small and easy to like		
2 Choos	e the correct alternative to complete the sentences.		
	daughter brought her friend's cat home I really didn't think it would		
with our	daughter brought her friend 3 cut home really drain t think it would		
	ne two are best friends now!		
_	and b) get along c) get in touch		
a) get arot	and b) get along c) get in touch		
(9) She got re	ally when I told her I thought hunting was okay.		
a) round the	ne bend b) lost her head c) worked up		
,	•		
	, but you completely. I think killing any animal is cruel and unnecessary.		
a) miss th	ne point b) add up c) draw the line		
(11) I'm gamm	what I told you 'No note!' You'll just have to		
	y, but I told you 'No pets!' You'll just have to it.		
a) get are	ound b) get on with c) get rid of		
(12) You wou	ldn't believe it. He's got a snake as a pet. Frankly, I think he's .		
	the bend b) worked up c) absolutely livid		
a, 10 and			

3 Complete the text with the words in the box.

sickened punishment face docile cruel crowded aggressive absurd		
It's about time people realized just how (13) and unnecessary zoos are. When people say that it's a good way to protect animals that are endangered they are just being (14) How can locking up an animal be anything other than a (15)? And the argument that children learn about these animals by seeing them is ridiculous. When animals are locked in a cage they either become (16) just lying around doing nothing or they become very (17) and violent. I am also (18) by the conditions in zoos with animals (19) together in cages that aren't big enough. It's time to (20) the facts about zoos and let animals live in their natural environments.		
4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.		
(21) Why is your dog constantly (bark)? It's driving me round the bend.		
(22) Sharks usually (not / attack) people unless they are very hungry.		
(23) Why do the foxes keep (come) into my garden?		
(24) My daughter's forever (ask) me to buy her a dog.		
(25) She (watch) wildlife programmes on TV at least once a week.		
5 Complete the text with used to, would or got used to. Sometimes more than one answer is possible. When I was young I (26) visit the zoo every week and I (27) stand and watch the monkeys playing in their cages. I was fascinated by these animals as they were so inquisitive. Then I (28) go home and spend hours dreaming of seeing them in the wild. Then, when there was a wildlife programme on TV I (29) stop everything else I was doing and listen to every word. My mother (30) be worried about me sometimes, but she (31) it in the end.		
6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of get or be.		
(32) I can't used to living without a pet.		
(33) I not used to having a pet.		
(34) It's difficult not eating meat, but eventually I used to it.		
(35) Josh lived on a farm so he used to working with animals.		
(36) I'm trying to used to your pet snake, but I still don't think it's cute.		
7 Choose the correct alternative to complete each sentence.		
(37) I live near the sea and I can't get used to / would be used to the noise all the birds make.		
(38) I got used to / would always see her walking her dogs on the beach.		
(39) I used to / would have a pet tortoise when I was a child.		
(40) My sister <i>used to / is</i> forever telling me to stop eating meat.		
(41) She's used to / would be used to taking her dogs for a walk early in the morning.		
8 Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box.		
absolutely convinced as I'm concerned be wrong believe for a minute		

(42), it's absolutely ridiculous.			
(43), I think too much money is spent on keeping pets.			
(44) If, people worry too much about the welfare of animals.			
(45) To be, I think it's all a misunderstanding.			
(46) I'm that something needs to be done.			
(47) I really everyone shares your concerns.			
(48) I may, but not everyone likes dogs as much as you do.			
(49) As far we need to put people first.			
(50) I don't that everyone thinks hunting animals is cruel.			
Test 3			
1 Complete the two short texts with the words in the boxes.			
bothered a drag dyed got upset never-ending nuts a punk look			
1			
I know people think I'm (1), they take a look at me and they can't see past the (2)			
hair and torn clothes. Usually I'm not (3) by it, but sometimes it's a bit of (4)			
with the			
(5) stares. I don't dress this way to shock people, it's just that I like the (6) and I			
want to be different from the average teenager. Of course, my mum (7) when I first came			
home looking like (8)			
airhead catwalk deep-rooted I nearly forgot photogenic stunning there's bound to			
airhead catwalk deep-rooted I nearly forgot photogenic stunning there's bound to be			
be 2			
be 2 My girlfriend is one of the top models in the UK. She looks (9) in whatever she wears			
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(22) My new boyfriend is so relaxed and calm even my mum likes him!

3 Choose the correct	t alternative to com	plete the sentences.	
(23) John had a girlfr	riend was a m	odel.	
a) that	b) which	c) who	
(24) I used to be a pu	ınk, might cor	me as a bit of a surprise to you.	
a) that	b) which	c) who	
(25) Mary, bo	yfriend was in a Got	h band, has just got married.	
a) that	b) who	c) whose	
(26) The club	we went as teenager	rs has closed down.	
a) where	b) which	c) that	
(27) Everyone	_ we knew was at the	e party.	
a) that	b) which	c) where	
(28) In the 1960s,	hippies were the	e in-thing, what kind of music did your d	ad listen to?
a) when	b) what	c) that	
(29) Models, a	are skinny, often suff	fer from Body Dysmorphia Disorder.	
a) that	b) whose	c) who	
4 Are the following	sentences Defining	(D) or Non-defining (ND) relative cla	uses?
(30) Goths, who dres	s in black, usually li	ke watching horror movies.	D/ND
(31) My mother is th	e one who gets upset	t with my choice in clothes.	D/ND
			D/ND
(33) She wears pink, which is probably the worst colour for her complexion. D / NE			D/ND
			D/ND
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			D/ND
(36) Those are the shoes she wore to the party. D / N			D/ND
5 Choose the correc	t alternative to com	pplete the sentences.	
(37) People suffer / s	uffering from BDD o	often don't realize they have the condition	n.
(38) Clothes designe	d / designing for tee	nagers have to be really fashionable.	
(39) Actresses wante	d/wanting to be suc	ccessful often have to think about their ir	nage.
(40) Middle-aged me	n worried / worrying	g about putting on weight should think a	bout exercising
more			
frequently.			
(41) Hollywood was	full of paparazzi trie	ed / trying to take photographs of all the	celebrities.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		at the way their children dress should jus	
and	-	•	

(43) I sometimes find my daughter's friends can be really *annoyed / annoying*, especially when they are listening to loud music.

remember what they were like when they were young.

6 Choose the correct alternative to the sentences.			
(44) As well as / What's more having no dress sense your taste in music is terrible.			
(45) He told me my clothes were old-fashioned and, as well as / what's more, he said I was ugly!			
(46) In addition to / In addition buying a new jacket she bought two pairs of shoes!			
(47) Your new boyfriend is rude, <i>in addition to / on top of that</i> he's dumb.			
(48) In addition / Besides being handsome he's also really well-off.			
(49) Wow! Your hair is fantastic. What's more / In addition to those earrings really suit you.			
(50) She's an airhead in addition to / on top of that being one of the most annoying people I've			
ever			
met. Test 4			
1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets.			
(1) Don't worry, there's no (risk) involved.			
(2) I wish you'd stop being so (reason), just sit down and listen to me before you			
make your decision.			
(3) He feels very (anxiety) when he has to fly.			
(4) OK, just be (brave) for me. It really won't hurt.			
(5) I think (<i>free</i>) of speech is very important. You should be allowed to say what you			
think.			
(6) My great great-grandfather was a (slave) in Alabama in the 1850s.			
(7) There's no need to be frightened of snakes as most of them are (harm).			
(8) You've got to be joking! I think you need to be very (caution).			
2 Choose a word from the box that matches the definitions 9–14.			
bare / bear coarse / course hole / whole pray / prey principal / principle tail / tale			
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(17) person and it takes a lot to worry me. What's even stranger is that she's very shy
and (18)
I knew the snake was (19) but I kept on thinking about it biting me. Now I realize being
(20) doesn't mean that we can't be scared.
4 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.
(21) I've just finished / been finishing watching a programme on TV about sharks.
(22) I went / I've been on a course about overcoming your fears last week.
(23) I was / have been frightened of the dark since I was young.
(24) I've read / been reading a book about Rosa Parks and it's really interesting.
(25) Rosa Parks was / has been a very courageous woman.
(26) Did you watch / Have you watched that TV programme yesterday?
(27) I've never <i>spoken / been speaking</i> in public, but I don't think I'd be nervous.
(28) Did you / Have you ever suffered from claustrophobia?
5 Tick the correct sentence.
(29) a) What did you do last night?
b) What have you been doing last night?
b) What have you been doing last night:
(30) a) I hope you enjoyed yourself so far.
b) I hope you've enjoyed yourself so far.
(31) a) I spoke to Jason earlier this morning.
b) I've spoken to Jason earlier this morning.
(32) a) She already took her driving test.
b) She has already taken her driving test.
(33) a) Over the past two months I went to Paris, Moscow and New York.
b) Over the past two months I've been to Paris, Moscow and New York.
(34) a) Martin Luther King died more than 40 years ago.
b) Martin Luther King has died more than 40 years ago.
(35) a) Did you finish reading that book yet?
b) Have you finished reading that book yet?
(Complete the text with the connect forms of the weak in hypelecte magine on estima
6 Complete the text with the correct form of the verb in brackets, passive or active
Jill Sumner (36) (keep) spiders as pets since she was ten years old. Her unusual hobby started when she visited her aunt in Australia. She (37) (visit) the local zoo and saw the
poisonous spiders there. As soon as she got home she went to the library and took out a book. In
1995 she (38) (see) a story about a man who was in the Guinness Book of Records for
sitting in a room for a week with more than fifty poisonous spiders. Jill decided she wanted to
beat the record. She (39) (try) three times but hasn't been successful yet, but last week
she (40) (start) her latest attempt. Now she (41) (sit) in a room with sixty
deadly spiders for almost five days. She (42) (bite) twice but she doesn't want to give
deadily spiders for annost five days. She (72) (one) twice out she doesn't want to give

up.

7 Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences.

- (43) People need to face their fears in order to / so that overcome them.
- (44) I need to sit in the front of the car in case / otherwise I'll be sick.
- (45) You need to treat everyone equally in order to / so that they feel you're being fair.
- (46) Sometimes you need to be assertive in order to / so that you get what you deserve.
- (47) Don't take the kids to watch that film in case / otherwise they're scared of horror films.
- (48) In order to / Otherwise get into the Guinness Book of Records Jackie Bibby from Texas sat in a bath with 75 rattlesnakes.
- (49) Don't show her those spiders so that / otherwise she'll scream.
- (50) I wouldn't touch that in case / in order to it bites.

Test 5

1 Complete the text with the words in the box

1 Complete the text with the words in the box.				
abstract collection controversy disbelief exhibition prestigious sculpture talented				
I.V. Sass is one of a number of very (1) artists making an impression on the world of art.				
A recent (2) of her art attracted attention and absolute (3) A three-metre (4)				
called 'Kiss' was the central piece in her (5) In the past Ms Sass has won many				
(6) awards for her (7) art and is no stranger to (8)				
2 Choose the correct word from the box to complete the sentences.				
Whoever Whenever Whatever However				
(9) people might think of her books she has three bestsellers already.				
(10) I have the time, I go to see the latest exhibitions in the art gallery.				
(11) tired I am, I always enjoy reading his novels.				
(12) A: Let's go and eat. Where would you like to go?				
B: you want, I don't mind.				
(13) painted this, it's a load of rubbish!				
3 Choose the correct phrasal verb to complete the sentences.				
(14) They my first three novels, but now I have a bestseller.				
a) turned away b) turned down c) turned out				
(15) Do you find it difficult to a new story?				
a) come up with b) take to c) set up				
(16) I found it really easy to him. He is such a nice person.				
a) live up to b) take to c) turn away				
(17) It must be difficult when your father is famous, you have to his reputation.				
a) live up to b) take to c) turn out				
(18) With his first \$1 million he his own publishing company. Now he publishes his				
own books.				
a) came up with b) turned up c) set up				
(19) When I start writing a novel I'm never sure how it's going to				

a) put off	b) turn up	c) turn out
(20) When I was six	x I decided I was going to be	a famous writer and nothing was going to
a) put me off	b) turn me down	c) turn me away
(21) They	_	t in to the exhibition. I really don't know why.
a) put me off	<i>'</i>	c) turned me away
	ect words to complete the te	
		I last night when he (23) saw / was seeing his ared in horror as the reporter explained that police
•		with a crime. Police claimed that he (26) was
		ry in Paris, France. Jonas was really surprised as
_	= = =	didn't know what to do so he (28) decided / was
, ,		nation. He (29) sat / was sitting down to make the
~ -	e burst in and arrested him.	
-	ect words to complete the s	entences.
	-	peen deciding to become a writer.
		o find the painting she <i>had looked / had been</i>
looking	•	
at earlier.		
(32) She had watch	ed / had been watching a pro	gramme on TV when he arrived home.
(33) Mark knew he	had to wait for the best time	to tell her what he had seen / had been seeing.
(34) He had noticed	d/had been noticing her stan	ding there when he first entered the building.
	as one mistake. Find the mi	
(35) When he got h	ome he realized he lost all hi	s money.
		·
(36) He sat waiting	for me when I arrived home.	
		·
(35) D. 1. 11		
(37) Ben had been v	wanting to become an artist v	when he was young.
		·
(20) 111		1 41
(38) whoever had p	painted this picture needs to t	ake art lessons.
		·
(20) What was vo	s haan daina aadian9	
(39) what were you	a been doing earlier?	0
		?
(10) Dyy tha time 1 -	yyog thinty ha waittan fine 1-	alra
(40) By the time he	was thirty he written five bo	UKS.
		·

7 Complete the phrases with the words in the box.

worthless	worth valuable rubbish masterpiece fortune features	
(41) It has	no redeeming	
	load of	
(43) It's a		
-	osolutely	
	tremely	
	ot anything at all.	
	orth a	
	te the mini-conversations with the phrases from exercise G. Be careful! Only	
three are i	used.	
1		
John:	So, how much is it worth?	
Matt:	Nothing at all. (48)	
John:	Then why do you keep it?	
Matt:	Because I think it's an amazing painting. I don't care if it's not valuable.	
2		
Maisy:	There must be something you like about the painting.	
Rick:	No, nothing. It's horrible.	
Maisy:	Not even one thing?	
Rick:	No, (49) at all.	
3		
Hannah:	Have you seen his last painting?	
José:	Yes, I really like it.	
Hannah:	What? (50)	
José:	You can't say that. I think it's great.	
	TEST 6	
r	mplete the text with the words and phrases in the box.	
a Member of Parliament candidate discrimination embodiment general election		
joke ran for office set her sights on squirm to make matters worse victory		
	women often face (1) when it comes to politics, Maria Sanchez wasn't going	
to		
let that get in her way. From an early age she had (2) becoming a politician. In 1997 she		
became the youngest (3) in her country's (4) and, although she didn't win she		
	nined to try again. In 2001 she (5) again. This time she was standing against	
	z, (6) for more than 30 years. During the election campaign Hugo made a	
sexist		
(7) Ms Sanchez immediately attacked him and, during a national TV debate, made him		
(8) with embarrassment. (9) for Hugo he became seen as the (10) of		
everything that was wrong with the political system and Maria Sanchez won a stunning (11)		

2 Match the <i>-isms</i> a—e to the sentences 12-	-16.
(12) Don't worry! Everything will be OK.	a) ageism
(13) He's too old to be working full-time.	b) optimism
(14) It's never going to get better.	c) pacifism
(15) Oh come on! Only a man can do that!	· •
(16) People should never fight. It's much better to	-
	,
3 Complete the sentences with the best word or	r words.
(17) She turned <i>blush / bright</i> red when he told he	
(18) He was so <i>ashamed / squirmed</i> when he real	
(19) It was such an ashamed / a humiliating expe	
(20) I blush / squirmed so much when he was spe	
(21) What kinds of things make you <i>blush / humi</i> .	
4 Complete the sentences with the correct form	_
(22) If there (be) more women politicians	
(23) He'll be a successful leader provided he	-
(24) I won't (vote) for him, unless he pro	
(25) I'm sure he would have been elected, if he	
(26) If you could (change) anything in you	
(27) If he hadn't been famous, he wouldn't have	(become) governor of Cantornia.
5 Channella annual manda ta annual ta tha an	
5 Choose the correct words to complete the se	
(28) Arnold Schwarzenegger won't become presi	
a) if b) provided c) un	less
(20) ICI 1 1 11 2/1 1 1 1 1/1	
(29) If I her, I wouldn't have believed it!	
a) had met b) hadn't met	c) don t meet
(20) If 1211	
(30) If you not to do it again, I'll give yo	
a) promise b) promised	c) nad promised
(34) 10 11.	
(31) If politicians I won't ever vote agai	
a) kept on lying b) keep on lying	c) lied
(24) 161	
(32) If I were you, I to his advice.	
a) 'd listen b) 'll listen	c) listened
(33) you vote for him, you'll regret it.	
a) If b) As long as c) Pro	-
6 Tick the sentence that has the same meaning	as the first sentence.
(34) I really regret lying to you.	
a) I wish you hadn't lied.	
b) I wish I hadn't lied.	
(35) I was wrong not to tell you straight away.	
a) If only I hadn't told you.	

- b) If only I had told you.
- (36) Please be quiet.
 - a) I wish you'd stop talking.
 - b) I wish you weren't so quiet.
- (37) I didn't know you liked her.
 - a) If only I'd known how you felt.
 - b) If only I'd known you didn't like her.
- (38) It's a shame that we argue all the time.
 - a) I wish we didn't argue all the time.
 - b) I wish we argued all the time.

7 Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

- (39) You really *should / shouldn't* have thought about what you were doing.
- (40) You really *should / shouldn't* have done that! You'll be in trouble later.
- (41) I should / shouldn't have voted for him, he'll be a terrible politician.
- (42) He really *should / shouldn't* have lied! Now nobody will trust him.
- (43) If you'd thought about it you *should / shouldn't* have known the answer.

H Complete the conversation with the phrases in the box

I don't accept that at all	I don't follow	I mean	I'm afraid it's out of my hands
That's not what I'm sayin	g What are yo	u saying	What I meant to say was

Abby:	What you need to understand	is that you're not suitable for this job.
Bryan:	(44)	•
Abby:		nk you're the right person for the job.
Bryan:	Why? Is it because I'm	n not a woman?
Abby:	No, of course not. (45)	, but it would help.
Bryan:	What do you mean?	-
Abby:	(46) that if yo	ou were a woman it would be easier.
Bryan:	Easier? (47)	·
Abby:		that it's very unusual for a man to do this job.
Bryan:	I think that's outrageou	ıs.
Abby:	Well, you're entitled to your o	opinion but
Bryan:	But?	
Abby:	(49)	
Bryan:	I'm sorry, but (50)	
of this.		

Test 7

1 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the phrases in the box. Be careful! There are two extra phrases.

make a difference	e make a point	make it easier	make more time
make or break	make do with less	make the most	makes sense

(1) If you change your lifestyle now it'll before you know it.				
(2) You have to admit, it to stop smoking now.				
(3) I'm going to of doing more exercise from now on.				
(4) I really believe you have to of what you've got.				
(5) John, you're working too hard. You really need to for your family.				
(6) I don't know what to give up! I really don't want to have to				
2 Complete the text using the words in the box.				
climate gas-guzzling invariably global warming				
lifestyle recycle greenhouse gases organic food				
Almost everyday we hear about (7) in the news. We hear stories about how, among				
other things, our love of (8) cars is increasing the amount of (9) in the				
atmosphere. Of course, we all know that this is bad for the environment, but concern about our				
(10) and actually doing something about it are two different things. (11) we				
find excuses as to why we can't change our (12) at the moment. And, we often make				
promises about what we'll do in the future. We might start eating (13) or try and (14)				
more things, but will we ever take the steps that will really make a difference? The				
answer, unfortunately, is probably not.				
3 Choose the correct preposition to complete each sentence.				
(15) If we keep using our cars so much there will soon be a shortage oil.				
a) for b) in c) of				
(16) Advances technology will help us reduce pollution.				
a) for b) in c) of				
(17) With the increased demand organic food many farmers are changing the way they				
grow				
food.				
a) for b) in c) of				
(18) The current increase the price of petrol hasn't had much effect on the number of car	S			
on				
the roads.				
a) for b) in c) of				
(19) He's developed a taste expensive holidays.				
a) for b) in c) of				
(20) In recent years there has been an interest energy-saving measures.				
a) for b) in c) of				
(21) In our drive a better lifestyle we have ignored what is happening to our planet.				
a) for b) in c) of				
u) 101 0) III 0) 01				

			fresh fruit and vege	tables.
a) for	b) in	c) of		
(23) You definit	prrect use a-c for to tely won't finish tor on b) a schedule		ment	
	ting at 8 o'clock out in made at the time of		efinite arrangement	c) an intention
•	our shop opens at hat on based on eviden		c) a definite arranger	nent
. , .	o ask Andrew to he n made at the time of ion		rediction based on evid	dence
(27) Watch out! a) a schedul	You're going to fall e b) a pr	ll if you do that. rediction based on evi	dence c) an i	intention
· · · · •	I'll call you at 6. In made at the time of	of talking	b) a schedule	c) a prediction
5 Choose the co	orrect forms to con	nplete the conversati	on.	
Sam White:	affect our lives. M programme we (29) are going to a	y name's Sam White a	hat looks at environme and I'm your host. In to ne topic of climate char ck from the organizatio	oday's nge. On the
Professor Crick	: Good morning?			
SW:	Hello Professor Cr planet in the next	=	hat (30) happens / will	happen to our
PC:	Well, I can't tell yo worse.	ou exactly, but I'm su	re things (31) are getting	ng/will get a lot
SW:	Can you give us so	ome examples?		
PC:	• •	year 2050 there (32) w	ill be / will have been 1	many severe
SW:	But is there any go			
PC:	No, I don't think the we are treating our	here's (33) going to be	e/will be any good new rprise me if we (34) de	=
SW:	Surely, things won	•		

PC:	PC: Believe me, at this rate we (35) will have destroyed / will be destroying many of				
	the plant life by the year 2030 and without plant life we (36) will have / will be				
	having no oxygen.				
SW:	Wow! So the message to people is things are going to get really bad unless we				
	(37) do / will do something straight away.				
PC:	Yes, and even then it might be too late.				
SW:	Well, Professor Crick, thank you for being on the programme today. In				
	tomorrow's programme we (38) will have been / will be looking at more ways				
	of saving energy. Remember, tomorrows show (39) starts / is starting at the				
	earlier time of five o'clock.				
	wers for the questions using the prompts.				
	will you be doing tomorrow morning?				
B: 1	(paint the house)				
(11) A • What	time does the film start?				
	time does the film start?				
D. I uiiii	k (nine o'clock)				
(42) A · Do y	ou think it will rain today?				
	(think / sunny)				
D. 110, 1	(mmx/ sunty)				
(43) A: Wha	t time is dinner tonight?				
	l you before, we (have dinner / at seven tonight)				
(44) A: Will	you call me later?				
B: Sure	, I (when I get home)				
(45) A: Can	I come round at 7pm or will you still be busy then?				
B: No, i	it's OK. You can come round. I (finish / by				
then)					
7 Complete t	the conversation with the words in the box.				
to name a fev	v such as particular instance among other things				
Harry:	Hi Emily, what are you doing?				
Emily:	I'm going jogging.				
Harry:	Jogging?				
Emily:	Yes, I've decided in need to change my lifestyle.				
Harry:	You're joking?				
Emily:	No, I should have done something ages ago.				
Harry:	So, what are you going to change?				
Emily:	Well, for (46), I'm going to exercise more.				
Harry:	OK, but is that it?				
Emily:	No, there'll be a lot more changes.				
Harry:	Really, (47)?				
Emily:	Well, (48) I'm going to give up smoking.				

