

БИЛЕТ 3

Формируемая(ые) (оцениваемая(ые)) компетенция(ии)

ОПК-1 Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностях

ОПК-2 Способен применять в практической деятельности знание психолого-педагогических основ и методики обучения иностранным языкам и культурам

Формируемые (оцениваемые) индикаторы достижения компетенций:

ОПК-1.1 Анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка

ОПК-2.1 Учитывает коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия

Ситуационное задание № 1

Переведите текст, задайте к нему вопросы. Проанализируйте основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка и составьте небольшой пересказ данного текста в виде summary.

Текст:

London is a famous and historic city. It is the capital of England in the United Kingdom. The city is quite popular for international tourism because London is home to one of the oldest-standing monarchies in the western hemisphere. Rita and Joanne recently traveled to London. They were very excited for their trip because this was their first journey overseas from the United States.

Among the popular sights that Rita and Joanne visited are Big Ben, Buckingham Palace, and the London Eye. Big Ben is one of London's most famous monuments. It is a large clock tower located at the northern end of Westminster Palace. The clock tower is 96 meters tall. Unfortunately, Rita and Joanne were only able to view the tower from the outside. The women learned that the tower's interior is undergoing renovations until 2021.

Fortunately, the London Eye, the city's famous Ferris wheel, was open to the public. The London Eye is situated along the southern shores of the Thames River. This attraction stands 135 meters high. It is one of London's most well-known spots for gaining aerial views of the city. Each capsule of the Ferris wheel can hold up to 25 passengers. When their capsule stopped at the top of the Ferris wheel, the women took spectacular panoramic photographs of the beautiful cityscape below. The last place that Rita and Joanne visited was Buckingham Palace, the home of the Queen of England.

The women were impressed by the palace's incredible architecture and historical value. Both Rita and Joanne enjoyed watching the Queen's guards outside the palace. These guards wore red tunic uniforms, shiny black boots, and bearskin hats. Despite the women's attempts to catch the attention of the guards, the guards are specifically trained to avoid distractions. Because of this, the guards ignored the women completely.

Joanne and Rita had an amazing time visiting the city of London, and they are inspired to seek more international travel destinations in the future.

Ситуационное задание № 2

Переведите предложения с английского на русский и наоборот. Объясните случаи употребления Modal Verbs. Учтите коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия и составьте проект (план) учебного занятия по изучению темы Modal Verbs.

Предложения на перевод:

1. Children must wear a uniform at school. 2. Завтра тебе придется вставать рано? 3. Why did you have to stay at home yesterday? 4. Не нужно веселиться, если не хочешь. 5. You've just broken the law and you will have to answer for it. 6. Это было то, на что она была вынуждена согласиться. 7. I might go to the movies tonight. 8. Должно быть, здорово жить в Нью-Йорке. 9. The ice cream here is delicious. You must try some. 10. Не может быть, чтобы это была правда.

Письменный опрос

Вопрос 1	Как осуществляется редукция?
Вопрос 2	Какие виды ударений существуют в английском языке?
Вопрос 3	Почему ударение в словах имеет значение в понимании языка?
Вопрос 4	Какие методы используются для большего запоминания слов?

Вопрос 5

Какие отличительные черты между австралийским и канадскими произношениями?

БИЛЕТ 4

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Текст:

Keith recently came back from a trip to Chicago, Illinois. This midwestern metropolis is found along the shore of Lake Michigan. During his visit, Keith spent a lot of time exploring the city to visit important landmarks and monuments. Keith loves baseball, and he made sure to take a visit to Wrigley Field. Not only did he take a tour of this spectacular stadium, but he also got to watch a Chicago Cubs game. In the stadium, Keith and the other fans cheered for the Cubs. Keith was happy that the Cubs won with a score of 5-4. Chicago has many historic places to visit. Keith found the Chicago Water Tower impressive as it is one of the few remaining landmarks to have survived the Great Chicago Fire of 1871. Keith also took a walk through Jackson Park, a great outdoor space that hosted the World's Fair of 1892. The park is great for a leisurely stroll, and it still features some of the original architecture and replicas of monuments that were featured in the World's Fair. During the last part of his visit, Keith managed to climb the stairs inside of the Willis Tower, a 110-story skyscraper. Despite the challenge of climbing the many flights of stairs, Keith felt that reaching the top was worth the effort. From the rooftop, Keith received a gorgeous view of the city's skyline with Lake Michigan in the background.

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Предложения на перевод:

1. He couldn't help laughing. 2. Он спросил, может ли он одолжить машину. 3. I might go to the movies tonight. 4. Я не умею плавать. 5. Ought we to consult a doctor? 6. Вы должны это знать. 7. You may cry if you will. 8. Тебе нельзя выходить из комнаты! 9. We shall support our people. 10. Это может быть почтальон, но я не уверен.