Harry: I'll believe that when I see it.
Emily: And I'm going to change my diet.
Harry: Oh, come on! What are you going to give up in (49)?
Emily: I'm going to stop eating chocolate and cakes and drinking wine (50)
Harry: Wow! Well, good luck!
, , ,
TEST 8
1 Complete the text with the words and phrases from the box. Be careful! There are three extra words or phrases.
a bug going round deathbed fitness freak go down with something good shape
high temperature melodramatic at death's door run-down stiff muscles throbbing
headache
neadache
My brother is such a (1) The only time he has (2) is after he's been down the gym for hours. He's in really (3) and he says he's never been ill. Then, last week he started complaining that he was (4) He said he had a really (5) and a (6) I knew there was (7) but I also knew my brother was being (8) I mean, who's ever died from a cold?!
2 Match the sentences in column A 9–16 with the sentences in column B a–h to make ten mini-dialogues.
A (0) What's award 2
(9) What's wrong?(10) I'm sorry, I just don't feel very well.
(11) Please don't sniff.
(12) I've got an upset stomach.
(13) I can't believe how lazy you are.
(14) So am I OK, doctor?
(15) How long have you had that hacking cough?
(16) Why don't you talk to him?
В
(a) I don't want to tell him because he'll probably fly off the handle.
(b) About a week and I feel really run-down.
(c) I guess it must be the fish you ate last night.
(d) I'm sorry, but I've got a runny nose.
(e) I think I'm going down with something.
(f) Why don't you go to bed and rest?
(g) Are you calling me a couch potato?
(h) Yes, you're in great shape. I'm going to give you a clean bill of health.
3 Complete the conversations with the phrasal verbs in the box.
telling off sort out put up with put up to put off get back to

Leah:	I'm not sure how you can (17) him. He's always complaining and it must really annoy you.
Maria-Elena:	He does, but I love him.
2	
Chris:	I'm sorry, there's someone knocking at the door. Can I (18) you later?
Dave:	Sure, my number is 020 343 5467.
3	
Elsie:	You really shouldn't (19) it any longer. If you don't tell him soon he'll find out from someone else.
Georgia:	OK. What do you think I should do?
Elsie:	I think you need to sit down with him and (20) it straight away.
4	
Artur:	I'm blaming you.
Sasha:	Me?
Artur:	Yes. I know you (21) him it. He wouldn't do it without you encouraging him.
5	
Boy:	I'm really angry.
Mum:	Why?
Boy:	You're always (22) me in front of my friends.
	ntence, a or b, that has the same meaning as the first sentence.
-	bly just made a mistake.
	ght have made a mistake.
b) He mu	ast have made a mistake.
(24) I'm sure	you've been to the doctor's.
,	nay have been to the doctor's.
b) You n	nust have been to the doctor's.
(25) He certai	nly would have told you to wear warm clothes.
a) He ma	y have told you to wear warm clothes.
b) He mu	ast have told you to wear warm clothes.
(26) It's unlik	rely you'll still be ill next week.
a) You co	ould be ill next week.
b) You c	an't be ill next week.
(27) I'm sorry	y, but it's impossible for that to be true.
a) That c	ould be true.
b) That c	an't be true.

5 Choose the correct words to complete the conversations.

1

Sue: Have you seen Gordana today?

Dora: No, but she was ill yesterday. She (28) must / can't be at home.

2

Alex: My head feels really hot.

Pete: You (29) might / must have a temperature.

3

Graham: Look at this rash. What do you think it is?

Louise: I don't know. Have you got a temperature?

Graham: No.

Louise: Well, it (30) could / can't be too serious.

4

Jay: I've been sniffing all day.

Amy: Have you got a sore throat?

Jay: Yes, I have.

Amy: Well, you (31) may / can't have a cold.

5

Sanjay: I didn't sleep at all last night.

Chandra: Really? You (32) might / must be tired.

6

Rick: What's wrong?
Leon: I've hurt my back.

Rick: Well then, you (33) *mustn't / don't have to* lift that. It's much too heavy.

6 Choose the correct meaning for the sentences.

- (34) We can take a coffee break when we want.
 - a) permission b) obligation c) lack of obligation d) prohibition
- (35) You don't need to come in at nine o'clock.
 - a) permission b) obligation c) lack of obligation d) prohibition
- (36) You mustn't be late for your appointment.
 - a) permission b) obligation c) lack of obligation d) prohibition
- (37) You'll have to take the medicine for another two weeks.
 - a) permission b) obligation c) lack of obligation d) prohibition
- (38) You aren't allowed to drink alcohol when you're taking this medicine.
 - a) permission b) obligation c) lack of obligation d) prohibition
- (39) Excuse me sir, I have to ask you to breathe in here.
 - a) permission b) obligation c) lack of obligation d) prohibition

7 Choose the correct phrases to complete the text.

When I hurt my back my doctor gave me a list of things I (40) could / didn't have to do. He told me I (41) mustn't / was allowed to go swimming, but that I (42) had to / couldn't stay in the pool for more than thirty minutes. He told me that I (43) had to / wasn't allowed to do some stretching exercises every day and that I (44) need to / wasn't allowed to sit in the same place for too long. Now that I'm better I (45) won't have to / must worry about things as much, but I should still be careful. After all, I don't want to hurt myself again, so I really (46) must / could take care of myself.

8 Complete the conversation with the expressions in the box.

anyway, as l	I was saying come to think of it talking of as for
Sally:	How's your cold?
Jacky:	Oh, it's fine. I just stayed in bed for a couple of days.
Sally:	Are you coming back to work tomorrow?
Jacky:	Yes, (47) work, has anything interesting happened since I've been off?
Sally:	Not really.
Jacky:	Oh?
Sally:	(48) work was fairly boring without you there.
Jacky:	You're just saying that to make me happy.
Sally:	No, honestly. When you're not there I've got nobody to chat to.
Jacky:	What about Betty and Harriet?
Sally:	Are you joking? Betty only wants to talk about her boyfriend and (49)
	Harriet
Jacky:	OK, OK.
Sally:	(50) it's really boring at work without you, so when are you coming
	back?
Jacky:	Next week, I hope.
Sally:	Great!

Критерии оценивания:

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«Отлично» - 90-100
«Хорошо» - 75-89
«Удовлетворительно» - 50-74
«Неудовлетворительно» - 49 и менее
```

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ФОНЕТИКА

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

Примерные тестовые задания (тест)

A. Choose the correct option to complete the following statements:
1. In the sound formation the air stream is released by the
a) the pharynx
b) the lungs
c) the larynx
2. The pharyngal cavity is placed
a) between the larynx and the nasal cavity
b) between the lungs and the larynx
c) between the mouth and the nasal cavities
3. The glottis is
a) the back wall of the pharynx
b) the boundary between the nasal and the mouth cavities
c) the opening between the vocal cords
4. The glottal stop is heard when
a) the vocal cords are brought close together and then opened suddenly by the
pressure of the air stream
b) the uvula touches the root of the tongue
c) air stream passes through the nasal cavity
5. When the soft palate is raised and the uvula forms a complete contact with the back wall of the
pharynx
a) the air stream goes through the nasal cavity
b) the air stream goes both to the mouth and nasal cavities
c) the air stream goes through the mouth cavity
6. The uvula
a) is the very end of the soft palate
b) is the extreme point of the tongue
c) is the edge of the upper teeth
7. The root of the tongue is placed
a) against the hard palate
b) against the back wall of the pharynx
c) against the back wall of the larynx
8. The teeth ridge is
a) the part of the palate immediately behind the lower teeth
b) the part of the palate immediately behind the upper teeth
c) the edge of the upper teeth
9. Organs of speech are known as

a) soundersb) air-streamersc) articulators

10. The passive organs of speech

- 1. take part in the sound formation though remain unmoved
- 2. do not take part in the sound formation so as they remain unmoved
- 3. move inactive.

The Keys to the Test: 1.b, 2.a, 3.c. 4.a, 5.c, 6.a, 7.b, 8.b, 9.c, 10.a

Критерии оценивания:

Каждый верный ответ — 1 балл.

- «Отлично» 9-10
- «Хорошо» 7-8
- «Удовлетворительно» 5-6
- «Неудовлетворительно» 5 и менее правильных ответов.

B. Choose the correct option:

- 1. Where is the longest [i:]?
- a) eat b) bee c) lead
- 2. What words contain the sound [a:]?
- a) garden b) classes c) cut
- 3. Match the words containing the letter \mathbf{u} with the sounds rendered by this letter in the given words:
- a) begun b) furnish c) stupid
- 1) [ju:] 2)[3:] 3)[A]
- 4. Point the word containing the sound [n]:
- a) morning b)course c) oddly
- 5. What word contains the sound [3:]?
- a) hall b) hole c) hot
- 6. Point the word that does not contain the sound [3:]:
- a) certainly b) purpose c) social d) workman
- 7. What words are pronounced with the sound [ei]?
- a) rye b) painter c) vital
- 8. Can [kæn kən] is the case of:
 - 1. quantitative reduction
 - 2. qualitative reduction
 - 3. incomplete assimilation
 - 4. zero reduction
- 9. Choose the affricative consonants:
 - a) $[\int, \chi, d\chi, \chi]$
 - b) [f, v, s, z, \int , \Im , h, \eth , Θ]
 - c) [d3, tf]
- 10. Choose the odd word out:
 - a) down
 - b) brown
 - c) sound
 - d) gaun
- 11. A back, high-narrow, rounded, long, tense, diphthongized vowel phoneme is:

d) fatal

a) /i/

c) /	'u:/
d) /	ei/
12. The labiodental	sounds are:
a)	/s/
b)	/f/
c)	/v/
d)	/d/
e)	/m/
13. [t, d] are:	
a)	occlusive, noise, plosive, forelingual, apical, alveolar, oral consonant
	phonemes.
b)	occlusive, sonorant, plosive, forelingual, apical, alveolar, oral consonant
	phonemes.
c)	occlusive, noise, plosive, backlingual, apical, alveolar, oral consonant
	phonemes.
d)	occlusive, noise, plosive, forelingual, apical, postalveolar, oral consonant
	phonemes.
14. Choose the odd	word out:
a)	through
b)	though
c)	although
d)	dough
15. Choose the wor	rds including the phoneme /ei/:
a)	eight
b)	bake
c)	back
d)	read
16. Choose the wor	rd that DOES NOT rhyme with the others:
a)	send
b)	friend
c)	bend
d)	land
17. Choose the wor	rd which doesn't contain the phoneme /a:/
;	a) father
1	b) art
(c) back
(d) are
18. Complete the fo	ollowing statement with the appropriate word or word combination: " takes
	acent consonants within a word or at the word-junction influence each other
so that the articulat	ion of one sound becomes similar or identical to the articulation of the other"
a) .	Assimilation
b) .	Accommodation

b) /a:/

c) Adaptationd) Modification

19. Define the phonetic phenomenon in the following word "keep [ki:p]"

- a) Adaptation
- b) Assimilation
- c) Loss of aspiration
- d) Loss of plosion
- 20. Define the type of a phonetic phenomenon in the word "horse-shoe":
 - a) complete assimilation
 - b) incomplete assimilation
 - c) intermediate assimilation
 - d) absence of assimilation

Критерии оценивания:

каждый верный ответ – 1 балл.

«Отлично» - 19-20

«Хорошо» - 15-18

«Удовлетворительно» - 10-14

«Неудовлетворительно» - 10 и менее правильных ответов

Комплект контрольных работ

CARD A

I. Mark the intonation in the following sentences. Draw the intonogramme.

There is much air in the room, isn't there? Peter and Ann are in the garden now.

Is there a table in the kitchen? - Yes, there is.

II. Classify the sound: /z/

CARD B

I. Mark the intonation in the following sentences. Draw the intonogramme.

Are there cherries in the village? – Yes, there are, but they aren't ripe. Where is Tom? – He is at the cinema with Mary.

II. Classify the sound: /d/

CARD C

I. Mark the intonation in the following sentences. Draw the intonogramme.

Is there a garden near this place? – Yes, there is a garden near that building. What is there in the corner? – There are some books there.

II. Classify the sound: /j/

Критерии оценивания:

Макисмальное кол-во баллов — 30:

- marking the intonation 10 баллов;
- drawing the intonogramme 10 баллов;
- classifying 10 баллов.

CARD A

I. Explain the use of falling and rising tones in the dialogue, draw the intonogramme and transcribe the text:

A VISIT

W: Hello, Betty!

B: Good afternoon, Mr. White!

W: Is Doctor Sandford ['sænfəd] in?

B: No, he isn't. Doctor Sandford is still in the hospital.

W: Is Mrs. Sandford at home?

B: No, she isn't. Mrs. Sandford is out. She is in the park with Benny, and old Mrs. Sandford is not well.

II. Define the types of heads in the given sentences:

- 1. It 'depends which way you 'go.
- 2. He had 'never seen a city so 'incredibly 'strange.

CARD B

- I. Explain the use of falling and rising tones in the dialogue, draw the intonogramme and transcribe the text:
 - -Do you like marshmallows?
 - -Yes, they're lovely. But I also like lollipops.

How about you?

-1 like lollipops too. But what I really like is chocolate and vanilla ice cream.

II. Define the types of heads in the given sentences:

- 1. Two or three times a week.
- 2. More than three hundred.

Критерии оценивания:

Максимальное кол-во баллов -20:

I - 10 баллов;

II - 10 баллов.

Комплект заданий для воспроизведения текстов с соблюдением фонетических требований

CARD 1

1. Read the text with the correct intonation patterns trying to observe phonetic phenomena: In 1889 Paris hosted a world's fair. One of the buildings erected for it was a high tower designed by Alexander Eiffel. After the fair it remained one of the sights of the city.

Up to now, opinions differ as to its beauty. Some of the people of Paris think that the tower should be torn down, as it is not beautiful. Some others believe that since it is famous all over the world as one of the main tourist attractions, the tower should be left standing for many years more. Millions of people think like this and visit Eiffel Tower every year.

The tower is 984 feet tall. When it was built, it was taller than any other building in the world, but now there are by far taller skyscrapers in New York and other cities. Eiffel Tower has three "floors" and a balcony near the top. From the balcony one can have a panoramic view of Paris. When visitors climb to the balcony, some get seasick because the tower sways in the wind.

2. Read the following transcriptions and write the words:

- 1. ['æbstɪnəns]
- 2. [pp.ti mis.tik]
- 3. ['ba:bɪkju:]
- 4. ['ba: θ ru:m]
- 5. ['brʌðər]

CARD 2.

1. Read the text with the correct intonation patterns trying to observe phonetic phenomena:

Many people who like the taste of crab meat never eat it. They know that it is likely to make them sick. These people are sensitive to crab meat. The sensitiveness of this kind is called an allergy.

Different people are allergic to different foods. Wheat, eggs, and strawberries are three foods a lot of people are allergic to. Not all allergies are allergies to food. People may be allergic to things they breathe in or touch. They may be allergic to dust, pollen, fur, feathers, some medicine or dyes. Hay fever, asthma, and hives are three common diseases due to allergies. Hay fever is often caused by pollen. An attack of asthma may be brought on by dust. Hives, as a rule, are caused by foods.

2. Read the following transcriptions and write the words:

- 1. ['ɔːsəm]
- 2. ['dɒktər]
- 3. [def.i'ni[.ən]
- 4. ['dɪk.ʃən.ər.i]
- 5. [dis.əˈpəin.tiŋ]

II. Read the given phrases. Write them in letters:

```
ə 'pi:s_ əv `keik || ə 'slais_əv `lemən || ə 'slais_əv `tʃi:z ||
```

'mi:t 'maik ət_ `naın || aıd_ 'laık_ tə si: ə `dʒækıt || aı məst 'baı_ıt tə `deı ||

aım 'sevn`ti:n tə,deı || 'lets 'mi:t ət_maı `pleıs || 'lets 'mi:t ət_ `eıt || ıt 'ıznt_ `leıt | "ız ıt || aıd_ 'laık tə 'baı ə `keık || 'lets 'baı səm_ `æplz bı,saıdz ||

ıts `faɪv || ıts `ti:taɪm || 'lets hæv 'ti:_ənd səm `æplpaɪ ||]

Примерный перечень вопросов для устного опроса

- 1. Give definitions of the following phonetic terms:
 - 1. accommodation,
 - 2. assimilation,
 - 3. complete assimilation,

- 4. elision.
- 5. historical assimilation,
- 6. incomplete (partial) assimilation,
- 7. living assimilation,
- 8. non-obligatory assimilation,
- 9. obligatory assimilation,
- 10. progressive assimilation,
- 11. reciprocal (double) assimilation,
- 12. reduction, regressive assimilation.
- 2. What are the four types of syllables in English?
- 3. What is the difference between the types of vowel digraphs?
- 4. What cases with mute consonants/consonant clusters can you name?
- 5. What letters/letter combinations can render the sounds: [e], [æ], [i:]?
- 6. What is a syllable?
- 7. What groups of syllables can be distinguished?
- 8. Give the definition of a word accent.
- 9. Think of 10 examples of words with double-stress.
- 10. What components of intonation can you name? Give their definitions.
- 11. What parts of the tune can you name? Give the definition to each of them.
- 12. What is utterance stress? How is it related to word accent?
- 13. What is a stress-group?
- 14. What is the difference between proclitics and enclitics?
- 15. What variants of English comsonants due to the specific way of their junction do you know?
- 16. How many vowel phonemes are there in English?
- 17. What are the three groups into which English vowel phonemes are divided?
- 18. What are the diphthongized vowels in English?
- 19. Name the front vowels. Whay are they called front?
- 20. How many diphthongs are there in English? Name them.
- 21. Name the elements of an English diphthong.
- 22. What are back vowels? Why are they called back? Explain the way they are articulated.
- 23. Make up groups of words in which you find:
- nasally exploded variants of plosives;
- laterally exploded variants of plosives;
- dental variants of alveolars:
- labialized variants of consonants;
- dark variants of [1].

Примерные задания на коррекцию фонетических и фонологических ошибок

I. Listen to the words and circle the one you hear.

See – she
sell – shell
said – shed
save – shave
mess – mesh
Paris – parish
ass – ash
fist – fished
Sock – shock
saw – shore

II. Listen to the sentences. In each one correct the phonological mistake.

- 1. She's always giving me socks.
- 2. The shack is full of rubbish.
- 3. That seat is dirty.
- 4. They are sifting the flour.
- 5. We took a ship.
- 6. Could you sign this, please?
- 7. Look out. She's choking.
- 8. The audience cheered at her speech.
- 9. The jeers have gone by.
- 10. All the yolks were bad.

III. Correct the mistakes in grouping the words and phrases (5 mistakes):

i	A tree three leaves ink a fish a bee a fleet ice-cream a biscuit	
I:	greedy He eats three pieces of cheese a dream a tin Eve three beasts	

Критерии оценивания:

Каждый верный ответ — 1 балл.

Макс. -20 баллов: I- макс. 5 баллов II- макс. 10 баллов III- макс. 5 баллов

ПРАКТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

Примерный перечень вопросов для устного опроса:

- 1. Morphology and Syntax. Parts of Speech: classification.
- 2. The Noun: general notion. Morphological Composition of Nouns. Semantic Classification of Nouns.
- 3. The Category of Number. Regular Formation of Number.
- 4. The Category of Number. Irregular Formation of Number.
- 5. Plural of Compound Nouns. Special Forms of Singular and Plural
- 6. Singularia Tantum.
- 7. Pluralia Tantum.
- 8. The Category of Case. Group Possessive. Double Possessive.
- 9. The Noun: general notion. The Category of Gender.
- 10. The Indefinite Article: general notion, meaning.
- 11. The Definite Article: general notion, meaning.
- 12. The Use of Articles with Uncountable Nouns.
- 13. The Use of Articles with Names of Meals.
- 14. The Use of Articles with Names of Diseases.
- 15. The Use of Articles with Names of Seasons and Parts of Day.
- 16. The Use of Articles with Geographic Names.
- 17. The Use of Articles with Proper Names.
- 18. The Use of Articles with Personal Names.
- 19. The Use of Articles with Predicative Nouns.
- 20. The Use of Articles with Nouns in Apposition.
- 21. The Use of Articles with the Nouns school, college, hospital, prison, bed; country, town.
- 22. The Adjective: general notion, classification.
- 23. The Adjective: Degrees of Comparison.
- 24. Substantivized Adjectives.
- 25. The Order of Adjectives before a Noun.
- 26. The Adverb: general notion, classification.
- 27. The Adverb: Degrees of Comparison.
- 28. The Place of Adverbs in the English Sentence.
- 29. The Pronoun: general notion, classification.
- 30. The Personal pronoun.
- 31. The Demonstrative pronoun.
- 32. The Reflexive pronoun.
- 33. The Indefinite pronoun.
- 34. The Defining pronoun.
- 35. The Relative pronoun and The Interrogative pronoun.
- 36. The Reciprocal pronoun.

Методические рекомендации по проведению устного опроса:

- опрос осуществляется на английском языке;

- учащимся предоставляется время для обдумывания и подготовки к ответу;
- при необходимости преподаватель может задавать учащимся наводящие вопросы;
- устный опрос дополняется практическими заданиями для последующего анализа языковых явлений.

Критерии оценивания:

Содержание – макс. 60%

Язык подачи материала – макс. 20%

Манера подачи материала – макс. 20%

Примеры тестовых заданий:

I. Insert the suitable form of the verb "TO BE":

- 1. John ... not here right now.
- 2. They ... doing their task.
- 3. I ... writing a test.
- 4. We ... fond of music.
- 5. Grandma ... knitting a scarf for me.
- 6. George ... rather a good teacher.
- 7. She ... coming to see us on Friday.
- 8. All my relatives ... happy to hear it.
- 9. It ... quite windy today.
- 10. You ... dancing so well.
- 11. James and I ... going home.
- 12. I ... so glad you ... here.
- 13. She ... looking for us.
- 14. Harry ... sleeping at the moment.
- 15. He ... working at a new project.

II. Put the verb in brackets in the correct form (singular or plural):

- 1. There (to be) ... a great number of people around.
- 2. There (to be) ... a few glasses in the cupboard.
- 3. There (not to be) ... any bread at home.
- 4. There (not to be) ... any coins in this box.
- 5. There (to be) ... three arm-chairs in the room.
- 6. There (to be) ... a plate, a cup and two spoons on the table.
- 7. There (to be) ... little damage here.
- 8. There (to be) ... some dollars in my pocket.
- 9. There (to be) ... a car near his house.
- 10. There (to be) ... many good friends in my team.

III. Choose the correct variant:

1 I see

1. I see in the	street now. (him/his)		
2. I know sist	er very well. (him/his)		
3. She is knitting socks for	(them/their)		
4. I want to meet	brother. (them/their)		
5. The cat is sitting on the sil	l wagging	_tail. (his/its)	
6. I don't want to give him _	bike. (my/mine	e)	
7. I know all	secrets and she knows		. (hermine/hersmv)

8. She is crazy about	new boyfriend. (her/her/	s)
I don't want to see guests today. (some/any)		
10. Do you know	lawyers? (some/any)	
11. I have	good news for you. (some/any)	
	umbrella with you. (my/	mine)
	choice. (their/theirs)	
	the car and they are coming to	(their/theirs)
	money in her pockets. (some/any)	
	more or less comfortable clothe	es for you. (some/any)
	I usually read at nights. (what/whice	
	you have not time again. (what/that/w	
	you have in store for us. (what/that/	
	angers my former mates. (
21. I'm not sure		
	he is very clever. (what/that/which)	
	is standing over there. (who	/which/that)
	is very expensive. (who/that/which	
	nobody wants to talk to him. (what	
	bag that is. (who/whose/whom)	
	to blame for it all. (whom/whose/	who)
28. Show me the person	works there with you. (who/wl	nose/whom)
29. She wants		
30. I like bl	ue printed skirt. (this/these)	
31. Give me		
32. I want to try		
33. There are too	of us to do it. (few/a few)	
	guys to do it. (few/a few)	
35. There is	sugar at home, buy it on your way back	x. (little/a little)
36. Sally is	sad because of it all. (little/a little)	
37. I have		
38. There are	clever girls in our group. (much/many)	
	butter in the fridge. (much/many)	
	ear-ring in a separate box. (each/eve	ry)
41. I know	one here. (each/every)	
42. Bring me	chair, please. (another/other)	
43. Do you know	restaurants here? (another/other)	
44 member	s of the group are ready. (all/other)	
	ck and I hate them (all/both)	
46. Judy, Jane and Carol _	know it very well. (all/both)	
IV. Choose the correct va	riant:	
1. I can't find the	. (lid of the can/can's lid)	
	. (the door of the house/the house's	door)
3. She rather likes	. (the car of Mike/Mike's car)	
4. This house is		
	(the boys's bags/the boy	vs' bags)
V. Fill the gaps with the s		

- 1. It is ... nice house.
- 2. Those are ... great shoes.
- 3. ... life's like a box of chocolates: you never know what you're going to get.
- 4. She was ... good-looking woman with ... great deal of personal style.
- 5. I have lost ... key to my room.
- 6. Some months ago it was obvious that we would marry soon but then ... situation changed.
- 7. Give me two toasts and ... glass of milk.
- 8. He is ... man who must be responsible for the security of the documents.
- 9. ... death and tax are the two things that no one can escape.
- 10. We saw ... lots of different animals in the zoo.
- 11. I see ... snow here and ... snow is red.
- 12. Are you happy with ... things you've done?

Примерные практические задания:

I. a) Insert an appropriate form:

James seems ... (to take) no notice of the fact during his stay at Styles.

b) Fill in the preposition:

We admitted ... meeting them at the lawyer's office.

c) Correct the mistake:

I wished they joined us tomorrow.

d) Insert the missing word:

I had an apprehension ... they should choose to avoid the meeting.

e) Translate:

Вы, наверное, уже встречали моего племянника.

II. a) Insert an appropriate form:

She can't ... (to ignore) you now, this is ridiculous.

b) Fill in the preposition:

I see no harm ... letting them out.

c) Correct the mistake:

She sat on the doorstep with her eyes fixing on the ground.

d) Insert the missing word:

She was afraid lest they ... try to cancel the meeting.

e) Translate:

Будь Роберт дальновидней, он бы не стал ссориться со своим соседом.

Примерные задания на коррекцию:

- 1. I'd rather you should have a serious talk with your daughter, she's in a terrible distress.
- 2. It's high time George be back home from the party.
- 3. It's not at all necessary that I would explain anything to you.
- 4. She spoke of this and that as though she should be talking to a stranger.
- 5. If your father were here, he should give you a good sort of advice.
- 6. I don't know what happened if this would go on much longer.
- 7. I wouldn't be surprised if he offered an important post under the next government.
- 8. She demanded that we came in and had tea immediately.
- 9. Some thirty years ago it were so simple to buy a car in this country.

10. I'm afraid lest he filed a suit against me, or I should sell the story to the newspapers long ago.

МЕДИАТЕКСТЫ НА ИНОСТРАННОМ ЯЗЫКЕ

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенции

Примерный тест по дисциплине

Choose the odd one out:	
Countries with predominant Shiite population	
a/ Azerbaijan	

b/ Iran

c/ Iraq

d/ Saudi Arabia

2

The New Testament consists of

a/ two gospels

b three gospels

c/ four gospels

d/ five gospels

3

To convince a person to comply by making first a large request that the respondent will most likely turn down.

a/ Boiling frog technique

b/ Camel's nose technique

c/ Door-in-the-face technique

d/ Foot-in-the-door technique

4

an inner planet of the Solar system.

a/ Juppiter

b/ Pluto

c/ Saturn

d/ Venus

5

Choose the odd one out

a/ bafflegab

b/ dysphemism

c/ gobbledygook

d/ officialese

6

wishful thinking

a/ buzzword

b/ confirmation bias

c/b/ vilification

d/ weasel words

Choose the odd one out: Constellations of	on the apparent pa	th of the Sun	across the	celestial
sphere over the course of the year.				

- a/ Pisces
- b/ Capricorn
- c/ Galaxy
- d/ Gemini

8

The Kármán line is conventionally used as the start of outer space

- a/ at an altitude of 100 km above sea level,
- b/ at an altitude of 400 km above sea level,
- c/ at an altitude of 700 km above sea level,
- d/ at an altitude of 1000 km above sea level,

9

Space Walk

- a/ EVA
- b/ NASA
- c/ IRS
- d/ ISS

10

the first man to step onto the lunar surface in 1969

- a/ Buzz Aldrin
- b/ Neil Armstrong
- c/ Michael Collins
- d/ Alan Shepard

11

The First Human To Conduct A Space Walk in 1965

- a/ Vladimir Komarov
- b/ Alexei Leonov
- c/ Andrian Nikolayev
- d/ German Titov

12

the first artificial satellite was launched d USSR in

- a/ 1953
- b/ 1955
- c/ 1957
- d/ 1959

13

Choose the odd one out

- a/ junior
- b/ sophomore,
- c/ senile
- d / senior

Maturity Certificate in UK a/ ACT a/ GCSE a/ OFA a/SAT 15 public school in USA a/ Charter school b/ Private school c/ Free state school d/ A free school not controlled by a local authority Choose the odd one out: Greek Orthodox Church a/ The Holy Spirit proceeds "from the Father" b/ Paradise and hell, no purgatory c/ Priests are not allowed to marry d/ Native languages are used during services 17 **Choose the odd one out:** Roman Catholic Church: a/ believers venerate icons b/ The Holy Spirit proceeds "from the Father and the Son" c/ Celibacy d/ Purgatory, paradise and hell 18 The first year of the Islamic lunar calendar (Hijra - the emigration of Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina) begins in: a/ AD 570 b/ AD 622 c/ AD 632 d/AD 670 19 Church of England was founded by: a/ Henry II b/ Henry III c / Henry VI d / Henry VIII 20 Ramadan a/fasting b/ sacrificing a sheep

21

Choose the odd one out:

c/ end of fastingd/ sacrificing a bull

a/ baseball	
b/ cricket	
c/ golf	
d/ lapta	
•	22
The teams wear special clothing and helmets a	as in hockey
a/ American football	Ž
b/ baseball	
c/ cricket	
d/ golf	
	23
Choose the odd one out: The main sports in	
a/ callisthenics	g a g g
b/ running,	
c/ throwing the javelin	
d/ wrestling,	
	24
revived the ancient Olympic Games	- ·
a/ Grover Cleveland	
b/ Pierre de Coubertin	
c/ Felix Faure	
d/ Robert Salisbury	
- 1100 010 Sulliso 011y	
	25
an independent film (made for aesthetic reason	ns, not for a mass market audience.
•	
a/ art house film	
b/ cult film	
c/ film noir	
d/ period film	
-	26
Choose the odd one out:	
a/ cult film	
b/ horse opera	
c/ oater	
d/ spaghetti western	
	27
indie	
a/ film about American Indians	
b/ film from India	
c/ independent studio film	
d/ film about American war of independence	
	28
stylish Hollywood crime drama	
a/ art house film	

b/ cult film

c/ film noir

d/ western

29

- 1. Unthinkable 2. Radical 3. Acceptable 4. Sensible 5. Popular 6. Policy
- a/ Bandwagon
- b/ Factoid
- c/ Overtone Window
- d/ Cherry Picking

30

It has no identifiable source or author.

a/ black propaganda

b/ grey propaganda

c/ red propaganda

d/ white propaganda

Критерии оценивания:

Отлично – 25-30

Хорошо – 20-24

Удовлетворительно – 15-19

Неудовлетворительно – менее 15

Перечень примерных вопросов для устного опроса и зачета

- 1. Describe the political system of the United Kingdom.
- 2. Describe the political system of the United States.
- 3. What is the usual executive branch of power?
- 4. What is the usual legislative branch of power?
- 5. What is the usual judicial branch of power?
- 6. What is the system of checks and balances
- 7. What is the difference between an incumbent and an acting president?
- 8. What is red tape? Give the origin of the word.
- 9. Give two synonyms for the verb to resign
- 10. What is the difference between resignation and retirement?
- 11. What is an impeachment?
- 12. What is the difference between spokesman and representative?
- 13. How is called the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the UK?
- 14. How is called the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the USA?
- 15. How is called the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the UK?
- 16. How is called the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the USA?
- 17. What is Home Office?
- 18. What is Home Department?
- 19. Why is the Treasury of the UK called the Exchequer?
- 20. How is the Minister of Finance called in the UK?
- 21. What minister corresponds to Attorney-General?

- 22. Whom do we call a lobbyist?
- 23. What is a qualified majority?
- 24. Name the mascot symbols of the Democratic and Republican parties.
- 25. What is Watergate? How did it influence the English word-formation?
- 26. Describe the political system of the Russian Federation.
- 27. Speak on the biography of Mikhail Gorbachev.
- 28. Speak on the biography of Boris Yeltsin.
- 29. Speak on the biography of Vladimir Putin.

Примерная контрольная работа

ПЕРЕВОД С РУССКОГО НА АНГЛИЙСКИЙ

- 1. Уровень преступности в Нидерландах и Норвегии высок из-за подростковой преступности, при которой многие молодые правонарушители попадают в исправительные колонии для несовершеннолетних.
- 2. Заместитель министра внутренних дел России нанес визит министру внутренних дел Великобритании, который за час до этого был назначен британским министром финансов.
- 3. Кандидат, занявший второе место, на досрочных выборах в Хорватии, во втором туре был забаллотирован в своем избирательном округе из-за подтасовки бюллетеней.
- 4. Чрезвычайное положение в Ливане было приостановлено, а затем отменено после неудачной попытки переворота, которая не позволила хунте захватить власть и установить марионеточный режим.
- 5. Нарушение прав человека осуждается международным сообществом, но подрывная деятельность и вмешательство во внутренние дела приводят к политике двойных стандартов.
- 6. Наращивание сил и развертывание войск союзных сил означает угрозу вторжения в Черногорию, и начала военных действий силами армии и флота, что приведет к ответному удару.
- 7. Посредник на переговорах в Израиле, Палестине и Иордании оказал сильное давление и обе стороны заключили договор о выводе войск, чтобы преодолеть тупик вследствие разрыва связей.
- 8. Генерал-лейтенант был назначен командиром литовского корпуса, который начал наступление на грузинские войска, но понес тяжелые потери, был вынужден отступить, а затем капитулировать.
- 9. Омон и силы безопасности в Ливии разогнали митинг протеста против межнационального конфликта, так как власти обвинили организаторов в заговоре с целью переворота.
- 10. В этой бойне использовалась бронетехника и боевые вертолеты, но иракская рота попала в засаду, была разгромлена эфиопским полком, окружена и после долгой осады выжившие сдались в плен.
- 11. Вознаграждение за информацию о голландском наемном убийце помогло задержать в Афинах предполагаемого преступника, его сообщников и подозреваемых, которые были заключены под стражу.
- 12. Сокращение ракет средней дальности с ядерными боеголовками и средств массового поражения на переговорах в Пекине и Кельне устраняет угрозу термоядерной катастрофы.

- 13. Датский адвокат привел свидетельства в пользу оправдания подсудимого, но присяжные поверили прокурору и вынесли вердикт виновности, а судья постановил, что приговор будет условным.
- 14. Чтобы отмыть деньги олигархи и магнаты Венгрии вкладывают деньги в недвижимость и основывают акционерные компании в Швейцарии, которые банкротятся, а преступные акционеры получают прибыль.
- 15. В Эфиопии он был приговорен к смертной казни, но пять лет находился в камере смертников, пока в камеру не пришли надзиратели и палач, который сделал смертельный укол.
- 16. После увольнения с работы швейцарский рабочий получил зарплату за два месяца, а служащий два оклада, а потом они по социальному страхованию стали получать пособие по безработице.
- 17. Главаря чикагской мафии, который совершил много тяжких преступлений, смогли приговорить к тюремному заключению только за уклонение от уплаты налогов.
- 18. На суде в Гвинее соучастник в захвате заложников не признал себя виновным, но был признан виновным в избиении и приговорен к 10 годам тюрьмы условно.
- 19. Обвиняемый предстал перед судом на Ямайке по обвинению в вооруженном ограблении и похищении людей, но был оправдан и освобожден благодаря своему адвокату.
- 20. Он был выдвинут кандидатом от демократической партии Сингапура и победил на выборах с подавляющим большинством голосов благодаря подтасовке итогов голосования.
- 21. Второй тур местных выборов в Мюнхене не состоялся из-за нехватки бюллетеней, уклонения избирателей, и низкой явки на выборы.
- 22. Президент на Филиппинах пришел к власти после государственного переворота, и после отмены военного положения он назначил премьер-министра и созвал нижнюю палату парламента.
- 23. Министр иностранных дел и министр финансов США (дать амер. эквиваленты) были смещены со своих постов, но их пресс-секретари заявили, что они подали в отставку.
- 24. Законопроект в Швейцарии был принят с поправками в третьем чтении в нижней палате, но отвергнут в верхней палате, так как новый закон нарушал конституцию.
- 25. Восстание в Боснии-Герцеговине было подавлено, но мятежники начали гражданскую войну, ведя партизанскую войну, при которой воюющие стороны убивали своих граждан и гражданское население.
- 26. Совет Безопасности ООН принял резолюцию, требующую урегулирования территориальных споров и осуждающую вмешательство во внутренние дела других стран.
- 27. Главнокомандующий развязал войну, но вел войну неудачно, его три корпуса понесли тяжелые потери, наступление провалилось, он был разбит и попал в плен.
- 28. В ходе воздушного налета ракеты и зенитные орудия сбили три бомбардировщика, два истребителя и один вертолет. Пленены сто парашютистов воздушно-десантного полка.
- 29. В этой части один полковник, два подполковника, три майора, десять капитанов, тридцать лейтенантов, пятьдесят прапорщиков, сто сержантов и двести капралов.
- 30. После катастрофы, произошедшей в 5.30 по Гринвичу, спасательные команды оказали первую помощь выжившим после извержения вулкана, землетрясения и наводнения, доставили помощь (едой, одеждой).

- 31. Темпы роста валового внутреннего продукта стран СНГ возросли в результате выпуска облигаций, стимулирования частных капиталовложений и снижения гос. расходов.
- 32. Уровень жизни определяется доходом на душу населения, продолжительностью жизни, низким розничным ценам, низкому уровню безработицы и социальному страхованию.
- 33. Главаря чикагской мафии, который совершил много тяжких преступлений, смогли приговорить к тюремному заключению только за уклонение от уплаты налогов.
- 34 ОБСЕ отказалась отправить своих наблюдателей на досрочные президентские выборы, через которые состоятся неделю, так как считает, что результаты будут сфальсифицированы.
- Научно-исследовательские работы на этом израильско-швейцарском совместном предприятии привели к созданию оружия массового уничтожения, несмотря на неплатежеспособность этой акционерной компании.
- 36. Ураган смел шведские и датские буровые установки вышки, поэтому добыча нефти и морское бурение прекратились, а утечка сырой нефти загрязнила Норвежское море.
- 37. Сотрудник ЦРУ подполковник С. и агент ФБР Ф. были арестованы в Чешской республике по обвинению в похищении португальского гражданина в Бельгии недалеко от Брюсселя.
- 38. Число погибших после извержения вулкана и землетрясения силой в шесть баллов по шкале Рихтера возрастет, так как спасательные команды обнаружили сотни людей, погребенных под обломками зданий.
- 39. Майор М. ввел комендантский час в городе после того, как бунтовщики, которые называют себя партизанами, напали на силы безопасности, которые пытались разогнать митинг протеста против гражданской войны.
- 40. Взяточник не признал себя виновным, но суд присяжных признал его виновным в вымогательстве и назаконном присвоении бюджетных денег несмотря на то, что адвокат требовал его оправдания.

Критерии оценивания:

Каждое верно переведенное предложение оценивается в 1 балл Отлично – 35-40 Хорошо – 30-34

Удовлетворительно – 25-29

Неудовлетворительно – менее 25

Примерные задания к зачету **CREDIT TEST**

1. Read and translate the article

Nichols' trial begins Monday in federal court in Denver, where a jury of seven women and five men will decide what responsibility he holds, if any, in the April 19, 1995, bombing that killed 168 people.

The government claims Nichols helped his former friend and Army buddy Timothy McVeigh plan the attack and build the powerful fertilizer bomb that destroyed Oklahama City's Alfred P. Murrah federal building.

Both men, prosecutors say, were motivated to retaliate after the government's siege and attack in 1993 on the Branch Davidian complex at Waco, Texas, in which some 80 Branch Davidians died. McVeigh, who was arrested within hours of the bombing, was convicted on June 2 of 11 federal counts of conspiracy and murder. He has been sentenced to death.

Nichols faces those same 11 charges. The frontline of Nichols' defense is, first and foremost, his alibi for the morning of the bombing, when he was 240 miles away in Herington (Terry Nichols was convicted and got life sentence on June 4, 1998).

2. Make up 10 questions to the article, then summarize it.

3. Translate and give English synonyms for the following Russian terms:

клевета адвокат убивать оправдать условный срок избирательный участок второй тур голосования верхняя палата парламента распустить парламент подать в отставку

4. Translate into English:

- 1. Пожар после засухи, а затем наводнение произвели огромные опустошения.
- 2. Представитель министерства внутренних дел объявил об отставке заместителя министра.
- 3. Взяточник был взят под стражу по обвинению в растрате и уклонении от уплаты налогов, но его временно освободили под залог в десять фунтов.
- 4. Летом 2012 года Россия каждый день добывала более 10 миллионов баррелей нефти. Однако Россия вынуждена экспортировать за рубеж более 50 процентов выкачанного из недр сырья.
- 5. За семь десятилетий, период с 1945 по конец 2014 года было проведено в общей сложности более 2000 ядерных испытаний во всех средах в атмосфере, в космосе, под водой и под землей.

Критерии оценивания:

За каждое верно выполненное задание – 1 балл.

СТИЛИСТИКА

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенции

Примерный перечень вопросов для устного опроса:

- 1. How can you distinguish emotive prose from the poetic style?
- 2. Are there any elements of other functional styles involved in emotive writing? Why? Why not?
- 3. Name the distinctive features of PS and its varieties.
- 4.Exemplify similar features of brief news and headlines by involving the ideas of your mass media classes.
- 5. Define the meaning of metaphor and its chief types and provide your own instances.
- 6. What is the essence of personification? Exemplify this device.
- 7. How can one distinguish between metaphor and metonymy? Prove the difference by your own examples.
- 8.Are allusion, allegory and antonomasia akin to metaphor? Demonstrate the proofs by certain examples.
- 9. Name the chief function of antithesis and dwell upon its varieties by giving your own instances.
 - 10. Define climax and identify its main types.
- 11. What does anticlimax aim at? Provide your sentences to produce its particular effects.
 - 12. Suggest your examples to demonstrate the impact of suspense in a sentence.

Примерные задания для модульного теста:

Module Stylistics Test

Identify and specify the function of phono-graphical and lexical stylistic devices in the given sentences (20 points):

- 1. You had a strange way of showing your restlessness. You were snoring so hard I couldn't tell which was the foghorn! Ten foghorns couldn't disturb you. (E.O'Neill)
- 2. 'You know Adam?' Teddy asked him.

'Do I know who?'

'Adam. In the Bible.'

Nicholson smiled. 'Not personally,' he said dryly. (J.Salinger)

3. Her imagination, like a child awakened from long sleep, played about the room. (Sh/Anderson)

- 4. 'He called me tonight, and said he'd met Rebecca.' 'WHATTTT?' exploded Shazzer. (H/Fielding)
- 5.Small feet thudded along the carpet of the corridor, clatted like little hoofs on the naked oak of the stairs. (A.Huxley)
- 6. His name is Scudder, and he's 45, and taking lessons on the piano and 15, 000 barrels of oil a day out of his wells. (O'Henry)
- 7. Andy had made the finest 2-hour speech that had ever been heard in Texas,he said, or anywhere else in the world. (O'Henry)
- 8. She would have looked at me in scorn, smiling that freezing, superior smile of hers. (Maurier)
- 9. In Arthur's times Sir William Keogh would have been a Knight of the Round Table. In these modern days he rides abroad, seeking the Graft instead of the Grail. (O'Henry)
- 10. She behaves as if she was beautiful. Most American women do. It's the secret of their charm. (O.Wilde)

Время выполнения теста: 45 - 60 минут Критерии оценок: «отлично» - 18-20 баллов «хорошо» - 16-17 баллов «удовлетворительно» - 10-15 баллов «неудовлетворительно» - 9 и менее баллов.

Примерный образец лингвостилистического анализа фрагмента текста:

From that day on, thundering trains loomed in his dreams - hurtling, sleek, black monsters whose stack pipes belched gobs of serpentine smoke, whose seething fireboxes coughed out clouds of pink sparks, whose pushing pistons sprayed jets of hissing steam - panting trains that roared yammeringly over farflung, gleaming rails only to come to limp and convulsive halts - long, fearful trains that were hauled brutally forward by red-eyed locomotives that you loved watching as they (and you trembling) crashed past (and you longing to run but finding your feet strangely glued to the ground). (Wr.) (20 points)

This paragraph from Richard Wright is a description into which the character's voice is gradually introduced first through the second person pronoun "you", later also graphically and syntactically - through the so-called embedded sentences, which explicitly describe the personage's emotions.

The paragraph is dominated by the sustained metaphor "trains" = "monsters". Each clause of this long (the length of this one sentence, constituting a whole paragraph, is over 90 words) structure contains its own verb-metaphors "belched", "coughed out", "sprayed", etc., metaphorical epithets contributing to the image of the monster -"thundering", "hurtling", "seething", "pushing", "hissing", etc. Their participial form also helps to convey the effect of

dynamic motion. The latter is inseparable from the deafening noise, and besides "roared", "thundering", "hissing", there is onomatopoeic "yammeringly".

The paragraph abounds in epithets - single (e.g. "serpentine smoke"), pairs (e.g. "farflung, gleaming rails"), strings ("hurtling, sleek, black monsters"), expressed not only by the traditional adjectives and participles but also by qualitative adverbs ("brutally", "yammeringly"). Many epithets, as it was mentioned before, are metaphorical, included into the formation of the sustained metaphor. The latter, besides the developed central image of the monstrous train, consists of at least two minor ones - "red-eyed locomotives", "limp and convulsive halts".

The syntax of the sentence-paragraph shows several groups of parallel constructions, reinforced by various types of repetitions (morphological- of the -ing-suffix, caused by the use of eleven participles; anaphoric -of "whose"; thematic - of the word "train"). All the parallelisms and repetitions create a definitely perceived rhythm of the passage which adds to the general effect of dynamic motion.

Taken together, the abundance of verbs and verbals denoting fast and noisy action, having a negative connotation, of onomatopoeic words, of repetitions - all of these phonetic, morphological, lexical and syntactical means create a threatening and formidable image, which both frightens and fascinates the protagonist.

Время выполнения анализа фрагмента текста: 30 минут Критерии оценок: «отлично» - 18-20 баллов «хорошо»- 16-17 баллов

«удовлетворительно» - 10-15 баллов «неудовлетворительно» - 9 и менее баллов.

Примерные вопросы к экзамену

- 1. Stylistics as a science.
- 2. Stylistically marked and unmarked units.
- 3. Phonographic stylistic means.
- 4. Lexical stylistic devices.
- 5. Syntactical stylistic tropes.
- 6. Chief functional styles in contemporary English language.
- 7. Stylistic differentiation of the vocabulary.
- 8. Author's narrative. Dialogue. Interior Speech.
- 9. Word and its semantic structure.
- 10. The role of the context in the actualization of meaning.

ИНТЕРПРЕТАЦИЯ ХУДОЖЕСТВЕННОГО ТЕКСТА

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

І. Пример теста по дисциплине

1. A series of interlinked events presented in a story forms its
A) plot
B) genre
C) setting
2. A question needing solution that is raised in the text is called the
A) idea
B) conflict
C) problem
3. Which of the following terms does not mean the same?
A) Trite epithet
B) dead epithet
C) hackneyed epithet
D) Genuine epithet
4. A word or a group of words giving an expressive characterization of the object described is
A) metaphor;
B) simile;
C) epithet.
D) slang
E) irony
5. A sentence where one of the main members is omitted is
A) rhetorical question;
B) parallelism;
C) elliptical sentence.
D) inversion
6. The sentence "In the quietness of these winter evenings there is one clock: the sea" belongs to
thestyle.
A) Belle-letter style
B) Publicistic style
C) Newspapers
D) Scientific prose
E) Official documents
7. If bookish words are used in colloquial context

A) they elevate the speech;

- B) they produce humorous effect;
- C) they characterize the speaker as a well-educated person
- D) they show the speaker's attitude to the utterance
- 8. A delibarate exaggeration of some quantity or quality is
- A) hyperbole;
- B) metonymy;
- C) metaphor.
- D) epithet;
- E) pun
- 9. Indicate the sentence, which constitutes a simile:
- A) "She writes novels as Agatha Christie";
- B) "She is as talkative as a parrot",
- C) "She sings like Madonna"
- D) "They played a game in the garden"
- 10. When the closing event in the story returns the reader to the event mentioned at its beginning the story has a...
- A) frame structure
- B) complex narrative structure
- C) circular structure

Критерии оценивания

«Отлично» - 9-10

«Хорошо» - 7-8

«Удовлетворительно» - 5-6

«Неудовлетворительно» - 4 и менее

II. Примерные задания для контрольной работы

The Invisible Japanese Gentlemen by G. Greene

- 1) Analyze the elements used in strong position in the text. How do they help to ensure the idea of the story?
- 2) Characterize the plot structure of the story. Point out the stages of plot development in it.
- 3) What types of details are used in the text? Give some examples.

The Chaser by J.Collier

- 1) Analyze the elements used in strong position in the text. How do they help to ensure the idea of the story?
- 2) What methods of characterization are used in the text?

Критерии оценивания

«Отлично» -18-20

«Хорошо» - 14-17

«Удовлетворительно» - 10-13

«Неудовлетворительно» - 9 и менее

III. Примерные вопросы для устного опроса

- 1. Who is the narrator in the extract from J. Fowles's *The Collector*? What human values does the narrator represent?
- 2. Who is the narrator in the extract from J.D.Salinger's *The Catcher in the Rye*? Define the function of the novel title.
- 3. How would you define the theme of *I Knew a Boy* by Leah Christie?
- 4. What kind of contrast is *A Domestic Conversation* by Dan Poston based upon?
- 5. How would you define the type of the story *Evelyn* by J.Joyce?
- 6. What are the two main time dimensions in the extract from *Long Day's Journey into Night* by E.O'Neill?
- 7. What is the idea of *A Lamp in the Window* by T.Capote?
- 8. How can you define the genre of *The Rabbits Who Caused All the Trouble* by J.Thurber?
- 9. What is the role of the Japanese gentlemen in *The Invisible Japanese Gentlemen* by G.Greene?
- 10. Define the genre of *The Smile* by R. Bradbury. Suggest a plan for reading and discussing the story with high school students.

Критерии оценивания

«Отлично» - 18-20

«Хорошо» - 14-17

«Удовлетворительно» - 10-13

«Неудовлетворительно» - 9 и менее

IV. Пример задания на коррекцию

Read the essay a student has written. Find and correct all the mistakes you find in it. What ideas expressed in it do you disagree with? Suggest the way to improve the essay.

O. Henry. «The Skylight Room»

For the analysis we've got a short story of O. Henry, one of the best-known short-story writer. His stories are always full of deep sense. O. Henry's stories frequently have surprised endings.

«The skylight room » is very warm and calm. According to the style it is a humor story with a psychological type of a plot. The types of narration that are used by author – description, character-drawing and narration.

The major theme is "dying star". One can see the similarity between the protagonist and the star. They both are dying, losing their light, but both of them share with the world their warmth. The aim of an author is to illustrate how person dries up with under the life's difficulties.

The narrator tells the story of a woman, who came to that house looking for a room. She got a "skylight room" for 2 dollars. There weren't mush space, but at night one can see stars through the window. Miss Leeson was very kind and dreamy. She named the star Billy Jackson. In the evenings she was working or speaking to her neighbors. Men were fond of her and women were jealous. One day she came back home exhausted and sick. She entered her room, and while

speaking to the star, she lost consciousness. In the morning the other residents came into the room to find her dead.

The story may be divided into four parts: 1. Explosion - the narrator describes the house and rooms. 2. Complications- the day when Miss Elsie came to find a room. 3. Climax- moment, when Miss Elsie lost consciousness and, finally, comes the denouement – the part where the author reads an article about the accident with Miss Leeson.

The ending of a story is surprised. Thus effect is created thanks to the retardation. The author withdraws the information up to the end and the reader quite concerned that the protagonist is dead. But the usual device of the author "surprised ending" makes this story fine and funny.

The main type of narration that are used in the text are description, mostly for depicting the house, dramatic monologue which becomes the climax of the story ("Good-bye, Billy," she murmured faintly. "You're millions of miles away and you won't even twinkle once. But you kept where I could see you most of the time up there when there wasn't anything else but darkness to look at, didn't you?... Millions of miles... Good-bye, Billy Jackson.") and dialogues, through which author depicts the relations between all the neighbors ("Why, there's Billy Jackson! I can see him from down here, too." "Well, really!" said Miss Longnecker. "I didn't know you were an astronomer, Miss Leeson.")

The tone of this story is dreamy, sad and at the same time cheerful.

In the story, we may see two groups of characters: major and minor. The minor character is Miss Leeson.

The story is gripping and touching due to symbols. First symbol is the skylight room that can be noticed even in title of the story. This room is a symbol of reality- small, poor and grey. The author says that even during hard times one must see the star light and follow their dreams.

The second symbol is the star. Billy Jackson is the star that mile away from the earth. To depict it, author uses personification. Thus creates the effect of fairy-tale. The protagonist speaks to the star and treats it as if it is alive. This star is a symbol of the dream of girl.

Критерии оценивания

Исправление грамматических и лексических ошибок— 3 балла Исправление терминологических ошибок— 3 балла Коррекция структуры и содержания работы— 4 балла.

V. Пример текста для контрольного анализа

A Very Short Story by Ernest Hemingway

One hot evening in Padua they carried him up onto the roof and he could look out over the top of the town. There were chimney swifts in the sky. After a while it got dark and the searchlights came out. The others went down and took the bottles with them. He and Luz could hear them below on the balcony. Luz sat on the bed. She was cool and fresh in the hot night.

Luz stayed on night duty for three months. They were glad to let her. When they operated on him she prepared him for the operating table; and they had a joke about friend or enema. He went under the anesthetic holding tight on to himself so he would not blab about anything during the silly, talky time. After he got on crutches he used to take the temperatures so Luz would not have to get up from the bed. There were only a few patients, and they all knew about it. They all liked Luz. As he walked back along the halls he thought of Luz in his bed.

Before he went back to the front they went into the Duomo and prayed. It was dim and quiet, and there were other people praying. They wanted to get married, but there was not enough time for the banns, and neither of them had birth certificates. They felt as though they were married, but they wanted every one to know about it, and to make it so they could not lose it

Luz wrote him many letters that he never got until after the armistice. Fifteen came in a bunch to the front and he sorted them by the dates and read them all straight through. They were all about the hospital, and how much she loved him and how it was impossible to get along without him and how terrible it was missing him at night.

After the armistice they agreed he should go home to get a job so they might be married. Luz would not come home until he had a good job and could come to New York to meet her. It was understood he would not drink, and he did not want to see his friends or any one in the States. Only to get a job and be married. On the train from Padua to Milan they quarrelled about her not being willing to come home at once. When they had to say good-bye, in the station at Milan, they kissed good-bye, but were not finished with the quarrel. He felt sick about saying good-bye like that.

He went to America on a boat from Genoa. Luz went back to Pordonone to open a hospital. It was lonely and rainy there, and there was a battalion of arditi quartered in the town. Living in the muddy, rainy town in the winter, the major of the battalion made love to Luz, and she had never known Italians before, and finally wrote to the States that theirs had been only a boy and girl affair. She was sorry, and she knew he would probably not be able to understand, but might someday forgive her, and be grateful to her, and she expected, absolutely unexpectedly, to be married in the spring. She loved him as always, but she realized now it was only a boy and girl love. She hoped he would have a great career, and believed in him absolutely. She knew it was for the best.

The major did not marry her in the spring, or any other time. Luz never got an answer to the letter to Chicago about it. A short time after he contracted gonorrhea from a sales girl in a loop department store while riding in a taxicab through Lincoln Park.

Критерии оценивания

Корректное применение изученной терминологии — 10 баллов Развитие идеи — 10 баллов Точность расшифровки стилистических средств — 10 баллов Языковое оформление — 10 баллов

ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА ПЕРЕВОДА

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенции

Примерные вопросы для устного опроса на занятиях

- 1. Трансформация текста в переводе.
- 2. Межъязыковые лексические соответствия как фактор перевода.
- 3. "Ложные друзья переводчика" в технических текстах.
- 4. Конструкции сослагательного наклонения в переводе.
- 5. Проблема перевода абсолютных конструкций на русский язык.
- 6. Терминология в переводе.
- 7. Использование пословного и функционально-адекватного перевода.
- 8. Использование двуязычных отраслевых словарей.

Критерии оценивания: Раскрытие темы -10 Содержание -10 Логика — 10

Примерный текст на перевод и анализ

In 1784, Benjamin Franklin composed a satire, "Essay on Daylight Saving," proposing a law that would oblige Parisians to get up an hour earlier in summer. By putting the daylight to better use, he reasoned, they'd save a good deal of money — 96 million livres tournois — that might otherwise go to buying candles. Now this switch to daylight saving time (which occurs early Sunday in the United States) is an annual ritual in Western countries.

Even more influential has been something else Franklin said about time in the same year: time is money. He meant this only as a gentle reminder not to "sit idle" for half the day. He might be dismayed if he could see how literally, and self-destructively, we take his metaphor today. Our society is obsessed as never before with making every single minute count. People even apply the language of banking: We speak of "having" and "saving" and "investing" and "wasting" it.

But the quest to spend time the way we do money is doomed to failure, because the time we experience bears little relation to time as read on a clock. The brain creates its own time, and it is this inner time, not clock time, that guides our actions. In the space of an hour, we can accomplish a great deal — or very little.

Inner time is linked to activity. When we do nothing, and nothing happens around us, we're unable to track time. In 1962, Michel Siffre, a French geologist, confined himself in a dark cave and discovered that he lost his sense of time. Emerging after what he had calculated were 45 days, he was startled to find that a full 61 days had elapsed.

To measure time, the brain uses circuits that are designed to monitor physical movement. Neuroscientists have observed this phenomenon using computer-assisted functional magnetic resonance imaging tomography. When subjects are asked to indicate the time it takes to view a series of pictures, heightened activity is measured in the centers that control muscular movement, primarily the cerebellum, the basal ganglia and the supplementary motor area. That

explains why inner time can run faster or slower depending upon how we move our bodies — as any Tai Chi master knows.

Time seems to expand when our senses are aroused. Peter Tse, a neuropsychologist at Dartmouth, demonstrated this in an experiment in which subjects were shown a sequence of flashing dots on a computer screen. The dots were timed to occur once a second, with five black dots in a row followed by one moving, colored one. Because the colored dot appeared so infrequently, it grabbed subjects' attention and they perceived it as lasting twice as long as the others did.

Another ingenious bit of research, conducted in Germany, demonstrated that within a brief time frame the brain can shift events forward or backward. Subjects were asked to play a video game that involved steering airplanes, but the joystick was programmed to react only after a brief delay. After playing a while, the players stopped being aware of the time lag. But when the scientists eliminated the delay, the subjects suddenly felt as though they were staring into the future. It was as though the airplanes were moving on their own before the subjects had directed them to do so.

The brain's inclination to distort time is one reason we so often feel we have too little of it. One in three Americans feels rushed all the time, according to one survey. Even the cleverest use of time-management techniques is powerless to augment the sum of minutes in our life (some 52 million, optimistically assuming a life expectancy of 100 years), so we squeeze as much as we can into each one.

Believing time is money to lose, we perceive our shortage of time as stressful. Thus, our fight-or-flight instinct is engaged, and the regions of the brain we use to calmly and sensibly plan our time get switched off. We become fidgety, erratic and rash.

Tasks take longer. We make mistakes — which take still more time to iron out. Who among us has not been locked out of an apartment or lost a wallet when in a great hurry? The perceived lack of time becomes real: We are not stressed because we have no time, but rather, we have no time because we are stressed.

Studies have shown the alarming extent of the problem: office workers are no longer able to stay focused on one specific task for more than about three minutes, which means a great loss of productivity. The misguided notion that time is money actually costs us money.

And it costs us time. People in industrial nations lose more years from disability and premature death due to stress-related illnesses like heart disease and depression than from other ailments. In scrambling to use time to the hilt, we wind up with less of it.

The remedy is to liberate ourselves from Franklin's equation. Time is not money but "the element in which we exist," as Joyce Carol Oates put it more than two decades ago (in a relatively leisurely era). "We are either borne along by it or drowned in it."

Klein S. Time Out of Mind // The New York Times. URL: http://www.nytimes.com/2008/03/07/opinion/07klein.html?mcubz

Критерии оценивания: Языковое оформление-10 Содержание – 10 Логика – 10 Соответствие оригиналу – 10 Стиль - 10

Раздел I.
Из четырех предложенных вариантов ответов выберите единственно правильный.
1. Текст, полученный в результате перевода
а) контекст
б) денотат
в) транслят
г) инвариант
2. Наука о значениях единиц языка и о законах, по которым из значений этих единиц
складывается смысл, носит название
а) семиотика
б) семантика
в) синонимика
г) социология
3 это процесс преобразования речевого произведения на одном
языке в речевое произведение на другом языке при сохранении неизменного плана
содержания, то есть значения.
а) транслитерация
б) транскрипция
в) калькирование
г) перевод
4. Совокупность всех понятий, хранящихся в мозгу индивида, составляющая его
понятийный словарь,
а) семантика
б) тезаурус
в) транслят
г) денотат
5 это неизменное содержание мысли со всеми ее оттенками, которое
полностью сохраняется в тексте перевода.
а) инвариант перевода
б) единица перевода
в) контекст
г) модель перевода
6. Обобщенный абстрагированный образ класса однородных предметов, которые
объединены в данный класс по сумме определенных признаков
а) тезаурус
б) слово
в) понятие
г) инвариант
7. Наука, изучающая различные системы знаков в их устройстве, функционировании и
развитии
а) стилистика
б) семитология
в) семиотика

- элементы реальной действительности, отражаемые в знаках языка.

г) синонимика

а) денотаты

б) семы	
в) трансф	ормы
г) инвари	анты
, -	о понятия, относящиеся к жизни, быту, традициям, истории,
материальной и духовной	
•	
а) единиці	ы языка
б) коннота	иты
в) реалии	
г) заимств	ования
10. Формальное побуквенн	ное воссоздание исходной лексической единицы с помощью
алфавита переводящего яз	ыка
а) транскрі	ипция
б) трансли	герация
в) конверст	RK
г) калькиро	ование
11. Автор теории уровней	эквивалентности
а) Л.С. Бар	хударов
б) Я.И. Рег	кер
в) В.Н. Кол	миссаров
г) А.В. Фед	цоров
12. Новое слово, появляют	цееся в языке, или новое значение уже имеющегося в языке
слова -	_•
а) трансл	тт
б) денота	т
в) тезаур	yc
г) неолог	изм
13 э	то дословный перевод составных частей слова или
словосочетания и создание	е его стуктурно-смысловой копии.
а) описани	e
б) калькир	ование
в) замена	
г) транслит	герация
14. Переводческая трансфо	ормация, предполагающая изменение расположения языковых
элементов в тексте перево,	да по сравнению с текстом подлинника,
а) замена	
б) опущен	ие
в) переста	новка
г) генерал	изация
15. Разработанная Л.С.Бар	хударовым модель перевода носит название
а) ситуативная мод	цель перевода
б) семантико-семи	отическая модель перевода
в) теория уровней	эквивалентности
	нная модель перевода
16 3	амена единицы исходного языка, имеющей более узкое
	перевода с более широким значением.

а) генерализация
б) конкретизация
в) калькирование
г) антонимический перевод
17 образование новых слов из существующих без изменения их
написания.
а) словосложение
б) конверсия
в) аффиксация
г) конкретизация
18. При переводе английских предложений с двойным управлением применяют прием,
который называется
а) опущение
б) конкретизация
в) добавление
г) генерализация
19. При переводе парных синонимов применяют переводческую трансформацию, которая
носит название
а) опущение
б) замена
в) добавление
г) перестановка
20. В переводоведении комплексная лексико-грамматическая замена, при которой
утвердительная конструкция преобразуется в отрицательную (или наоборот) и
одновременно производится замена одного из слов переводимого предложения на его
антоним в языке перевода, носит название
а) последовательный перевод
б) аннотационный перевод
в) двусторонний перевод
г) антонимический перевод
Раздел II.
Сравните оригинал и транслят. Определите вид трансформации, использованной при
переводе:
а) опущение
б) конкретизация
в) антонимический перевод
г) замена частей речи
д) замена членов предложения
(изменение синтаксической структуры)
е) генерализация
21. Hold the wire! – Не клади трубку.
22. He is a good dancer. – Он хорошо танцует.
23. Solar rays are absorbed by the Earth's atmosphere. – Атмосфера Земли поглощает
солнечные лучи.
24. My brother is in the Army. – Мой брат служит в Армии.

25. How are things? – Как дела?

- 26. The resistance or opposition to the flow of current is measured in Ohms. Сопротивление измеряется в Омах.
- 27. It was not until about 1911 that a first really successful theory of atomic structure was suggested. Только примерно в 1911 году была предложена действительно удачная теория строения атома.
- 28. Workers demanded higher wages, shorter working hours and better housing conditions. Рабочие требовали увеличения заработной платы, сокращения рабочего дня, улучшения жилищных условий.
- 29. a money-loosing factory плохо работающее производство
- 30. Would you like to take anything? He угодно ли чего-нибудь выпить или закусить? Раздел III.

Из предложенного ниже полисемичного ряда выберите значение, соответствующее контексту каждого предложения.

mean, n. a) середина

- б) среднее число
- в) (мн.ч.) средство, способ, образ действия

mean, v. г) значить, означать

- 31. Telemetry is a combination of Greek and Latin words and means measuring of distance.
- 32. A wide variety of industrial processes are controlled by means of telemetry.
- 33. For our experiment we must take the mean of several temperature measurements.
- 34. The computer's ability to perform work by simple means expains its wide use.

capacity, n. a) способность

- б) мощность
- в) грузоподъемность
- г) вместимость
- 35. The capacity of this hydroelectric station is 6 million kilowatts.
- 36. The machine will have a rated capacity of 78 to 80 cu. ft per hour.
- 37. The plane TU-124 has a big passenger-capacity.

duty, n. a) дежурство, служебные обязанности

- б) долг
- в) обязанности
- г) пошлина, гербовый сбор
- 38. Heavy import duties result in higher prices.
- 39. His sense of duty is strong.
- 40. He goes on duty at 9 a.m., and comes off duty at 5 p.m.

Разлел IV.

Сопоставьте оригинал и перевод. Определите примененный способ перевода:

L)

- а) транскрипция б) транслитерация в) калькирование описательный перевод
- 41. drive-in просмотр кинофильма из автомобиля
- 42. pop-art поп-арт
- 43. byte байт
- 44. high-voltage switch высоковольтный переключатель
- 45. to live-in иметь квартиру по месту службы
- 46. jobsworth чиновник-бюрократ, заставляющий других соблюдать маловажные правила

- 47. gas-holder газгольдер
- 48. sky-scraper небоскреб
- 49. income tax подоходный налог
- 50. Bank of London Бэнк оф Лондон.

Перечень примерных вопросов для устного опроса на зачете

- 1. Место и роль перевода в современном мире.
- 2. Типы перевода по времени совершения переводческого акта: последовательный перевод, синхронный перевод, отсроченный перевод.
- 3. Трансформация текста в переводе.
- 4. Межъязыковые лексические соответствия как фактор перевода.
- 5. Отрицание в переводе.
- 6. Абсолютная конструкция в переводе.
- 7. Стилистические регистры языка в переводе (нейтральный, разговорный, книжный).
- 8. Функциональные стили в переводе.
- 9. Основные требования к переводу деловой документации.
- 10. Основные требования к переводу общественно-политических и научно-технических документов.
- 11. Поэтический текст в сопоставлении с прозаическим текстом в переводе.
 - 12. Использование машинного перевода.

ЭКЗАМЕН ПО МОДУЛЮ «ПРАКТИЧЕСКИЙ КУРС АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА»

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

Лексико-грамматическое задание (тест) Match the words 1–7 to the definitions a–g. (1) cold-blooded a) keen to learn about a lot of different things **(2)** cute b) deliberately cruel and showing no emotion c) violent and able to cause serious damage or injury (3) docile (4) ferocious d) well-behaved, quiet and easy to control (5) inquisitive e) lively and full of fun (6) playful f) trained to stay calm when people are near **(7)** tame g) attractive, usually small and easy to like Choose the correct alternative to complete the sentences. 2 (8) When my daughter brought her friend's cat home I really didn't think it would with our dog, but the two are best friends now! a) get around b) get along c) get in touch (9) She got really _____ when I told her I thought hunting was okay. a) round the bend b) lost her head c) worked up (10) I'm sorry, but you completely. I think killing any animal is cruel and unnecessary. a) miss the point b) add up c) draw the line (11) I'm sorry, but I told you 'No pets!' You'll just have to it. a) get around b) get on with c) get rid of (12) You wouldn't believe it. He's got a snake as a pet. Frankly, I think he's . . a) round the bend b) worked up c) absolutely livid 3 Complete the text with the words in the box. sickened punishment docile cruel crowded aggressive face absurd It's about time people realized just how (13) _____ and unnecessary zoos are. When people say that it's a good way to protect animals that are endangered they are just being (14) _____. How can locking up an animal be anything other than a (15) _____? And the argument that children learn about these animals by seeing them is ridiculous. When animals are locked in a cage they either become (16) _____ just lying around doing nothing or they become very (17) ____ and violent. I am also (18) _____ by the conditions in zoos with animals (19) _____ together in cages that aren't big enough. It's time to (20) ____ the facts about zoos and let animals live in their natural environments.

4 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets.						
(21) Why is your dog constantly (bark)? It's driving me round the bend.						
(22) Sharks usually (not / attack) people unless they are very hungry.						
(23) Why do the foxes keep (come) into my garden?						
(24) My daughter's forever (ask) me to buy her a dog.						
(25) She (watch) wildlife programmes on TV at least once a week.						
5 Complete the text with used to, would or got used to. Sometimes more than one answer is						
possible.						
When I was young I (26) visit the zoo every week and I (27) stand and watch the						
monkeys playing in their cages. I was fascinated by these animals as they were so inquisitive.						
Then I (28) go home and spend hours dreaming of seeing them in the wild. Then, when						
there was a wildlife programme on TV I (29) stop everything else I was doing and listen						
to every word. My mother (30) be worried about me sometimes, but she (31) it						
in the end.						
6 Complete the sentences with the correct form of get or be.						
(32) I can't used to living without a pet.						
(33) I not used to having a pet.						
(34) It's difficult not eating meat, but eventually I used to it.						
(35) Josh lived on a farm so he used to working with animals.						
(36) I'm trying to used to your pet snake, but I still don't think it's cute.						
7 Choose the correct alternative to complete each sentence.						
(37) I live near the sea and I can't get used to / would be used to the noise all the birds make.						
(38) I got used to / would always see her walking her dogs on the beach.						
(39) I used to / would have a pet tortoise when I was a child.						
(40) My sister used to / is forever telling me to stop eating meat.						
(41) She's used to / would be used to taking her dogs for a walk early in the morning.						
8 Complete the sentences with words and phrases from the box.						
absolutely convinced as I'm concerned be wrong believe for a minute						
don't think Frankly perfectly honest Personally you ask me						
(42), it's absolutely ridiculous.						
(43), I think too much money is spent on keeping pets.						
(44) If, people worry too much about the welfare of animals.						
(45) To be, I think it's all a misunderstanding.						
(46) I'm that something needs to be done.						
(47) I really everyone shares your concerns.						
(48) I may, but not everyone likes dogs as much as you do.						
(49) As far we need to put people first.						

«Отлично» - 90-100 «Хорошо» - 75-89 «Удовлетворительно» - 50-74 «Неудовлетворительно» - 49 и менее

Задание на коррекцию

Find and correct mistakes in the following sentences:

I'd rather you should have a serious talk with your daughter, she's in a terrible distress.

It's high time George be back home from the party.

It's not at all necessary that I would explain anything to you.

I don't know what happened if this would go on much longer.

I wouldn't be surprised if he offered an important post under the next government.

Some thirty years ago it were so simple to buy a car in this country.

Критерии оценивания:

«Отлично» - 90-100 «Хорошо» - 75-89 «Удовлетворительно» - 50-74 «Неудовлетворительно» - 49 и менее

Пример текста для анализа

Read the following text, summarize it in English and provide its linguostylistic analysis.

A Very Short Story

by Ernest Hemingway

One hot evening in Padua they carried him up onto the roof and he could look out over the top of the town. There were chimney swifts in the sky. After a while it got dark and the searchlights came out. The others went down and took the bottles with them. He and Luz could hear them below on the balcony. Luz sat on the bed. She was cool and fresh in the hot night.

Luz stayed on night duty for three months. They were glad to let her. When they operated on him she prepared him for the operating table; and they had a joke about friend or enema. He went under the anesthetic holding tight on to himself so he would not blab about anything during the silly, talky time. After he got on crutches he used to take the temperatures so Luz would not have to get up from the bed. There were only a few patients, and they all knew about it. They all liked Luz. As he walked back along the halls he thought of Luz in his bed.

Before he went back to the front they went into the Duomo and prayed. It was dim and quiet, and there were other people praying. They wanted to get married, but there was not enough time for the banns, and neither of them had birth certificates. They felt as though they were married, but they wanted every one to know about it, and to make it so they could not lose it.

Luz wrote him many letters that he never got until after the armistice. Fifteen came in a bunch to the front and he sorted them by the dates and read them all straight through. They were all about the hospital, and how much she loved him and how it was impossible to get along without him and how terrible it was missing him at night.

After the armistice they agreed he should go home to get a job so they might be married. Luz would not come home until he had a good job and could come to New York to meet her. It was understood he would not drink, and he did not want to see his friends or any one in the States. Only to get a job and be married. On the train from Padua to Milan they quarrelled about her not being willing to come home at once. When they had to say good-bye, in the station at Milan, they kissed good-bye, but were not finished with the quarrel. He felt sick about saying good-bye like that.

He went to America on a boat from Genoa. Luz went back to Pordonone to open a hospital. It was lonely and rainy there, and there was a battalion of arditi quartered in the town. Living in the muddy, rainy town in the winter, the major of the battalion made love to Luz, and she had never known Italians before, and finally wrote to the States that theirs had been only a boy and girl affair. She was sorry, and she knew he would probably not be able to understand, but might someday forgive her, and be grateful to her, and she expected, absolutely unexpectedly, to be married in the spring. She loved him as always, but she realized now it was only a boy and girl love. She hoped he would have a great career, and believed in him absolutely. She knew it was for the best.

The major did not marry her in the spring, or any other time. Luz never got an answer to the letter to Chicago about it. A short time after he contracted gonorrhea from a sales girl in a loop department store while riding in a taxicab through Lincoln Park.

Критерии оценивания

Корректное применение изученной терминологии — 10 баллов Развитие идеи — 10 баллов Точность расшифровки стилистических средств — 10 баллов Языковое оформление — 20 баллов

ИСТОРИЯ ЗАРУБЕЖНОЙ ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

І. Пример теста по дисциплине

- 1. Поэма «Беовульф» относится
- а.) к Уладскому циклу; б.) к англо-саксонскому эпосу; в.) к германскому эпосу; г.) к Королевскому циклу
- 2. Исключите из ряда лишнее и объясните свой выбор: Скильд Скевинг, Хродгар, Хруотланд, Вульфгар, Грендель, Виглаф
- 3. Дополните: «Английский писатель эпохи Возрождения ...основал жанр утопического романа»
- 4. Исключите из ряда лишнее: Просперо, Миранда, Фердинанд, Ариэль, Горацио, Алонзо
- 5. Назовите автора и произведение:

«И вот, покуда скромный мой рассказ

Еще не утомил ушей и глаз,

Мне кажется, что было бы уместно

Вам рассказать все то, что мне известно

О спутниках моих: каков их вид,

И звание, и чем кто знаменит

Иль почему в забвенье пребывает;

Мой перечень пусть Рыцарь открывает...»

- 6. В каких формах и разновидностях существовала литература Средних веков?
- а.) клерикальная литература
- в) героический эпос;
- б.) лиро-эпическая поэма
- г) рыцарская литература

Критерии оценивания

«Отлично» - 27-30

«Хорошо» - 21-26

«Удовлетворительно» - 15-20

«Неудовлетворительно» - 14 и менее

II. Примеры практических заданий

- 1. Охарактеризуйте образ шута и его функции в структуре шекспировской драмы.
- 2. Выделите и охарактеризуйте романтические черты поздней драму Шекспира («Буря»).

- 3. Приведите примеры, демонстрирующие мастерство портретных и речевых характеристик в романе Свифта «Путешествия Гулливера».
- 4. На примере стихотворения У. Вордсворта «Люси» выделите основные черты поэзии «Озерная школы».
- 5. Приведите примеры из романа «Большие ожидания», указывающие на мастерство Диккенса-психолога.
- 7. Подготовьте презентацию об английской драме на рубеже XIX XX вв.

Критерии оценивания

«Отлично» - 27-30

«Хорошо» - 21-26

«Удовлетворительно» - 15-20

«Неудовлетворительно» - 14 и менее

III. Примерные вопросы для устного опроса

- 1. Своеобразие средневекового общества и культуры: общая характеристика.
- 2. Литература Средних веков: клерикальная, рыцарская, городская.
- 3. Англосаксонский героический эпос «Беовульф». Эпические черты в образе главного героя. Германская и христианская мифология в поэме. Особенности композиции.
- 4. Предвозрождение в Англии: «Кентерберийские рассказы» Дж. Чосера. «Кентерберийские рассказы» Дж. Чосера энциклопедия жанров средневековой литературы.
- 5. Литература эпохи Возрождения в Англии: общая характеристика.
- 6. Психологический конфликт в трагедии Шекспира «Гамлет» и проблема «гамлетизма».
- 7. Поэтика и проблематика трагедии «Король Лир». Образ шута и его функции в структуре шекспировской драмы.
- 8. Позднее творчество Шекспира. Обращение к жанру романтической драмы («Буря»).
- 9. Английская литература XVII века: общая характеристика.
- 10. Джон Донн и поэзия барокко.
- 11. Поэма Дж. Мильтона «Потерянный рай»: поэтика и проблематика.
- 12. Английский роман XVIII века (Д.Дефо, Дж.Свифт, Л.Стерн).
- 13. «Жизнь и удивительные приключения Робинзона Крузо» Д. Дефо как роман воспитания, морской, приключенческий, философский.
- 14. Сатирический роман Дж. Свифта «Путешествия Гулливера»: композиция, система образов, концепция естественного человека и цивилизации, гротеск.
- 15. «Озерная школа» английского романтизма (У.Вордсворт, С.Кольридж, Р. Саути).
- 16. Исторический роман В.Скотта на примере «Айвенго»: концепция «историзма», основной конфликт, система образов.
- 17. Творчество Дж. Байрона. «Восточные поэмы»: герой, конфликт, романтический пейзаж и его функции.
- 18. Своеобразие творческой манеры сестёр Бронте.
- 19. Творчество Ч. Диккенса. Тема «утраченных иллюзий» в романе Ч. Диккенса «Большие ожидания»
- 20. «Ярмарка тщеславия» Теккерея как реалистический исторический роман.

- 21. Своеобразие английской литературы конца 19-нач. 20 веков: реализм, натурализм, символизм, неоромантизм как основные художественные направления.
- 22. Реализм рубежа 19-20 веков. Социально-психологическая линия реализма: Т. Гарди, Дж. Голсуорси, Т. Драйзер, Дж. Лондон.
- 23. Английский эстетизм рубежа 19-20 веков: творчество О.Уайльда. Анализ романа «Портрет Дориана Грея».
- 24. Английский неоромантизм: Р.Л.Стивенсон, Дж. Конрад, Р. Киплинг. Своеобразие героя, проблематики и литературной техники.
- 25. Драматургия Б. Шоу. Шоу и Ибсен. Анализ драмы «Пигмалион»: символика заглавия, проблематика, художественный прием парадокса.
- 26. Американская литература на рубеже 19-20 веков. Своеобразие творческой манеры Т. Драйзера («Сестра Керри», «Американская трагедия»).
- 27. Проблематика романа «Мартин Иден» Дж. Лондона. Сюжет, композиция, система образов.
- 28. Модернизм как художественная система. Философские основы модернизма, основные течения. Представители модернизма 20-30-х годов.
- 29. Английский модернизм 20-30-х гг. (Дж.Джойс, В.Вулф, Д.Г. Лоуренс). Модернистское мифотворчество. «Поток сознания» как основной повествовательный прием.
- 30. Литература «потерянного поколения» (Р. Олдингтон, Э.Хемингуэй, Ф.С.Фицджеральд).
- 31. Творчество Э. Хемингуэя. Концепция мира и человека в романе «Прощай, оружие!». Принцип «айсберга». Символика и поэтика повести «Старик и море».
- 32. Творчество У. Фолкнера и миф американского Юга. Роман «Шум и ярость» как роман «потока сознания».
- 33. Литература США во второй половине XX века (литература «битников» Дж.Керуак, У. Берроуз, Дж.Селинджер).
- 34. Военная тема в американской прозе 40-60-х гг. XX века (Н. Мейлер «Нагие и мёртвые», И. Шоу «Молодые львы», К. Воннегут «Бойня №5»).
- 35. Литература Великобритании во второй половине XX века: основные тенденции. Постмодернизм в современной английской литературе.
- 36. Анализ романа Дж. Фаулза «Женщина французского лейтенанта»: пародия на викторианский роман, функция эпиграфов и цитат, значение финала.
- 37. Английский философский роман второй половины XX века (У. Голдинг, А. Мёрдок)
- 38. Английская литература 90-х (Дж. Барнс «История мира в 10 ½ главах», И.Уэлш «Аист Марабу из кошмаров», П. Акройд «Завещание О. Уайльда»).

Критерии оценивания

Содержание ответа — 20 баллов Логика изложения — 10 баллов Владение терминологией курса — 10 баллов

СТРАНОВДЕНИЕ И ЛИНГВОСТРАНОВЕДЕНИЕ

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

1. The European continent and the British Isles are divided by the ...

І. Пример теста по дисциплине

a) Irish Sea b) English Channel c) Gibraltar
2. The capital of Wales is
a) Edinburgh b) Cardiff c) Birmingham
3. The official residence of the British monarch is
a) Westminster Palace b) Buckingham Palace c) Kensington Palace
4. The second largest city in England after London is
a) Manchester b) Leeds c) Birmingham
5. One of the traditional Scottish dishes is
a) pudding b) haggis c) steak
6. Another name of Northern Ireland is
a) Eire b) Ulster c) Cymru
7. The U.K. economy is based mainly on enterprise.
a) private b) state owned c) foreign based
8. Which of the following schools doesn't require obligatory attendance?
a) nursery b) infant c) junior
9. A-level examinations are necessary for those who plan to go to
a) comprehensive schools b) grammar schools c) universities
10. The most famous sporting event associated with Oxbridge is the
a) horse race b) boat race c) rugby competition
11. "The Square Mile" is the popular name of the
a) City of London b) Westminster c) West End
12. The Globe theatre is situated in
a) London b) Stratford-on-Avon c) Canterbury
13. Which game is usually played in English pubs?
a) dominoes b) darts c) squash
14. Hogmany is the Scottish name for
a) the New Year's holiday b) Christmas c) St. Andrew's Day
15. A large collection of modern painting can be found at the
a) National Gallery b) Tate Gallery c) Victoria and Albert Museum
16. The Mississippi River flows across the USA from
a) north to south b) east to west c) southwest to northeast
17. The U.S. president is elected foryears.
a) 4 b) 5 c) 6
18. Which of the following plants did the white settlers get from the Indians?
a) tomato b) cotton c) pear
19. The Indian tribe known for building busy towns in ancient America is the
a) Apache b) Pueblo c) Winnebago

20. The U.S. president who withdrew the U.S. troops from Vietnam but tried to occupy					
Cambodia is					
a) Harry Truman b) John Kennedy c) Richard Nixon					
21. The Hudson River School painters preferred the genre of					
a) portrait b) landscape c) social realistic scene					
22. Louis Armstrong is a famous jazz musician who played the					
a) piano b) trumpet c) guitar					
23. Who of the following novelists wrote mainly about the South of the USA?					
a) Ernest Hemingway b) Henry Miller c) William Faulkner					
24. The U.S. presidential elections are traditionally held in					
a) February b) May c) November					
25. The city of San Francisco is situated near the					
a) Atlantic coast b) Pacific coast c) southern boarder with Mexico					
26. Choose the right statement:					
a) The National Curriculum defines all the subjects that should be taught in the U.S. schools.					
b) The National Curriculum defines several obligatory subjects that should be taught in the					
U.S. schools, other subjects are chosen by schools themselves.					
c) There is no National Curriculum in the USA.					
27. In the USA a person gets full citizenship rights at the age of					
a) 17 b) 18 c) 19					
28. The first American skyscraper was built in					
a) New York b) Los Angeles c) Chicago					
29. The popular slogan "No taxation without representation" appeared before the					
a) War of Independence b) War of 1812 against Britain c) Civil War					
30. Martin Luther King Day is held in					
a) January b) April c) October					
Критерии оценивания					
«Отлично» - 27-30					
«Хорошо» - 21-26					

«Удовлетворительно» - 15-20

«Неудовлетворительно» - 14 и менее

II. Примеры практических заданий

1) What are the main stages of education in the Russian Federation? Are they similar to those existing in the UK? Answer the question after reading the text below:

By law, all children in Britain between ages 5 and 16 must receive a full-time education, while in Northern Ireland children must begin at the age of 4. The education system is divided into Nursery (ages 3-4), Primary education (ages 4-11), Secondary education (ages 11-18) and Tertiary (or Further) education (ages 18+). State-provided education is free of charge, although there are also many independent or private schools which charge fees for education. All schools are subject to official (governmental) inspection and control. State education is provided by the Local Education Authority (LEA) in each county. It is financed partly by the Government and partly by the local taxes.

In 1988, for the first time in British history, a National Curriculum was introduced at schools. Its aim is to give all children equal educational opportunities. The National Curriculum establishes the "core" subjects (such as English, Mathematics, Science, a Modern Language, etc.) and the knowledge, skills and understanding required for each subject. It also introduces the system of Assessment Tests that are used to measure children's progress.

- 2) Using the information from the text above and additional sources, answer the following questions:
 - a) What does the abbreviation "LEA" stand for? What is the aim of the organization?
 - b) What is the National Curriculum? When was it introduced in the UK?
 - c) What is a "core subject"?
 - d) What is the Standard Assessment Test?
 - 3) Compare the following aspects of the British and Russian school education:
 - a) the age of starting school;
 - b) the age at which it is legally possible to quit school;
 - c) the number of years spent at school;
 - d) the traditional date of the school year beginning;
 - e) the length of a typical school year, the division of a school year into terms and holiday periods;
 - f) the main academic subjects and the possibilities of electing them;
 - g) typical school marks;
 - h) exams and the documents got on completing the school programme.
- 4) What do you associate with an image of a typical British person? What is the attitude of the British to:
 - a) their country
 - b) foreigners
 - c) traditions
 - d) law
 - e) their home
 - f) humour
 - g) sport
 - h) animals
- 5) Make a dialogue with your partner. You are planning to visit the USA during your summer vacation. Discuss where you would like to go, what places to see and what activities to try.
- 6) Make a presentation about one of the famous U.S. art museums: the Metropolitan museum of Art in New York City and the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., etc.
- 7) Read an excerpt from an American article about the changing ethnic composition of the U.S. population and answer the questions after it:

HISPANIC POPULATION TOPS 50 MILLION IN U.S. March 24, 2011 | By Stephen Ceasar, Los Angeles Times

The Hispanic population in the United States grew by 43% in the last decade, surpassing 50 million and accounting for about 1 out of 6 Americans, the Census Bureau reported Thursday.

Analysts seized on data showing that the growth was propelled by a surge in births in the U.S., rather than immigration, pointing to a growing generational shift in which Hispanics continue to gain political clout and, by 2050, could make up a third of the U.S. population.

"In the adult population, many immigrants helped the increase, but the child population is increasingly more Hispanic," said D'Vera Cohn, a senior writer at the Pew Research Center.

In 2010, Hispanics made up 23% of people under the age 18, compared with 17% in 2000. In California, 51% of children are Hispanic.

Overall, Hispanics accounted for more than half of the 27.3 million U.S. population increase since 2000.

About 75% of Hispanics live in the nine states that have long-standing Hispanic populations – Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, New Mexico, New Jersey, New York and Texas. That figure is down from 81% in 2000, indicating the population has begun dispersing to other parts of the country, particularly in the Southeast, Cohn said.

New Mexico has the largest percentage of Hispanic residents (46.3%), followed by Texas and California (37.6%).

The non-Hispanic population grew at a slower pace in the last decade, at about 5%. Within that population, those who reported their race as white grew by 1%.

As in the 2000 census, individuals were asked to identify their ethnic or racial background. As guidance, the Census Bureau said the term Hispanic refers to people who trace the origin of their parents or ancestors to Mexico, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Spanish-speaking Central and South America countries and other Spanish cultures.

A 2008 Census Bureau projection estimated that ethnic and racial minorities will become the majority in the United States by 2050 and that about 1 in 3 U.S. residents will be Hispanic by then.

- a) Who are Hispanics?
- b) How many Hispanics live in the modern USA? How much bigger is it compared to the year 2000?
 - c) In what parts of the country do they mostly live?
 - d) What is the reason for the growth of the Hispanic population?
 - e) Does the white population of the USA grow too?
 - f) What will the ethnic composition of the USA be like in 2050?

Критерии оценивания

«Отлично» - 27-30

«Хорошо» - 21-26

«Удовлетворительно» - 15-20

«Неудовлетворительно» - 14 и менее

ІІІ. Примерные вопросы для устного опроса

1. The geographic features of the British Isles (the geographic position, peculiarities of climate, the landscape, flora and fauna).

- 2. The population and the problem of national minorities in the United Kingdom. Languages spoken in the U.K.
- 3. The general outline of the historical development of the British civilization.
- 4. The political and governmental structure in the U.K. The role of the monarch. The major political parties.
- 5. The role of mass media in the British society.
- 6. England and its political, social and cultural role as the constituent part of the United Kingdom.
- 7. Scotland and its political, social and cultural role as the constituent part of the U.K.
- 8. Wales and its political, social and cultural role as the constituent part of the U.K.
- 9. Northern Ireland and its political, social and cultural role as the constituent part of the U.K.
- 10. The role of religion in the British society.
- 11. The British character. The role of values and beliefs, hobbies pastimes and preferences in the formation of the British mentality.
- 12. The basic features of the British economy and its distribution across the state.
- 13. Primary and secondary education in the U.K. Independent schools and their political and social role.
- 14. Further and higher education in the U.K. Oxbridge and its educational, political and social role.
- 15. London and its political, economic and cultural role as the capital of the U.K.
- 16. Theatre and cinema life in the U.K.
- 17. Architectural and artistic traditions in the U.K. Major museums and galleries.
- 18. British musical traditions.
- 19. British sport and its role in the modern society.
- 20. The role of holidays in the British lifestyle.
- 21. American natural landscapes: mountains, plains, rivers, lakes, etc. Climate and weather.
- 22. The U.S. geographical and cultural regions and their characteristics.
- 23. The main events in American history.
- 24. Ethnic diversity in the U.S.A. and waves of immigration.
- 25. The political and administrative system of the U.S.A.
- 26. The U.S. mass media.
- 27. The role of the USA in the modern world. The U.S. foreign policy.
- 28. The U.S. economy.
- 29. The American system of primary and secondary education. Elementary and high schools.
- 30. The system of higher education in the U.S.A.
- 31. The role of religion in the American society.
- 32. The U.S. artistic and architectural traditions.
- 33. The U.S. theatre and cinema
- 34. The U.S. music.
- 35. Basic American social and cultural values and beliefs. The American Dream as a national idea.
- 36. The U.S. everyday culture (family and home, housing, foods, clothes, transport, leisure time activities, etc.)
- 37. The role of American holidays and festivals in the national lifestyle.
- 38. The role of sports in the U.S.A., its political and social implications.
- 39. Washington and its role as the capital of the U.S.A.

40. New York as the second capital of the U.S.A.

Критерии оценивания

Владение информацией социокультурного значения -15 баллов Владение национально-маркированной лексикой -15 баллов Языковое оформление -10 баллов

ЛАТИНСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

І. Пример теста по дисциплине

1. Выделите тип спряжения глаголов

1. audire	2. clamare	3. debere	4. conděre
a) 1	a) 2	a) 2 +	a) 4
б) 4	б) 3	б) 1	б) 2
в) 2	в) 1	в) 4	в) 3
г) 3	г) 4	г) 3	г) 1

2. Определите падежные формы существенного 1 склонения

1. <u>viā</u>	<u>2. viam</u>	3. <u>viarum</u>
a) abl. Sg	a) acc. Sg.	A) abl. Pl.
b) gen. Pl.	B) acc.pl	b) gen.pl.
c) Nom. Sg	c) nom.sg.	c) dat.pl
d) все варианты	d) все варианты	d) все варианты

Критерии оценивания

«Отлично» - 27-30

«Хорошо» - 21-26

«Удовлетворительно» - 15-20

«Неудовлетворительно» - 14 и менее

II. Примеры практических заданий

Переведите поговорку, представьте ее грамматический разбор:

- 1. Per aspera ad astra.
- 2. Cum tacent clamant

Критерии оценивания

«Отлично» - 27-30

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«Удовлетворительно» - 15-20

«Неудовлетворительно» - 14 и менее

III. Примерные вопросы для контрольной работы

- 1. Система родов в латинском языке.
- 2. Первое склонение.
- 3. Второе склонение. Правило среднего рода.
- 4. Особенности латинского произношения и написания..
- 5. Правила чтения латинского языка.

- 6. Третье склонение: согласное, гласное, смешанное.
- 7. Четвертое склонение.
- 8. Пятое склонение.
- 9. Особенности глаголов латинского языка: 4 типа спражения.
- 10. Повелительное наклонение. Особенности образования.
- 11. Прилагательное. Степени сравнения.
- 12. Наречие. Особенности образования и степени сравнения.
- 13. Глагол-связка ESSE.
- 14. Простое прошедшее время.
- 15. Простое будущее время.
- 16. Местоимения: личные и притяжательные.
- 17. Двусоставное предложение.
- 18. Односоставное предложение.
- 19. Сложносочиненное предложение.
- 20. Типы придаточных предложений.
- 21. Неличные формы глагола (герундий, герундив).
- 22. Система согласования времен в латинском языке.
- 23. Выражение действующего лица в страдательном залоге.

Критерии оценивания

Содержание – 20 баллов

Логика – 5 баллов

Корректность примеров – 15 баллов

ВВЕДЕНИЕ В ЯЗЫКОЗНАНИЕ

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенции

Пример теста по дисциплине

- 1. Язык это:
 - 1) средство общения,
 - 2) исторически сложившаяся система знаков, средств и правил говорения, общая для всех членов данного общества,
 - 3) необходимое условие существования и развития человеческого общества,
 - 4) знаковая система,
 - 5) все ответы верны.
- 2. Единицами языка являются:
 - 1) ударение, интонация,
 - 2) слова, словосочетания,
 - 3) жесты, мимика,
 - 4) все ответы верны,
 - 5) нет правильного ответа.
- 3. Лабиализованными являются все гласные ряда:
 - 1) [y], [o], [ъ],
 - 2) [и], [ы], [э],
 - 3) [a], [ь], [о],
 - 4) все ответы верны,
 - 5) нет правильного ответа.
- 4. Сингармонизм характерен для:
 - 1) германских языков,
 - 2) тюркских языков,
 - 3) славянских языков,
 - 4) все ответы верны,
 - 5) нет правильного ответа.
- 5. Морфемы могут быть:
 - 1) формообразующие и словообразующие,
 - 2) однофонемные, двухфонемные и многофонемные,
 - 3) однозначные и многозначные,
 - 4) все ответы верны,
 - 5) нет правильного ответа.
- 6. В разных языках мира состав частей речи:
 - 1) абсолютно одинаков,
 - 2) абсолютно специфичен,
 - 3) характеризуется общими и специфическими чертами,
 - 4) все ответы верны,
 - 5) нет правильного ответа.
- 7. Словосочетание это:
 - 1) основная структурно-семантическая единица языка, служащая для наименования предметов,

- 2) синтаксическая конструкция, образуемая соединением двух или более знаменательных слов на основе подчинительной грамматической связи,
- 3) один из способов словообразования, состоящий в морфологическом соединении двух или более корней (основ),
- 4) все ответы верны,
- 5) нет правильного ответа.

Критерии оценивания

«Отлично» - 27-30

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Перечень примерных практических заданий

- 1. Согласно древнегреческому философу Демокриту (5в. до н.э.), алогичность языка проявляется в следующих ситуациях:
 - многие вещи имеют по несколько названий;
 - со временем одно название сменяется другим;
 - многие слова имеют по несколько значений.

Проиллюстрируйте каждую из этих ситуаций примерами из русского и изучаемого иностранного языка.

- 2. Докажите, что конечные элементы -*a* в словоформах *вода*, *груба*, *двора*, *ела* и *молча* являются морфами разных морфем.
- 3. Заполните таблицу. Сопоставьте грамматические значения словоформ членов русского предложения и его английского структурно-семантического дублета. Укажите:
 - а) как выражено каждое из этих грамматических значений;
- б) какие грамматические значения сопоставимы; есть ли различия в способах выражения этих грамматических значений;
- в) какие грамматические значения не соотносительны; как они материально выражены.

Яблоки падают с деревьев		The apples fall from the trees			Вывод	
словоформ	грамм.	способ	словоформ	грамм.	способ	Сопоставим
a	значени	выражения	a	значени	выражения	ы / не
	e	+		e	+	сопоставимы
		материально			материально	ГЗ; различны
		е выражение			е выражение	/ одинаковы
						способы
						выражения
						Г3

«Хорошо» - 21-26

«Удовлетворительно» - 15-20

«Неудовлетворительно» - 14 и менее

Примерные вопросы для устного опроса

- 1. Объект, предмет, задачи и структура современного языкознания.
- 2. Связи языкознания с другими науками.
- 3. Теории происхождения языка.
- 4. Теории, описывающие сущность языка.
- 5. Язык как универсальная знаковая система. Отличия языка от других знаковых систем.
- 6. Язык и речь. Функции языка и речи.
- 7. Представления о системе и структуре языка.
- 8. Языковые единицы и типы отношений между ними.
- 9. Предмет, цели и взаимосвязи фонетики и фонологии.
- 10. Строение речевого аппарата и процесс производства членораздельной речи.
- 11. Понятие звука как акустического, артикуляционного и функционального явления.
- 12. Артикуляционная классификация звуков языков мира.
- 13. Акустическая классификация звуков языков мира.
- 14. Виды и правила транскрибирования звучащей речи.
- 15. Фонетическая, фонематическая, интонационная, практическая транскрипция. Транслитерация.
- 16. Позиционные изменения звуков в потоке речи.
- 17. Комбинаторные изменения звуков в потоке речи.
- 18. Функциональные свойства звуков и понятие фонемы.
- 19. Фонологические системы языков мира.
- 20. Предмет, задачи и взаимосвязи морфемики и словообразования.
- 21. Понятие, функции и типы морфем.
- 22. Морфемная структура слов в различных языках мира, исторические изменения морфемной структуры.
- 23. Словообразовательная структура слова, способы образования слов в различных языках мира.
- 24. Предмет и задачи лексикологии и фразеологии. Слово и фразеологизм как единицы языка.
- 25. Лексическое значение, его отличия от грамматического значения слова. Моносемия и полисемия.
- 26. Виды системных отношений в лексике языков мира: синонимия, антонимия, омонимия, паронимия и др.
- 27. Словарный состав языков мира.
- 28. Предмет и задачи морфологии и синтаксиса.
- 29. Понятия грамматики, грамматической формы, грамматического значения и грамматической категории.
- 30. Аналитические и синтетические способы выражения грамматических значений в различных языках мира.
- 31. Понятие и классификация частей речи.
- 32. Частеречный состав языков мира.

- 33. Предложение как единица языка.
- 34. Типы синтаксических конструкций в языках мира.
- 35. Историческое развитие и родство языков.
- 36. Понятия праязыка, языковой семьи, группы, подгруппы.
- 37. Понятие и принципы генеалогической классификации языков.
- 38. Индоевропейские, тюркские и финно-угорские языки.
- 39. Славянские, романские, германские языки.
- 40. Понятие и принципы типологической классификации языков.
- 41. Морфологические типы языков.
- 42. Алфавит, графика. Принципы графики.
- 43. Этапы истории письма: пиктография и идеография, фонография, буквенное и слоговое письмо.
- 44. Язык и мышление человека.
- 45. Язык как социальное явление.
- 46. Язык и культура.
- 47. Взаимодействие языков, его причины и следствия.

Критерии оценивания:

Содержание – 20 баллов

Логика изложения материала – макс. 10 баллов

Языковое оформление: макс. 10 баллов

ИСТОРИЯ ЯЗЫКА

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

Примерные вопросы для проведения устного опроса по дисциплине:

- 1. Предмет истории английского языка. Сравнительно-исторический метод. Проблема периодизации в истории английского языка.
- 2. Общие сведения о германских языках.
- 3. Основные исторические события древнеанглийского периода. Возникновение англосаксонских государств (королевств). Древнеанглийские диалекты.
- 4. Фонетический строй древнеанглийского языка. Система гласных.
- 5. Система согласных древнеанглийского языка. Позиционные варианты фонем: озвончение глухих щелевых.
- 6. Изменения в звуковой системе древнеанглийского языка. Переднеязычная, велярная перегласовки, палатализация, стяжение, удлинение гласных.
- 7. Имя существительное в древнеанглийском языке.
- 8. Имя прилагательное в древнеанглийском языке.
- 9. Личные местоимения в в древнеанглийском языке.
- 10. Указательные местоимения в в древнеанглийском языке.
- 11. Древнеанглийские классы глаголов с чередованием (сильные глаголы) и принципы, лежащие в основе чередования гласных (качественный и количественный аблаут).
- 12. Древнеанглийские классы глаголов с суффиксацией (слабые глаголы) в древнеанглийском языке.
- 13. Древнеанглийские претерито-презентные глаголы и их морфологические особенности.
- 14. Основные грамматические категории древнеанглийского глагола: время, наклонение, лицо, число.
- 15. Фонетический строй среднеанглийского периода. Изменения системы гласных и согласных.
- 16. Изменения в системе имени существительного среднеанглийского и ранненовоанглийского периода.
- 17. Изменения в системе имени прилагательного среднеанглийского периода.
- 18. Изменения в системе личных местоимений среднеанглийского периода.
- 19. Изменения в системе указательных местоимений среднеанглийского периода. Становление определённого и неопределённого артиклей.
- 20. Изменения в системе сильных глаголов среднеанглийского периода.
- 21. Унификация системы слабого глагола по одному типу спряжения.
- 22. Появление и развитие аналитических форм глагола: перфект, пассив, формы длительного вида.
- 23. Появление и развитие аналитических форм глагола будущего времени, аналитические формы сослагательного наклонения.
- 24. Фонетический строй новоанглийского периода. Постепенный характер фонетических изменений, известных под названием "большой сдвиг гласных". Изменения прочих гласных.
- 25. Изменения согласных новоанглийского периода.

- 26. Глаголы с чередованием (сильные) и с суффиксацией (слабые) в ранненовоанглийском периоде.
- 27. Исторические изменения синтаксиса английского языка

ТЕСТЫ ПО ИСТОРИИ ЯЗЫКА

Древнеанглийский период

- I. Какие соотношения согласных по закону Гримма наблюдаются в следующих примерах и по какому акту?
- 1. Санскрит bharda нов. англ. beard
- 2. Лат. edere нов. англ. eat
- 3. Лат. paucus нов. англ. few
- 4. Лат. tongere нов. англ.. think
- 5. Греч.pater нов. англ. father
- II. Какие фонетические процессы имели место в следующих древнеанглийских примерах:
- 1. Д.a. mennisc < готск. mannisk
- 2. Д.a. bycgan < готск. bugjan
- 3. Д.a. weorpan < готск..wairpan [werpan]
- 4. Д.a. healp < готск.. halp
- 5. Д.a. sceort < *scort
- III. Протранскрибируйте следующие древнеанглийские слова:
- 1. dēāf 6. gān
- 2. drīfan 7. lēsan
- 3. cweðan 8. spedig
- 4. cwæð 9. gear
- 5. stefn 10. dragan
- IV. Просклоняйте следующие древнеанглийские существительные в единственном и множественном числах с указательными местоимениями ближней (þēs, þēōs, þis) и дальней (sē, sēō, þæt) дистанции:
- hyll (-i- основа, муж.р.), boc (корн. основы, ж.р.), scip (-a- основы, ср. род)
- V. Просклоняйте следующие древнеанглийские словосочетания в единственном и множественном числах:
- 1. dēōp wund (сущ. -ō- скл., жен.р.) совр. deep wund
- 2. sē smæla fisc (сущ. –а- скл., муж. род) совр. that small fish
- VI. Проспрягайте следующие древнеанглийские глаголы в единственном и множественном числах настоящего и прошедшего времени:
- 1. helpan
- 2. macian
- 3. gān

Среднеанглийский и новоанглийский период

- І. Запишите среднеанглийские слова, образовавшиеся из следующих древнеанглийских:
- 1. Д.а. cuman > c.a. 4. Д.а. dæg > c.a.
- 2. Д.а. macian > с.а. 5. Д.а. hūs > с.а.
- 3. Д.а. lufian > с.а. 6. Д.а. sunu > с.а.
- II. Запишите транскрипции слов до и после большого сдвига гласных:
- 1. food 4. white
- 2. shake 5. mouse

- 3. beam 6. stone
- III. a) Объясните происхождение форм множественного числа современных английских существительных:
- ox, child, deer, swine, sheep, man, foot, goose, mouse, louse
- IV. Просклоняйте среднеанглийские формы существительных:
- 1. д.а. hors (ср. род -a- основ) > с.а. hors(e) совр. horse
- 2. д.а. $b\bar{o}c$ (ж. род корневых основ) > c.a. book cosp. book
- V. Какие из нижеперечисленных глаголов относились к древнеанглийским
- а) сильным, б) слабым глаголам и каких классов?
- 1. to choose chose chosen 6. to make made made
- 2. to think thought thought 7. to help helped helped
- 3. to keep kept kept 8. to write wrote written
- 4. to know knew known 9. to teach taught taught
- 5. to bind bound bound 10. to fall fell fallen

Задание для письменного фонетического, грамматического анализа аутентичных текстов древнеанглийского, среднеанглийского периодов (контрольная работа).

Аbstract 1. Сделайте грамматический анализ. Для имени существительного, местоимения, прилагательного сначала выписать начальную форму (Им. п., ед.ч.). Далее определить его род, число, падеж, выделить падежное окончание. Для прилагательного и наречия – степень сравнения. Для глагола сначала выписать инфинитив, класс, далее определить его время, лицо, число, выделить аффиксы (приставки, суффиксы, личные окончания). Письменно переведите на русский язык (не подстрочник, а после отрывка сплошным текстом).

Аbstract 2. Сделайте фонетический анализ 10 слов. Из словаря выпишите, как это слово выглядело в ОЕ. Напишите транскрипцию слов (существительное, прилагательное, наречие, глагол) в ОЕ, МЕ, NЕ. Письменно проанализируйте, как менялось написание и произношение слова по данным ваших конспектов по фонетической системе английского языка трех периодов. Письменно переведите на русский язык (не подстрочник, а после отрывка сплошным текстом).

Вариант 1.

Abstract 1: Text 5. Cura pastoralis p. 11 from the beginning up to «befeolan mæ3en» (10 lines).

Abstract 2: Text 28. The Knight's tale p. 58 с 1033 до 1044

ИСТОРИЯ ЯЗЫКА

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

Примерные вопросы для проведения устного опроса по дисциплине:

- 1. Предмет истории английского языка. Сравнительно-исторический метод. Проблема периодизации в истории английского языка.
- 2. Общие сведения о германских языках.
- 3. Основные исторические события древнеанглийского периода. Возникновение англосаксонских государств (королевств). Древнеанглийские диалекты.
- 4. Фонетический строй древнеанглийского языка. Система гласных.
- 5. Система согласных древнеанглийского языка. Позиционные варианты фонем: озвончение глухих щелевых.
- 6. Изменения в звуковой системе древнеанглийского языка. Переднеязычная, велярная перегласовки, палатализация, стяжение, удлинение гласных.
- 7. Имя существительное в древнеанглийском языке.
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- 11. Древнеанглийские классы глаголов с чередованием (сильные глаголы) и принципы, лежащие в основе чередования гласных (качественный и количественный аблаут).
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- 15. Фонетический строй среднеанглийского периода. Изменения системы гласных и согласных.
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- 25. Изменения согласных новоанглийского периода.

- 26. Глаголы с чередованием (сильные) и с суффиксацией (слабые) в ранненовоанглийском периоде.
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ТЕСТЫ ПО ИСТОРИИ ЯЗЫКА

Древнеанглийский период

- I. Какие соотношения согласных по закону Гримма наблюдаются в следующих примерах и по какому акту?
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- 2. drīfan 7. lēsan
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- 5. stefn 10. dragan
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- І. Запишите среднеанглийские слова, образовавшиеся из следующих древнеанглийских:
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- 2. Д.а. macian > с.а. 5. Д.а. hūs > с.а.
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- III. a) Объясните происхождение форм множественного числа современных английских существительных:
- ox, child, deer, swine, sheep, man, foot, goose, mouse, louse
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- 1. д.а. hors (ср. род -a- основ) > с.а. hors(e) совр. horse
- 2. д.а. $b\bar{o}c$ (ж. род корневых основ) > c.a. book cosp. book
- V. Какие из нижеперечисленных глаголов относились к древнеанглийским
- а) сильным, б) слабым глаголам и каких классов?
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- 2. to think thought thought 7. to help helped helped
- 3. to keep kept kept 8. to write wrote written
- 4. to know knew known 9. to teach taught taught
- 5. to bind bound bound 10. to fall fell fallen

Задание для письменного фонетического, грамматического анализа аутентичных текстов древнеанглийского, среднеанглийского периодов (контрольная работа).

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Аbstract 2. Сделайте фонетический анализ 10 слов. Из словаря выпишите, как это слово выглядело в ОЕ. Напишите транскрипцию слов (существительное, прилагательное, наречие, глагол) в ОЕ, МЕ, NЕ. Письменно проанализируйте, как менялось написание и произношение слова по данным ваших конспектов по фонетической системе английского языка трех периодов. Письменно переведите на русский язык (не подстрочник, а после отрывка сплошным текстом).

Вариант 1.

Abstract 1: Text 5. Cura pastoralis p. 11 from the beginning up to «befeolan mæ3en» (10 lines).

Abstract 2: Text 28. The Knight's tale p. 58 с 1033 до 1044

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ФОНЕТИКА

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

Тест

- 1. Phonetics studies ...
 - a. rules of combining words in phrases.
 - b. sound system of the language.
 - c. the origin of words.
- 2. Anthropophonics combines ...
 - a. articulatory and auditory branches of phonetics.
 - b. auditory and acoustic branches of phonetics.
 - c. articulatory and functional branches of phonetics.
- 3. Special phonetics deals with ...
 - a. special qualities of speech sounds.
 - b. speech of people of different specialities.
 - c. the sound system of one particular language.
- 4. The opposition [set] [pet] describes ...
 - a. the constitutive function of speech sounds.
 - b. the recognitive function of speech sounds.
 - c. the distinctive function of speech sounds.
- 5. The phonemic, syllabic, accentual and intonational structures are the components ...
 - a. of the phonetic system of the language.
 - b. of the constitutive function of speech sounds.
 - c. of the social branch of phonetics.
- 6. Phonology deals with ...
 - a. the historical study of speech sounds.
 - b. the comparison of different phonetic systems.
 - c. speech sounds as functional units.
- 7. The founder of of the phoneme theory was ...
 - a. I.A. Baudouin de Courtenay.
 - b. R. Kingdon.
 - c. V. A. Vassilyev.
- 8. Speech sounds can perform their distinctive function only when ...
 - a. they substitute one for another.
 - b. they are opposed to each other or to no sound in one and the same position.
 - c. they stand at the beginning of the compared words.
- 9. Allophones are ...
 - a. variants of phonemes.
 - b. common features of all the phonemes in the language.
 - c. alliterated sounds in a text.
- 10. Allophones characterized by changes in the articulation that occur under the influence of the neighbouring sounds in different phonetic situations are called...
 - a. subsidiary.
 - b. principal.

- c. positional.
- 11. The invariant of the phoneme is represented by ...
 - a. its allophones.
 - b. its distinctive features.
 - c. its redundant features.
- 12. The method of minimal pairs is used ...
 - a. to define the shortest words in the language.
 - b. to define the phonemic status of the sound in the neutral position.
 - c. to establish the inventory of the phonemes in the given language.
- 13. The archiphoneme is ...
 - a. a combination of distinctive features common to two phonemes.
 - b. the main allophone of the phoneme.
 - c. the phoneme in the form of an arc.
- 14. Syllabic phonemes are ...
 - a. speech sounds capable of forming a syllable.
 - b. all the speech sounds of a syllable.
 - c. speech sounds at the end of a syllable.
- 15. A syllable of the CV type is called ...
 - a. uncovered and open.
 - b. covered and open.
 - c. covered and closed.
- 16. The term "sonority" means that acoustic property of speech sounds ...
 - a. which refers only to vowel sounds.
 - b. which is associated with their greater loudness.
 - c. which determines this or that degree of their perceptibility.
- 17. In the word "admit" the point of syllable division is between ...
 - a. [d] and [m] [əd'mit]
 - b. [ə] and [d] [ə'dmit]
 - c. [m] and [i] [ədm'it]
- 18. If a syllable can be made specially prominent by uttering it on a different pitch level the word accent is called ...
 - a. force, or dynamic.
 - b. qualitative.
 - c. musical, or tonic.
- 19. The primary stress is ...
 - a. the stress on the first syllable of a word.
 - b. the strongest stress in a word.
 - c. the stress on the last syllable of a word.
- 20. English is the language with ...
 - a. free word accent.
 - b. constant word accent.
 - c. fixed word accent.
- 21. ... is based on the alternation of stressed and unstressed syllables.
 - a. The recessive tendency
 - b. The retentive tendency
 - c. The rhythmic tendency

- 22. The majority of foreign linguists reduce intonation to only one of its components
 - a. voice-tamber.
 - b. voice pitch, or speech melody.
 - c. the prominence of words, or their accent.
- 23. A kinetic tone is characterized by ...
 - a. a change of pitch direction.
 - b. a steady pitch.
 - c. the initial position in the intonation-group.
- 24. The pre-head is ...
- a. the part of the tune which precedes the nucleus.
- b. the part of the tune which precedes the first fully stressed syllable.
- c. the first unstressed syllable in the intonation group.
- 25. The pitch range is narrow if ...
- a. it covers no more than one of the three zones of the speaker's voice range.
- b. it starts in the low zone of the speaker's voice range.
- c. it finishes in the high zone of the speaker's voice range.

Критерии оценивания

Каждый правильный ответ оценивается в 1 балл.

Оценка «отлично» - 22-25 баллов;

Оценка «хорошо» - 16-21 балла;

Оценка «удовлетворительно» - 12-15 баллов

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» - 11 баллов и менее.

Перечень примерных контрольных вопросов и заданий

- 1. What is the aim of phonetics?
- 2. What are the methods and devices of phonetic investigation?
- 3. What is the significance of phonetics in teaching a foreign language?
- 4. In what way is phonetics closely connected with phonology?
- 5. Who is the founder of the phoneme theory?
- 6. What is the difference between phonemes and allophones?
- 7. What is the difference between positional and combinatory allophones?
- 8. In what way is the phoneme treated by different scientists?
- 9. What are the three aspects of the phoneme?
- 10. In what way does the phoneme perform its three functions?
- 11. What do you know about distributional analysis and the patterns of distribution?
- 12. What is the difference between the relevant and irrelevant features of the phoneme?
- 13. What is the difference between single, double and multiple oppositions?
- 14. How do representatives of the Moscow Phonological School solve the problem of phoneme identification?
- 15. How is the problem of phoneme identification solved by the representatives of the Leningrad School?
- 16. How is the problem of phoneme solved by the Prague Linguistic Circle?
- 17. What is the definition of the phoneme from the viewpoint of distinctive oppositions?
- 18. What is the difference between minimal and subminimal pairs?
- 19. What is assimilation?

- 20. What types of assimilation do you know?
- 21. What is merging of the stages?
- 22. What is interpenetration of the stages?
- 23. What do you know about the mechanism of aspiration?
- 24. What is the difference between obligatory assimilation and assimilation which appears in careless speech?
- 25. What is elision?
- 26. Why is it important to know about the subsidiary variants of vowel and consonant phonemes?
- 27. How are phonemes connected with letters?
- 28. What are the types of graphemic reference?
- 29. What are the simple and complex graphemes?
- 30. What conditions spelling difficulties in English?
- 31. What are the three points according to which a syllable can be analysed?
- 32. How are syllables formed?
- 33. What is the role of sonorants in English and Russian syllable formation?
- 34. What is the difference between the "vowel-forming theory" and "expiratory theory" in syllable formation?
- 35. What is "sonority theory"?
- 36. What is the arc of loudness in syllable formation and syllable division?
- 37. What rules of syllable division in writing do you know?
- 38. What are the principal differences between syllable formation and syllable division in English and in Russian?
- 39. How is accent defined by different linguists?
- 40. What features characterize word accent?
- 41. How are languages characterized according to the most important feature of their word accent?
- 42. What is the difference between free and fixed word accent?
- 43. What is a shifting word accent?
- 44. What are the ways of marking word stress?
- 45. What are the factors that determine the place and different degree of word stress in English?
- 46. What are the characteristic features of the English unstressed vocalism?
- 47. What parts of speech are as a rule unstressed in English?
- 48. What is prosody?
- 49. How does intonation manifest itself in written sentences?
- 50. How is intonation defined in the broad and in the narrow meaning of the word?
- 51. What are the methods of indicating intonation?
- 52. What is Kingdon's method of indicating intonation by phonetic stress-marks?
- 53. What other systems of indicating intonation do you know?
- 54. What is the structure of an intonation pattern?
- 55. What is the importance of melody or pitch component of intonation?
- 56. What is rhythm?
- 57. What do you know about the timbre and tempo components of intonation?
- 58. What variants of the English language do you know?
- 59. What are the principal differences between GA and RP within the vocalic system?
- 60. What are the principal differences between GA and RP within the consonantal system?

Примерный перечень вопросов к экзамену

- 1. Phonetics as a science. The components of the phonetic structure of English. The articulatory aspect of English.
- 2. The phonological aspect of speech sounds (definition of the phoneme; minimal pairs; system of oppositions; classification of allophones; types of allophones; relevant/irrelevant features of a phoneme).
- 3. The phonological aspect of speech sounds (3 aspects of the phoneme; phonemic and allophonic transcription; functions of the phoneme).
- 4. Classification of consonants.
- 5. Classification of vowels.
- 6. Modifications of consonants and vowels in connected speech (3 stages of articulation; 2 ways of joining sounds; contextual/historical assimilation; obligatory/non-obligatory assimilation; direction of assimilation; degrees of assimilation).
- 7. Kinds of assimilation. Accommodation. Elision.
- 8. Syllabic structure (definition; syllable theories).
- 9. Syllable formation.
- 10. Syllable division.
- 11. Stress (definition; types of word-stress; fixed/free stress; degrees of word-stress).
- 12. Stress (factors/tendencies that determine the place and degree of word-stress; functions of word-stress).
- 13. English intonation on the perceptual level; intonation groups; sentence-stress.

ЛЕКСИКОЛОГИЯ АНГЛИЙСКОГО ЯЗЫКА

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенции

Перечень примерных контрольных вопросов для устного опроса и зачета с оценкой

- 1. Слово, определение слова, его основные характеристики.
- 2. Этимологическая характеристика словарного состава языка.
- 3. Заимствования в английском языке.
- 4. Стилистическая характеристика словарного состава английского языка.
- 5. Латинские заимствования в английском языке.
- 6. Французские заимствования в английском языке.
- 7. Теория ассимиляции заимствованных слов в языке.
- 8. Конверсия как один из продуктивных способов словообразования в английском языке.
- 9. Словосложение в английском языке.
- 10. Аффиксация.
- 11. Омонимы, их классификация. Источники омонимии в английском языке.
- 12. Синонимия. Критерии синонимии в языке.
- 13. Основные способы пополнения словарного состава английского языка.
- 14. Причины и пути изменения значения слова.
- 15. Синтагматический и парадигматический уровень лексикологического анализа.
- 16. Антонимы в современном английском языке.
- 17. Английская фразеология. Критерии разграничения свободного словосочетания и ФЕ.
- 18. Значение слова, его структура. Семантическая структура многозначного слова.
- 19. Взаимозависимость стилистических и этимологических характеристик слова.

Примерные задания по определению лексических явлений в английском языке

Карточки с практическими заданиями:

1. What phenomenon is illustrated by the following examples?

Knave 'boy'> 'swinder, scoundrel'

Villain 'farm-servant, serf'> 'base, vile person'

Gossip 'god parent' > 'the one who talks scandal, tells slanderous stories about other people

2. What phenomenon is illustrated by the following examples?

Fond 'foolish' > 'loving, affectionate'

Nice 'foolish' > 'fine, good'

Примерная тематика презентаций

- 1. Понятие заимствований. Типы заимствований в английском языке.
- 2. Исконно-английская лексика.
- 3. Заимствования из латинского языка.
- 4. Заимствования из скандинавских языков.
- 5. Заимствования из германских языков.

- 6. Заимствования из испанского языка.
- 7. Заимствования из французского языка.
- 8. Заимствования из итальянского языка.
- 9. Заимствования из восточных языков.
- 10. Заимствования из русского языка.
- 11. Английские заимствования в русском языке.

Методические рекомендации по подготовке презентации:

- слайд-презентация выполняется на английском языке;
- количество слайдов 15-20
- слайд не должен превышать 240 знаков;
- размер шрифта заголовков 22, для основной информации 18;
- для основного текста оптимальны шрифты: Calibri, Arial, Tahoma, Verdana, Times New Roman;
- если перечисление информации по пунктам представлено в нескольких слайдах, то все они должны иметь один общий заголовок;
- определения, используемые в слайдах, должны быть выверены по словарям, термины должны иметь пояснения, фамилии снабжены годами жизни;
- к слайд-презентации должны быть подготовлены 5 вопросов в виде отдельного (последнего) слайда с ключами правильных ответов.

Критерии оценивания:

Содержание – макс. 10 баллов

Логика – макс. 10 баллов

Язык подачи материала — макс. 10 баллов Манера подачи материала— макс. 10 баллов Визуальное сопровождение — макс. 10 баллов

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

Примерные вопросы для устного опроса по теоретической грамматике

- 1. What categorial meaning does the adjective express?
- 2. List the semantic, morphological and syntactic features of the adjective.
- 3. What subclasses are adjectives traditionally divided into?
- 4. What principle of distinction was proposed by Prof. Blokh? What subclasses of adjectives are singled out according to this principle?
- 5. What does the problem of the category of state words consist in?
- 6. What does the category of adjectival comparison express? What is the linguistic status of less/least combinations and such constructions as 'a most beautiful girl'?
- 7. What is the categorial meaning of the adverb?
- 8. List the semantic, morphological and syntactic features of the adverb.
- 9. What classes of adverbs are traditionally singled out?
- 10. Where do the degree adverbs belong?
- 11. What does the problem of verb-adverb combinations consist in?

Критерии оценивания:

Полнота ответа – макс. 20 баллов

Логика – макс. 20 баллов

Язык подачи материала – макс. 20 баллов Манера подачи материала – макс. 20 баллов

Беглость речи – макс. 20 баллов

Примерная структура экзаменационного билета по теоретической грамматике

- 1. Теоретический вопрос.
- 2. Практическое задание.

Примерные теоретические вопросы на экзамен по теоретической грамматике

- 1. Distributional analysis of language units: contrastive, non-contrastive and complementary distribution. "Allo-emic" theory.
- 2. Functional parts of speech: criteria of their distinguishing.
- 3. Functional sentence perspective.
- 4. Grammatical meaning. Grammatical form. Grammatical category. Oppositional basis of the grammatical category.
- 5. Morphemic structure of the word. The definition of morpheme. Types of morphemes in English.
- 6. Structural classification of sentences. The notion of a predicative unit. Communicative types of sentence.
- 7. Syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations between the language units. Main types of syntagmas.

- 8. Syntax as a part of grammar. Two units of syntax.
- 9. The adjective: general characteristics. Degrees of comparison. The words of the category of state.
- 10. The Article: the problem of number and meaning of Articles.
- 11. The classification of parts of speech by Ch. Fries. The field theory of parts of speech.
- 12. The Complex sentence.
- 13. The Composite sentence as a polypredicative unit.
- 14. The Compound sentence.
- 15. The formal classification of parts of speech by F.F. Fortunatov and his followers (M.N. Peterson). The classification of parts of speech by H. Sweet. The classification of parts of speech by O. Jespersen.
- 16. The main sentence categories: predicativity, modality.
- 17. The non-finite forms of the verb (verbals: the Infinitive, the Gerund, Participles).
- 18. The notions of word-form, grammatical paradigm. The role of synthetical and analytical forms of English.
- 19. The Noun: general characteristics, the category of gender; the category of number.
- 20. The Noun: the category of case (different approaches). Semantics of the so-called genitive case.
- 21. The plane of content and the plane of expression of language. Systemic character of language. Linguistic synchrony and diachrony.
- 22. The principal members of the sentence (the subject, the predicate).
- 23. The problem of classification of parts of speech. The criteria of traditional classification (meaning, form and function).
- 24. The secondary members of the sentence (The Adverbial modifier).
- 25. The secondary members of the sentence (the Attribute).
- 26. The secondary members of the sentence (the Object).
- 27. Transformational-generative Grammar.

Примерные практические задания на анализ языковых явлений для экзамена по теоретической грамматике

- 1. Analyze the structure of the following composite sentence. State the type of connector: *She was looking for a place where they might lunch, for Ashurst never looked for anything.*
- 2. Name the means of inflection: *Speak-spoke*, *table-tables*, *go-went*, *I-me*, *foot-feet*, *child-children*, *write-shall write*, *good-better-best*, *wife-wives*, *to send-to be sent*, *big-bigger-biggest*.
- 3. Characterize the sentences by their structure, communicative aim, the subject type: 1) Don't go to the theatre to-night, Dorian. 2) Mrs. Bennet and her daughter then departed. 3) Why should you be surprised, my dear Eliza?
- 4. Translate into English using the Passive Voice: 1) Его нигде не видели в течение всей недели. Он болен? 2) Пожар начался ночью и пламя было видно издалека. 3) Когда я приехала в Москву, этот дом уже строился.
- 5. Parse the sentences into constituents and state the means of their expression: 1) Bernice sighed profoundly, but Marjorie was not through. 2) James took another chair by the table, and leaned his head on his hand.

- 6. State the kind of the genitive case used in the following sentences: 1) I remembered Mrs. Inglethorp's dying words. 2) Winston's greatest pleasure in life was in his work. 3) The brightness faded from James's visage.
- 7. Define the properties of the following phrases and state the type of syntactic relations: 1) *Virginia stopped*; 2) *affected differently*; 3) *those boxes*.
- 8. Name the grammatical categories actualized in the following oppositions: *table tables, men men's, write am writing, to break to be broken, long longer longest.*
- 9. State the type of subordinate clauses in the following complex sentences: 1) On sunny afternoons, Londoners picnic beneath the willows and feed the pond's resident pelicans, whose ancestors were a gift to Charles II from the Russian ambassador. 2) Since he had neglected to do it on first coming to the estate, their quitting his house might be looked on as the most suitable period for its accomplishment.
- 10. Analyze the forms of the oblique mood in the following sentences: 1) "Do you suggest we keep quiet about such things?" 2) If he had known what it had cost me to acquire my art, he would also have known that it would break any collector to buy it. 3) "I wish there were some other way to tell you this," Pearson said, "but I'm afraid there isn't."
- 11. Analyze the form of verbals and their function in the following sentences: 1) He started pacing the floor. 2) But now, with the main planning completed, the focus of attention was on the practical matter of getting the money. 3) The gin was wearing off, leaving a deflated feeling.
- 12. Define to what part of speech the words in the sentences refer: 1) Oh, John's gasp was more audible because no one else gasped. 2) I see that Basil is in one of his sulky moods; and I can't bear him when he sulks. 3) He ate and drank impulsively in heavy meals at long intervals.
- 13. Group the following word forms into oppositions and state their types: *Nice, mice, dogs, am, fly, girl, was taken, has forgotten, has gone, is cooking, brother, is, mouse, nicer, cooks, nicest, brother's, girls, had gone, are, take, docks, forget, will fly.*
- 14. Group the following words into pairs according to the type of morphemic distribution: Irresistible, playing, immoral, learned, cakes, graceful, impartial, learnt, depressing, joyous, played, nebula, amoral, apples, graceless, joyful, depressed, learner, nebulae.
- 15. Analyze the following sentences by immediate constituents: 1) He had been hugged by a complete stranger. 2) From a passage to the right came the hum of machinery.
- 16. Explain the use of articles in the following sentences: 1) Once when I was passing that way, a total stranger took me by the arm and, pointing to Mother, said, "Look at that crazy old dame."
- 2) This was not the same June who had paid the trembling visit five months ago; those months of suffering and restraint had made her less sensitive...
- 17. Analyze the actual division pattern of the following sentences and the language means used to mark the theme and the rheme: 1) It is now to George Forsyte that the mind must turn for light on the events of that fog-engulfed afternoon. 2) The Hotel Pretty is on this street. There is a little church, too, on the Rue Amelie.
- 18. State from what part of speech the following adverbs were produced and name the way of derivation: touchingly naïve, strikingly beautiful, seemingly confused, vertically challenged, to take anywhere, to behave drunkenly, to smile self-deprecatingly, to walk upward, to be dressed old-fashionedly.

Критерии оценивания:

Полнота ответа – макс. 20 баллов Логика – макс. 20 баллов

Язык подачи материала – макс. 20 баллов Манера подачи материала – макс. 20 баллов

Беглость речи – макс. 20 баллов

Примерные темы докладов по теоретической грамматике

- 1. Grammatical category. Grammatical meaning. Grammatical form.
- 2. Theory of oppositions. Types of oppositions. Oppositions in morphology.
- 3. Morpheme. Derivation morphemes and inflection morphemes.
- 4. Distributional analysis. Morphemic analysis. IC-analysis.
- 5. The classical approach to the parts of speech problem.
- 6. The functional approach to the parts of speech problem.
- 7. The distributional approach to the parts of speech problem.
- 8. The complex approach to the parts of speech problem.
- 9. General characteristics of the noun.
- 10. The category of number.
- 11. The category of case.
- 12. The problem of gender.
- 13. The category of determination.
- 14. A general outline of the verb as a part of speech.
- 15. Classification of verbs.
- 16. Language means of expressing modality.
- 17. The category of mood.
- 18. Oppositional reduction of verbal categories. Neutralization and transposition of verbal forms.

Критерии оценивания:

Содержание – макс. 20 баллов

Логика изложения материала – макс. 20 баллов

Языковое оформление: лексика, грамматика и орфография – макс. 20 баллов

Раскрытие темы — макс. 20 баллов Развитие идеи — макс. 20 баллов

Примерные тесты по теоретической грамматике

TEST 1 INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF GRAMMAR

- I. Give the definitions of:
- 1) the level of language;
- 2) the morpheme;
- 3) morph;
- 4) allomorph;
- 5) the paradigmatic and syntagmatic meanings;
- 6) the grammatical category;
- 7) the functional-semantic category.
- II. Analyze the sentences and point out the peculiarities of the grammatical structure of English manifested in them:

1. Teacher: Do you know who built the ark?

Student: No.
Teacher: Correct.

- 2. Did you know that Job spoke when he was just a baby?
- Where does it say that?
- It says: "Job cursed the day he was born."
- 3. They are going to get going at once.
- 4. She gave me a little nod and went out.
- 5. Don't trouble trouble until trouble troubles you.
- III. Analyze the following oppositions and state what grammatical categories they constitute:
- 1) had:: had had; 2) will do:: will have done; 3) will do:: will be done; 4) cats:: cats'; 5) she:: her
- IV. Differentiate between the processes of neutralization and transposition in the sphere of morphological categories:
- 1. The human race is forever taking one step forward and one step back.
- 2. While we drove through the town I made a few snapshots.
- 3. I was walking through the hall ten minutes ago and suddenly his door bumps open...
- 4. The room needed airing.
- 5. Will you stay for dinner?
- No, I am leaving in an hour.
- V. Find a mistake and explain the cause:
- 1. I try to do my shopping on weak days because on weekends the shops are overcrowded.
- 2. There was a little town near the ocean. And in this town lived a fisherman.
- 3. Nobody likes to be meddled.
- 4. This problem I can't solve alone.
- 5. I didn't like that my name would appear in press.
- 6. The evening was warm and windless and I decided to walk.

TEST 2 MORPHOLOGY

- *I. Give the definitions of the following:*
- 1) the level of the language;
- 2) the morpheme; the allomorph;
- 3) the grammatical category;
- 4) the functional semantic category
- 5) neutralization, transposition.
- *II. Give a detailed answer to one of the following problems:*
- 1) The peculiarities of the grammatical structure of English.
- 2) The grammatical category of Number in English Nouns.
- 3) The factors which determine the choice of Voice form in English.
- *III.* Do the following practical assignments:
- 1. What peculiarity of the grammatical structure of English is manifested in the following sentences:

- 1) He kept his thoughts to himself. 2) He kept smiling. 3) He keeps us waiting.
- a) homonymy; b) polysemy.
- 2. Analyze the following oppositions and state what grammatical categories they constitute:
- 1) dog dog's
- 2) is coming will be coming
- 3) is done is being done.
- 3. Differentiate between neutralization and transposition in the following sentences:
- 1) The piano needs tuning.
- 2) She is always sulking and pouting her lips.
- 3) As I waited in the hall I turned over the events in my mind.
- 4. Point out and define the case of syntactic transposition in the sphere of parts of speech.

E.g. The army. It does things its own way. – NAdv

- 1) The best die young.
- 2) You look very tired. A hard day? A nothing day.
- 3) After a week we all served ourselves Chinese style.
- 5. Supply the forms of the plural:
- 1) bison –
- 2) radius –
- 3) genius –
- 4) penny –
- 6. Define the syntagmatic meanings of the Possessive Case:
- 1) She gave me a veteran's look.
- 2) Then came a minute's silence.
- 3) She wore a soldier's cap.
- 7. State the function of the underlined verb:
- 1) We found him a very cynical man.
- 2) Now she is jealous.
- 3) What is to become of him?
- 4) He looked tired and ready to faint.
- 8. State the form of the Mood in the following sentences:
- 1) I walked cautiously lest I should disturb the silence.
- 2) I wished the boat had been given a different name.
- 3) I would be worse than before if I should lose you now.
- 4) I suggest the matter be dropped.

TEST 3 SYNTAX

- *I. Define the following grammatical phenomena:*
- 1) valency;

- 2) the phrase;
- 3) non-derivational phrases;
- 4) the actual division of the sentence;
- 5) the semi-compound sentence.
- II. State the type of the predicate in the following sentences:
- 1. It made his mad desire to destroy her come back (Lawrence).
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- 3. Mrs. Forrester began to be discouraged (Maugham).
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- *III. Point out the means of promoting the rheme in the sentences:*
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- V. Define the processes of extending or/and compressing the elementary sentences:
- 1. "She is so tired" "She looks it".
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- 3. We used to be friends at school.
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- 5. There was nothing magical about their lives, nothing rare and unusual.

GENERAL TEST ON PARTS OF SPEECH

(Noun, verb, adjective, adverb)

1. The adjectival proper category -	
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2. What phrase is used just to express the highest degree of some quality: a most interesting theory, a largest room, the most clever man, the prettiest child.

- 3. Engagement of words of other classes and syntagmatically organized phrases in performing the typical adjectival functions is explained by: a) the complexity of determining the boundaries of the adjective as part of speech, b) reducing the role of inflectional and word-formation morphemes, c) the meanings of many words of other parts of speech contain characteristic and qualitative components.
- 4. Choose two subclasses of adjectives differentiated on a semantic-categorical basis: a) classifying adjectives, b) relative, c) predicative, d) qualitative, e) identifying, f) attributive.
- 5. What formal feature is not present at substantivazation of adjectives: a) the definite article, b) the morpheme of the plural, c) the indefinite article, d) attributes expressed by other adjectives, e) attributes expressed by pronouns.
- 6. The form expressing just the high degree of quality is called: a) elative, b) proclitic, c) deictic, d) modus.
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- 8. Highlight adjuncts among the following adverbs: *inside*, at the top, meanwhile, exactly, exclusively, for sure, in addition, moreover.
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- 11. The case of English nouns is treated as a category a) only syntactic, b) only morphological, c) syntactic-morphological, d) semantic.
- 12. Highlight conjuncts among the following adverbs: *furthermore*, *first*, *therefore*, *traditionally*, *actually*, *openly*, *since*, *above*.
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- 16. In what kind of opposition the use of articles does not act as markers for different subclasses of nouns: a) the zero-article the indefinite article, b) the zero article the definite article c) the definite article the indefinite article.
- 17. Which way is productive in the formation of the plural: a) child-children; b) leg legs; c) cactus cacti; d) table tables.
- 18. Explain the oppositional reduction in the category of number in the following sentence: What does a man risk his life day after day for? (O. Henry)
- 19. Explain the categorical reduction in the category of article determination: It was a white world on which dark trees and tree masses stood under a sky keen with frost (Lawrence).
- 20. Specify the reflected category in the English verb:
- a) category of species;
- b) time category;
- c) number category;
- d) category of inclination.
- 21. Which of the verbal categories does not characterize the non-finite forms of the verb:
- a) the category of aspect;
- b) the category of voice;
- c) the aspective category of retrospective coordination;
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- 22. Participle I unites:
- a) verbal-substantive characteristics;
- b) verbal-adjectival characteristics;
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- 23. The adjectival category of degrees of comparison is expressed by:
- a) a binary opposition;
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- d) a degree opposition.
- 24. Identify a sentence with a transpositional use of the article (including a significant absence of the article):
- a) I'm afraid the oxygen is out;
- b) Be careful, there is a puddle under your feet;
- c) New information should be gathered on this subject;
- d) Ethel still went in the evenings to bathe in the silent pool.
- 25. Specify which set of determinants corresponds to the generalizing semantics of the indefinite article:

- 1) these 2) some 3) any 4) these
 My any our your
 Its no every another
- 26. A stable property of an object is expressed by:
- a) qualitative adjectives;
- b) relative adjectives;
- c) a comparative degree of adjectives.
- 27. Which sentence contains Participle I:
- a) They accuse me of having dealt with the Germans;
- b) It is no use talking like that to me;
- c) He was born with the gift of winning hearts
- d) The messenger waiting in the hall, we had only a couple of minutes to make a decision.
- 28. Which argument allows to regard the pronoun a "disputable" part of speech:
- a) the pronoun does not have a constant referent;
- b) the pronoun is a closed class of words;
- c) it performs different syntactic functions.
- 29. Which link-verbs constitute the group of verbs of perception:
- 1) begin, 2) appear, 3) get, 4) keep, continue look, grow, feel, seem. taste. remain. seem.

Критерии оценивания:

«Отлично» - 90-100 баллов

«Хорошо» - 70-89 баллов

«Удовлетворительно» - 50-69 баллов

«Неудовлетворительно» - 49 и менее баллов

ТЕОРЕТИЧЕСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

Примерные вопросы для устного опроса по теоретической грамматике

- 1. What categorial meaning does the adjective express?
- 2. List the semantic, morphological and syntactic features of the adjective.
- 3. What subclasses are adjectives traditionally divided into?
- 4. What principle of distinction was proposed by Prof. Blokh? What subclasses of adjectives are singled out according to this principle?
- 5. What does the problem of the category of state words consist in?
- 6. What does the category of adjectival comparison express? What is the linguistic status of less/least combinations and such constructions as 'a most beautiful girl'?
- 7. What is the categorial meaning of the adverb?
- 8. List the semantic, morphological and syntactic features of the adverb.
- 9. What classes of adverbs are traditionally singled out?
- 10. Where do the degree adverbs belong?
- 11. What does the problem of verb-adverb combinations consist in?

Критерии оценивания:

Полнота ответа – макс. 20 баллов

Логика – макс. 20 баллов

Язык подачи материала – макс. 20 баллов Манера подачи материала – макс. 20 баллов

Беглость речи – макс. 20 баллов

Примерная структура экзаменационного билета по теоретической грамматике

- 1. Теоретический вопрос.
- 2. Практическое задание.

Примерные теоретические вопросы на экзамен по теоретической грамматике

- 1. Distributional analysis of language units: contrastive, non-contrastive and complementary distribution. "Allo-emic" theory.
- 2. Functional parts of speech: criteria of their distinguishing.
- 3. Functional sentence perspective.
- 4. Grammatical meaning. Grammatical form. Grammatical category. Oppositional basis of the grammatical category.
- 5. Morphemic structure of the word. The definition of morpheme. Types of morphemes in English.
- 6. Structural classification of sentences. The notion of a predicative unit. Communicative types of sentence.
- 7. Syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations between the language units. Main types of syntagmas.

- 8. Syntax as a part of grammar. Two units of syntax.
- 9. The adjective: general characteristics. Degrees of comparison. The words of the category of state.
- 10. The Article: the problem of number and meaning of Articles.
- 11. The classification of parts of speech by Ch. Fries. The field theory of parts of speech.
- 12. The Complex sentence.
- 13. The Composite sentence as a polypredicative unit.
- 14. The Compound sentence.
- 15. The formal classification of parts of speech by F.F. Fortunatov and his followers (M.N. Peterson). The classification of parts of speech by H. Sweet. The classification of parts of speech by O. Jespersen.
- 16. The main sentence categories: predicativity, modality.
- 17. The non-finite forms of the verb (verbals: the Infinitive, the Gerund, Participles).
- 18. The notions of word-form, grammatical paradigm. The role of synthetical and analytical forms of English.
- 19. The Noun: general characteristics, the category of gender; the category of number.
- 20. The Noun: the category of case (different approaches). Semantics of the so-called genitive case.
- 21. The plane of content and the plane of expression of language. Systemic character of language. Linguistic synchrony and diachrony.
- 22. The principal members of the sentence (the subject, the predicate).
- 23. The problem of classification of parts of speech. The criteria of traditional classification (meaning, form and function).
- 24. The secondary members of the sentence (The Adverbial modifier).
- 25. The secondary members of the sentence (the Attribute).
- 26. The secondary members of the sentence (the Object).
- 27. Transformational-generative Grammar.

Примерные практические задания на анализ языковых явлений для экзамена по теоретической грамматике

- 1. Analyze the structure of the following composite sentence. State the type of connector: *She was looking for a place where they might lunch, for Ashurst never looked for anything.*
- 2. Name the means of inflection: *Speak-spoke*, *table-tables*, *go-went*, *I-me*, *foot-feet*, *child-children*, *write-shall write*, *good-better-best*, *wife-wives*, *to send-to be sent*, *big-bigger-biggest*.
- 3. Characterize the sentences by their structure, communicative aim, the subject type: 1) Don't go to the theatre to-night, Dorian. 2) Mrs. Bennet and her daughter then departed. 3) Why should you be surprised, my dear Eliza?
- 4. Translate into English using the Passive Voice: 1) Его нигде не видели в течение всей недели. Он болен? 2) Пожар начался ночью и пламя было видно издалека. 3) Когда я приехала в Москву, этот дом уже строился.
- 5. Parse the sentences into constituents and state the means of their expression: 1) Bernice sighed profoundly, but Marjorie was not through. 2) James took another chair by the table, and leaned his head on his hand.

- 6. State the kind of the genitive case used in the following sentences: 1) I remembered Mrs. Inglethorp's dying words. 2) Winston's greatest pleasure in life was in his work. 3) The brightness faded from James's visage.
- 7. Define the properties of the following phrases and state the type of syntactic relations: 1) *Virginia stopped*; 2) *affected differently*; 3) *those boxes*.
- 8. Name the grammatical categories actualized in the following oppositions: *table tables, men men's, write am writing, to break to be broken, long longer longest.*
- 9. State the type of subordinate clauses in the following complex sentences: 1) On sunny afternoons, Londoners picnic beneath the willows and feed the pond's resident pelicans, whose ancestors were a gift to Charles II from the Russian ambassador. 2) Since he had neglected to do it on first coming to the estate, their quitting his house might be looked on as the most suitable period for its accomplishment.
- 10. Analyze the forms of the oblique mood in the following sentences: 1) "Do you suggest we keep quiet about such things?" 2) If he had known what it had cost me to acquire my art, he would also have known that it would break any collector to buy it. 3) "I wish there were some other way to tell you this," Pearson said, "but I'm afraid there isn't."
- 11. Analyze the form of verbals and their function in the following sentences: 1) He started pacing the floor. 2) But now, with the main planning completed, the focus of attention was on the practical matter of getting the money. 3) The gin was wearing off, leaving a deflated feeling.
- 12. Define to what part of speech the words in the sentences refer: 1) Oh, John's gasp was more audible because no one else gasped. 2) I see that Basil is in one of his sulky moods; and I can't bear him when he sulks. 3) He ate and drank impulsively in heavy meals at long intervals.
- 13. Group the following word forms into oppositions and state their types: *Nice, mice, dogs, am, fly, girl, was taken, has forgotten, has gone, is cooking, brother, is, mouse, nicer, cooks, nicest, brother's, girls, had gone, are, take, docks, forget, will fly.*
- 14. Group the following words into pairs according to the type of morphemic distribution: Irresistible, playing, immoral, learned, cakes, graceful, impartial, learnt, depressing, joyous, played, nebula, amoral, apples, graceless, joyful, depressed, learner, nebulae.
- 15. Analyze the following sentences by immediate constituents: 1) He had been hugged by a complete stranger. 2) From a passage to the right came the hum of machinery.
- 16. Explain the use of articles in the following sentences: 1) Once when I was passing that way, a total stranger took me by the arm and, pointing to Mother, said, "Look at that crazy old dame."

 2) This was not the same June who had paid the trembling visit five months ago; those months of
- suffering and restraint had made her less sensitive...
- 17. Analyze the actual division pattern of the following sentences and the language means used to mark the theme and the rheme: 1) It is now to George Forsyte that the mind must turn for light on the events of that fog-engulfed afternoon. 2) The Hotel Pretty is on this street. There is a little church, too, on the Rue Amelie.
- 18. State from what part of speech the following adverbs were produced and name the way of derivation: touchingly naïve, strikingly beautiful, seemingly confused, vertically challenged, to take anywhere, to behave drunkenly, to smile self-deprecatingly, to walk upward, to be dressed old-fashionedly.

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Язык подачи материала – макс. 20 баллов

Манера подачи материала— макс. 20 баллов

Беглость речи – макс. 20 баллов

Примерные темы докладов по теоретической грамматике

- 1. Grammatical category. Grammatical meaning. Grammatical form.
- 2. Theory of oppositions. Types of oppositions. Oppositions in morphology.
- 3. Morpheme. Derivation morphemes and inflection morphemes.
- 4. Distributional analysis. Morphemic analysis. IC-analysis.
- 5. The classical approach to the parts of speech problem.
- 6. The functional approach to the parts of speech problem.
- 7. The distributional approach to the parts of speech problem.
- 8. The complex approach to the parts of speech problem.
- 9. General characteristics of the noun.
- 10. The category of number.
- 11. The category of case.
- 12. The problem of gender.
- 13. The category of determination.
- 14. A general outline of the verb as a part of speech.
- 15. Classification of verbs.
- 16. Language means of expressing modality.
- 17. The category of mood.
- 18. Oppositional reduction of verbal categories. Neutralization and transposition of verbal forms.

Критерии оценивания:

Содержание – макс. 20 баллов

Логика изложения материала – макс. 20 баллов

Языковое оформление: лексика, грамматика и орфография – макс. 20 баллов

Раскрытие темы — макс. 20 баллов Развитие идеи — макс. 20 баллов

Примерные тесты по теоретической грамматике

TEST 1 INTRODUCTION TO THE THEORY OF GRAMMAR

- I. Give the definitions of:
- 1) the level of language;
- 2) the morpheme;
- 3) morph;
- 4) allomorph;
- 5) the paradigmatic and syntagmatic meanings;
- 6) the grammatical category;
- 7) the functional-semantic category.
- II. Analyze the sentences and point out the peculiarities of the grammatical structure of English manifested in them:

1. Teacher: Do you know who built the ark?

Student: No.
Teacher: Correct.

- 2. Did you know that Job spoke when he was just a baby?
- Where does it say that?
- It says: "Job cursed the day he was born."
- 3. They are going to get going at once.
- 4. She gave me a little nod and went out.
- 5. Don't trouble trouble until trouble troubles you.
- III. Analyze the following oppositions and state what grammatical categories they constitute:
- 1) had:: had had; 2) will do:: will have done; 3) will do:: will be done; 4) cats:: cats'; 5) she:: her
- IV. Differentiate between the processes of neutralization and transposition in the sphere of morphological categories:
- 1. The human race is forever taking one step forward and one step back.
- 2. While we drove through the town I made a few snapshots.
- 3. I was walking through the hall ten minutes ago and suddenly his door bumps open...
- 4. The room needed airing.
- 5. Will you stay for dinner?
- No, I am leaving in an hour.
- V. Find a mistake and explain the cause:
- 1. I try to do my shopping on weak days because on weekends the shops are overcrowded.
- 2. There was a little town near the ocean. And in this town lived a fisherman.
- 3. Nobody likes to be meddled.
- 4. This problem I can't solve alone.
- 5. I didn't like that my name would appear in press.
- 6. The evening was warm and windless and I decided to walk.

TEST 2 MORPHOLOGY

- *I. Give the definitions of the following:*
- 1) the level of the language;
- 2) the morpheme; the allomorph;
- 3) the grammatical category;
- 4) the functional semantic category
- 5) neutralization, transposition.
- *II. Give a detailed answer to one of the following problems:*
- 1) The peculiarities of the grammatical structure of English.
- 2) The grammatical category of Number in English Nouns.
- 3) The factors which determine the choice of Voice form in English.
- *III.* Do the following practical assignments:
- 1. What peculiarity of the grammatical structure of English is manifested in the following sentences:

- 1) He kept his thoughts to himself. 2) He kept smiling. 3) He keeps us waiting.
- a) homonymy; b) polysemy.
- 2. Analyze the following oppositions and state what grammatical categories they constitute:
- 1) dog dog's
- 2) is coming will be coming
- 3) is done is being done.
- 3. Differentiate between neutralization and transposition in the following sentences:
- 1) The piano needs tuning.
- 2) She is always sulking and pouting her lips.
- 3) As I waited in the hall I turned over the events in my mind.
- 4. Point out and define the case of syntactic transposition in the sphere of parts of speech.

E.g. The army. It does things its own way. – NAdv

- 1) The best die young.
- 2) You look very tired. A hard day? A nothing day.
- 3) After a week we all served ourselves Chinese style.
- 5. Supply the forms of the plural:
- 1) bison –
- 2) radius –
- 3) genius –
- 4) penny –
- 6. Define the syntagmatic meanings of the Possessive Case:
- 1) She gave me a veteran's look.
- 2) Then came a minute's silence.
- 3) She wore a soldier's cap.
- 7. State the function of the underlined verb:
- 1) We found him a very cynical man.
- 2) Now she is jealous.
- 3) What is to become of him?
- 4) He looked tired and ready to faint.
- 8. State the form of the Mood in the following sentences:
- 1) I walked cautiously lest I should disturb the silence.
- 2) I wished the boat had been given a different name.
- 3) I would be worse than before if I should lose you now.
- 4) I suggest the matter be dropped.

TEST 3 SYNTAX

- *I. Define the following grammatical phenomena:*
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GENERAL TEST ON PARTS OF SPEECH

(Noun, verb, adjective, adverb)

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2. What phrase is used just to express the highest degree of some quality: a most interesting theory, a largest room, the most clever man, the prettiest child.

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- c) New information should be gathered on this subject;
- d) Ethel still went in the evenings to bathe in the silent pool.
- 25. Specify which set of determinants corresponds to the generalizing semantics of the indefinite article:

- 1) these 2) some 3) any 4) these
 My any our your
 Its no every another
- 26. A stable property of an object is expressed by:
- a) qualitative adjectives;
- b) relative adjectives;
- c) a comparative degree of adjectives.
- 27. Which sentence contains Participle I:
- a) They accuse me of having dealt with the Germans;
- b) It is no use talking like that to me;
- c) He was born with the gift of winning hearts
- d) The messenger waiting in the hall, we had only a couple of minutes to make a decision.
- 28. Which argument allows to regard the pronoun a "disputable" part of speech:
- a) the pronoun does not have a constant referent;
- b) the pronoun is a closed class of words;
- c) it performs different syntactic functions.
- 29. Which link-verbs constitute the group of verbs of perception:
- 1) begin, 2) appear, 3) get, 4) keep, continue look, grow, feel, seem. taste. remain. seem.

Критерии оценивания:

«Отлично» - 90-100 баллов

«Хорошо» - 70-89 баллов

«Удовлетворительно» - 50-69 баллов

«Неудовлетворительно» - 49 и менее баллов

иностранный язык

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

Примерные темы сочинений для студентов 1 курса:

- 1. Does a person choose a career, or does a career choose a person?
- 2. Ideal teacher. What part do teachers play in our life?
- 3. What will medicine be able to do in future?
- 4. Sights of London.
- 5. How to choose a career? The results of the wrong choice.
- 6. Ordering dishes at a restaurant.
- 7. Your favourite recipe.
- 8. An Englishman's meal.
- 9. Higher education and teacher training in Great Britain.
- 10. Sports and games popular in England.

Критерии оценивания:

Содержание – 10 баллов

Логика – 10 баллов

Языковое оформление: лексика, грамматика и орфография – 10 баллов

Раскрытие темы - 10 баллов

Развитие идеи – 10 баллов

Примерные темы устных выступлений для студентов 1 курса:

- 1. Моя биография
- 2. Мое генеалогическое древо
- 3. Биография моего отца\моей матери
- 4. Как можно выбрать профессию
- 5. Идеальный муж\идеальная жена
- 6. Гармоничная семья. Что это?
- 7. Наш дом\наша квартира
- 8. Наша гостиная спальня кухня
- 9. У нас генеральная уборка
- 10. Внешность твоего друга

Критерии оценивания:

Содержание – 10 баллов

Логика – 10 баллов

Языковое оформление: лексика, грамматика и орфография – 10 баллов

Раскрытие темы - 10 баллов

Развитие идеи – 10 баллов

Вариант модульной работы для студентов 1 курса:

Название тестаPeople Around YouДисциплинаИностранный язык

 Описание
 Тест предназначен для студентов 1 курса

 Тип теста
 Контрольный

 Ограничение времени тестирования
 60 мин

 Количество баллов за вопрос
 1 балл

I. Translate into English:

- 1. Прямая спина
- 2. Длинные руки
- 3. Золотые локоны
- 4. Каштановые вьющиеся волосы
- 5. Красивый мужчина
- 6. Свежий цвет лица
- 7. Дугообразные брови
- 8. Длинные и густые ресницы
- 9. Красиво очерченный рот
- 10. Тонкие губы

II. Paraphrase the following sentences using the vocabulary of Unit 1

- 1. She says it is interesting to play volleyball.
- 2. They have <u>a suitable sum of money</u> to send their children to college.
- 3. She has a plenty of confidence to make a career of an actress.
- 4. Ann's brother is a man who has never been married.
- 5. Kate has a high opinion of her collection of potted flowers.
- 6. He promised to come back in two minutes.
- 7. My sister-in-law is less than forty.
- 8. In the plain white box there were two lovely earrings.
- 9. Bob and Olaf <u>are almost the same in appearance</u>.
- 10. She invited some intimate friends to her Birthday party.

III. Translate into English:

- 1. Она сделала перевод этого текста.
- 2. Майкл <u>очень старался</u>, чтобы поступить в университет, он хочет стать <u>архитектором.</u>
- 3. Каждое утро я заправляю кровать перед тем, как идти на занятия.
- 4. Они часто выбираются куда-нибудь из дома на выходные.
- 5. У него здоровый цвет лица, полные губы, орлиный нос и борода.
- 6. Она соблюдает диету, чтобы похудеть.
- 7. Её мачеха была сварливой и угрюмой.
- 8. Моя племянница любит заниматься рисованием и играть в теннис.
- 9. Мой дедушка замечательный и <u>дружелюбный</u> человек, однако, временами он может быть очень <u>скрытным</u>.
- 10. Наш главный редактор среднего роста, немного полноват, ему под пятьдесят.

Критерии оценивания:

- «Отлично» 25-30
- «Хорошо» 20-24
- «Удовлетворительно» 15-19
- «Неудовлетворительно» менее 15

Примерные темы сочинений для студентов 2 курса:

- 1. Плюсы и минусы работы учителем.
- 2. Как выбрать профессию правильно?
- 3. Медицина сегодня.
- 4. Визит к врачу.
- 5. Лондон и его достопримечательности.
- 6. Уфа в прошлом, настоящем и будущем.
- 7. Роль питания в нашей жизни.
- 8. День Матери в России и мире.
- 9. Роль спорта в жизни человека.
- 10. Политическая система России и США.

Критерии оценивания:

Содержание – 10 баллов

Логика – 10 баллов

Языковое оформление: лексика, грамматика и орфография – 10 баллов

Раскрытие темы – 10 баллов

Развитие идеи – 10 баллов

Примерные темы устных выступлений для студентов 2 курса:

- 1. Альтернативная медицина.
- 2. Современное искусство.
- 3. Живопись: история, направления, жанры, живописцы.
- 4. Современная живопись
- 5. Мой любимый вид спорта.
- 6. Эстетическое воспитание в школе и массовая культура.
- 7. Потребительское общество, шопинг, проблема переедания.
- 8. Загрязнение окружающей среды, проблема переработки мусора.
- 9. Экономика и истощение запасов природных ресурсов.
- 10. Что такое счастье.

Критерии оценивания:

Содержание – 10 баллов

Логика – 10 баллов

Языковое оформление: лексика, грамматика и орфография – 10 баллов

Раскрытие темы – 10 баллов

Развитие идеи – 10 баллов

Вариант модульной работы для студентов 2 курса:

1. Translate into English:

1) Чем зарабатывают на жизнь твои родители?	
2) Твоя сводная сестра замужем или нет?	
3) Сколько лет твоему двоюродному брату?	
4) Мой дядя Александр является мужем моей тети Ани – родной сестры моей в	мамы.
5) Моя свекровь женщина средних лет.	
2. Translate into Russian:	
2. Translate title Russiani.	
1) In-laws	
2) Half-sister	
3) Step-daughter	
4) Brother-in-law	
5) Niece	
6) Great-grandfather	
7) Surgeon	
8) Accountant	
9) Editor-in-chief	
10) Occupations	
11) Shop-assistant	
12) Carpenter	
3. Translate into English:	
1) Атлетическая фигура	
2) Прямая спина	
3) Длинные руки	
4) Золотые локоны	
5) Длинные каштановые вьющиеся волосы	
6) Привлекательное лицо	
7) Красивый мужчина	
8) Розовый и свежий цвет лица	
9) Дугообразные брови	
10) Длинные и густые ресницы	
4. Guess the word by transcription and translate into Russian:	
1) ['kwɒrəls(ə)m] woman	
2) [,temprə'ment(ə)l] character	
3) [kri'eitiv] person	
4) [,i:zi:'gəʊɪŋ] man	
5. Guess the character idiom:	
1) A person who likes to criticize others but is not willing to help them or change	e the
situation himself is a	
2) A practical and realistic person can be called	

- An active, energetic person who likes to be initiative in pursuing his goals is a
 A person who likes to panic and worry is a ______
 A lazy person who spends most of his time indoors sitting or lying down, watching TV etc. is a _____
- 6. Translate the following sentences into English:
 - 1) Мой дедушка замечательный и *дружелюбный* по характеру человек, однако временами он может быть очень *скрытным*.
 - 2) Джоан Роуллинг считается **очень** (a) *продаваемым писателем* в мире на сегодняшний день.
 - 3) Недавний опрос общественного мнения помог узнать (выяснить) больше о самых популярных людях Британии.
 - 4) Среди фанатов знаменитостей могут быть настоящие *охотники за звездами*, которые мечтают жить по соседству со своими кумирами.

Критерии оценивания:

«Отлично» - 35-40 «Хорошо» - 30-34 «Удовлетворительно» - 25-29 «Неудовлетворительно» - менее 25

Вариант практикоориентированного задани:

Compose your CV: remember the rules of writing one.

Критерии оценивания:

Содержание — 10 баллов Логика — 10 баллов

Языковое оформление: лексика, грамматика и орфография – 10 баллов

ПЕДАГОГИЧЕСКАЯ ПРАКТИКА

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

Примерные задания по педагогической практике:

Направление деятельности и задание	Форма	Комментарий			
	отчетности	студента			
I. Методическая работа					
1. Изучить календарно-тематический план	Представить				
учителя ИЯ и согласовать график	расписание уроков на				
проведения уроков	кафедру методики				
	преподавания ИЯ				
	и 2-го ИЯ				
2. Проанализировать УМК по	Письменный анализ УМК				
иностранным языкам, используемым в					
учебном процессе.					
3. Проанализировать не менее 5 уроков	Обсуждение уроков с				
учителей иностранного языка по	учителями-методистами				
каждому языку (Приложение 1,2).	вместе с другими				
	студентами-				
	практикантами				
4. Сделать подробный письменный анализ	Письменный анализ				
одного урока учителя английского языка	уроков				
(Приложение 1, 2).					
5. Провести 5 зачетных уроков по	Планы-конспекты уроков,				
английскому языку	оценка и анализ				
	учителем/групповым				
	руководителем				
	проведенных уроков в				
	Дневнике				
6. Представить план-конспект 1-го из	2 плана-конспекта уроков				
проведенных уроков по английскому					
языку					
	_				
Произвести видеозапись и методическое	Видеозапись				
обоснование (Приложение 3).	на СD-диске				
II Duaynawaa safasa					
II. Внеурочная работа					

	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,					
1. Подготовить и провести по	Заполненный раздел по					
английскому языку внеурочное	внеурочной работе или по					
мероприятие/нетрадиционный урок	организации					
(Приложения 4).	нетрадиционного урока и					
	план-конспект					
	мероприятия/урока					
	•					
III. Профориен	тационная работа					
1.Провести беседу с учащимися старших	Письменный отчет о					
классов об их профессиональных	профориентацион-ной					
намерениях.	работе в Дневнике					
2.Организовать презентацию БГПУ и	_					
ИФОМК. (Приложение 5).						
,						
IV. Саморефлексия						
Написать рефлексивный самоанализ по	Заполнить					
итогам педагогической практики	соответствующие разделы					
(Приложение 7).	В					
	Дневнике					

Педагогическая практика во 6 семестре завершается зачетом с оценкой. Оценка за зачет выставляется с учетом работы студента в течение всего периода практики.

Уровни	Содержательно	Основные признаки	Оценка	БРС, %
	e	выделения уровня (этапы	(академичес	освоения
	описание	формирования компетенции,	кая)	(рейтингова
	уровня	критерии оценки		я оценка)
		сформированности)		
Повышен	Творческая	отличное владение всеми	Зачтено/отл	90-100
-ный	деятельность	аспектами устной и	ично	
		письменной речи, умение		
		применить знания к анализу и		
		интерпретации аутентичных		
		текстов, владение		
		продуктивной письменной		
		речью официального и		
		нейтрального характера в		
		пределах изученного		
		языкового материала		
		при отсутствии ошибок в		
		воспроизводимой устной и		
		письменной речи.		
Базовый	Применение	владение всеми аспектами	Зачтено/хор	70-89

	знаний и	устной и письменной речи,	ошо	
	умений	умение применить знания к		
	в более	анализу и интерпретации		
	широких	аутентичных текстов.		
	контекстах	Допускаются незначительные		
	учебной и	неточности в письменных		
	профессиональ	работах и ответах.		
	ной			
	деятельности			
Удовлетв	Репродуктивна	умение самостоятельно	Зачтено/удо	50-69
орительн	Я	организовать и осуществить	влетворител	
ый	деятельность	процесс коммуникации в	ьно	
(достаточ		устной и письменной формах		
-ный)		на иностранном языке на		
		основе изученного материала.		
		Допускается наличие 4-6		
		ошибок, до 10 неточностей,		
		отдельные нарушения логики		
		воспроизводимой устной и		
		письменной речи.		
Недоста-	Отсутствие признаков удовлетворительного		Не	49 и менее
точный	уровня		зачтено/неуд	
			овлетворите	
			льно	

ЯЗЫКОВАЯ ПРАКТИКА

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

Пример практического задания:

- 1. Лексико-грамматические задания.
- 2. Работа со словарем.
- 3. Работа с транскрипцией.

Перечень примерных контрольных заданий:

- 1. Проверка орфографической и пунктуационной грамотности студентов. Форма контроля изложение. Проверка и анализ выявленных ошибок.
- **2.** Прослушивание аудиотекста на английском языке. Форма контроля понимания краткое содержание.

Перечень примерных вопросов для устного опроса:

- 1. What is the difference between a family of the past and a family of the present?
- 2. What jobs are unpopular today? Why?
- 3. What do you like/dislike about teaching?
- 4. Who do you look up to? Why?
- 5. What is your dream house?
- 6. Where would you rather live: in the countryside or in a city? Why?
- 7. How do people influence the environment?
- 8. Why is friendship important?
- 9. What unhealthy habits are common today?
- 10. Why do people like/dislike shopping?

Студент получает за практику оценку «зачтено» с учетом работы в течение всего периода практики и при наличии следующей документации:

- список выполненных студентом заданий за весь период практики;
- результаты выполненных работ, зафиксированных в отчете по практике.

Студент получает за практику оценку «незачтено», если:

- работа студента в течение периода практики была несистематичной;
- студент пропустил два и более занятий без уважительной причины;
- студент продемонстрировал неудовлетворительный уровень знаний и умений в течение всего периода практики и на финальном собеседовании.

ОЗНАКОМИТЕЛЬНАЯ ПРАКТИКА (В ШКОЛЕ)

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

Примерные задания по практике:

Изучить календарно-тематический план учителя ИЯ и наметить график проведения уроков (не менее 10 уроков).

Посетить и проанализировать не менее 8 уроков учителя/ей ИЯ.

Провести внеурочное мероприятие

Представить план-конспект проведенного мероприятия.

Пример отчета по практике Перечень заданий и форма отчетности их выполнения

Направления деятельности и задания	Форма отчетности	Комментарий и самооценка (трудности, проблемы при выполнении заданий, их целесообразность, уровень выполнения)
1. Знакомство с ОУ, изучение нормативных документов ОУ, (Программа развития ОУ) Задание. Изучить специфику и особенности данного ОУ, охарактеризовать инновационную деятельность ОУ и учителя ИЯ.	Заполнение «Итоговой таблицы исследования деятельности образовательного учреждения» в Контручет.кн.	
2. Изучение учебного процесса в ОУ 2.1. ФГОС Задание. Изучить ФГОС второго поколения.	Заполнение таблицы «Анализ ФГОС основного общего образования» в Контручет.кн.	
2.2. Изучение УМК Задание. Проанализировать учебник ИЯ, используемый в учебном процессе (Приложение 2).	Письменный анализ учебника в Дневнике	
2.3. Знакомство с вспомогательными средствами обучения ИЯ Задание. Определить, какие вспомогательные, технические средства	Заполнение соответствующих граф «Итоговой таблицы	

обучения, а также информационные технологии используются в образовательном процессе по ИЯ.	исследования деятельности образовательного учреждения» в Контручет кн.
2.4. Изучение организации кабинета ИЯ Задание. Изучить имеющееся в кабинете оборудование, его оформление и информационное обеспечение.	Представить отчет в Дневнике
2.5. Посещение и анализ уроков учителя(ей) ИЯ Задание. Проанализировать не менее 7 уроков.	Письменные анализы уроков.
2.6. Проведение индивидуальных занятий с учащимися по ИЯ Задание. Провести не менее 5 индивидуальных занятий с учащимися	Письменный отчет о проведенных занятиях.
2.7. Изучение внеурочной работы учителя ИЯ Задание. Изучить систему внеурочной работы учителя ИЯ.	Заполнение «Итоговой таблицы исследования деятельности образовательного учреждения» в Контручет. кн.
2.8. Ознакомление с работой методического объединения учителей иностранных языков Задание. Познакомиться с планом работы объединения, формами работы.	Заполнение «Итоговой таблицы исследования деятельности образовательного учреждения» в Контручет. кн.

3. Учебная работа Задание. Изучить календарно-тематический план учителя ИЯ и наметить график проведения уроков Проанализировать не менее 5 уроков учителей иностранного языка. Представить план-конспект одного из проведенных уроков.	Письменный отчет представить в Контручет.кн.	
4. Воспитательная работа Изучить план воспитательной работы, составить собственный план воспитательной работы на период практики. Провести внеклассное мероприятие по иностранному языку. Осуществить анализ внеклассного мероприятия.		
5. Подведение итогов практики и саморефлексия Задание. Осмысление результатов учебной практики (Приложение 6).	Составить цифровой отчет и написать рефлексивный самоанализ по итогам практики в Контручет.кн.	

НАУЧНО-ИССЛЕДОВАТЕЛЬСКАЯ РАБОТА

Оценочные средства для проверки сформированности компетенций

Примерные задания по практике:

Научный руководитель ВКР

обоснование темы

экспериментально

исследования

Проведение

й работы в

соответствии с

- 1. Участие в установочной конференции по организации практики.
- 2. Ознакомление с программой практики.
- 3. Согласование с руководителем практики задания на период прохождения практики.
- 4. Ознакомление с требованиями Положения о выпускной квалификационной работе.
- 5. Разработка научно-категориального аппарата исследования (актуальность, объект, предмет, гипотеза).
- 6. Теоретическое обоснование темы исследования
- 7. Проведение экспериментальной работы в соответствии с целью и задачами исследования Проектирование продукта (разработки) исследования
- 8. Систематизация и оформление результатов исследования

теоретическая

исследования

ВКР, анализ

проведения и

эксперименталь

результатов

часть

9. Представление отчета по преддипломной практике.

Пример инивидуальной зачетной ведомости студента-практиканта

Оценка Отчетный Подпись № Деятельность Сроки Самопрактиканта документ выполнеоценка научного научного (продукт) руководируководи ния практиканта в теля в теля процента процента X X выполневыполне- μ ия, % μ ия, % ВКР, введение 1. Разработка научно-(3-5 страниц), категориального тезаурус предметной аппарата (актуальность, области объект, предмет, гипотеза) 2. Теоретическое ВКР,

	целью и задачами	ной работы		
	исследования			
4.	Проектирование	ВКР,		
	продукта	методическая		
	(разработки)	часть работы		
	исследования			
5.	Систематизация и	Электронный		
	оформление	вариант ВКР		
	результатов			
	исследования			
6.	Отчет по	Выступление		
	преддипломной	на итоговой		
	практике (о работе	конференции		
	над ВКР)			