Письменный опрос

Вопрос 1	Как употребляются тоны в повелительных предложениях?
Вопрос 2	Где ставится фразовое ударение в предложении?
Вопрос 3	Каким образом классифицируются гласные в английском языке?
Вопрос 4	Чем отличается британский английский от американского английского?
Вопрос 5	Каким образом классифицируются согласные в английском языке?

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Письменный опрос

Вопрос 1	Какая роль интонации в английском языке?
Вопрос 2	На какой слог чаще всего падает ударение в существительном или прилагательном, которое состоит из двух слогов?
Вопрос 3	Какие региональные диалекты вы можете выделить в Великобритании?
Вопрос 4	Как выглядит интонация в специальных вопросах?

Вопрос 5	Для чего изучать иностранный язык: плюсы и минусы?
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БИЛЕТ 1

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Текст:

So we decided to have a special celebration of Mother's Day. We thought it a fine idea. It made us all realize how much Mother had done for us for years, and all the efforts and sacrifice that she had made for our sake. We decided that we'd make it a great day, a holiday for all the family, and do everything we could to make Mother happy. Father decided to take a holiday from his office, so as to help in celebrating the day, and my sister Anne and I stayed home from college classes, and Mary and my brother Will stayed home from High School.

It was our plan to make it a day just like Xmas³² or any big holiday, and so we decided to decorate the house with flowers and with mottoes over the mantelpieces,³³ and all that kind of thing. We got Mother to make mottoes and arrange the decorations, because she always does it at Xmas. The two girls thought it would be a nice thing to dress in our very best for such a big occasion and so they both got new hats. Mother trimmed both the hats, and they looked fine, and Father had bought silk ties for himself and us boys as a souvenir of the day to remember Mother by. We were going to get Mother a new hat too, but it turned out that she seemed to really like her old grey bonnet better than a new one, and both the girls said that it was awfully becoming to her.

Well, after breakfast we had it arranged as a surprise for Mother that we would hire a motor car and take her for a beautiful drive away into the country. Mother is hardly ever able to have a treat like that, because we can only afford to keep one maid, and so Mother is busy in the house nearly all the time. But on the very morning of the day we changed the plan a little bit, because it occurred to Father that a thing it would be better to do even than to take Mother for a motor drive would be to take her fishing; if you are going to fish, there is a definite purpose in front of you to heighten the enjoyment.

So we all felt that it would be nicer for Mother to have a definite purpose; and anyway, it turned out that Father had just got a new rod the day before. So we got everything arranged for the trip, and we got Mother to cut up some sandwiches³⁴ and make up a sort of lunch in case we got hungry, though of course we were to come back home again to a big dinner in the middle of the day, just like Xmas or New Year's Day. Mother packed it all up in a basket for us ready to go in the motor. Well, when the car came to the door, it turned out that there hardly seemed as much room in it as we had supposed.

Father said not to mind him, he said that he could just as well stay home; and that he was sure that he could put in the time working in the garden; he said that we were not to let the fact of his not having had a real holiday for three years stand in our way; he wanted us to go right ahead and be happy and have a big day. But of course we all felt that it would never do to let Father stay home, especially as we knew he would make trouble if he did. The two girls, Anne and Mary, would gladly have stayed and helped the maid get dinner, only it seemed such a pity to, on a lovely day like this, having their new hats. But they both said that Mother had only to say the word, and they'd gladly stay home and work. Will and I would have dropped out, but unfortunately we wouldn't have been any use in getting the dinner.

So in the end it was decided that Mother would stay home and just have a lovely restful day round the house, and get the dinner. It turned out anyway that Mother doesn't care for fishing, and also it was just a little bit cold and fresh out of doors, though it was lovely and sunny, and Father was rather afraid that Mother might take cold if she came. So we all drove away with three cheers for Mother, and Father waved his hand back to her every few minutes till he hit his hand on the back edge of the car, and then said that he didn't think that Mother could see us any longer. Well, — we had the loveliest day up among the hills that you could possibly imagine. It was quite late when we got back, nearly seven o'clock in the evening, but Mother had guessed that we would be late, so she had kept back the dinner so as to have it just nicely ready and hot for us. Only first she had to get towels and soap for Father and clean things for him to put on,

because he always gets so messed up with fishing, and that kept Mother busy for a little while, that and helping the girls get ready.

But at last everything was ready, and we sat down to the grandest kind of dinner — roast turkey and all sorts of things like on Xmas Day. Mother had to get up and down a good bit during the meal fetching things back and forward. The dinner lasted a long while, and was great fun, and when it was over all of us wanted to help clear the things up and wash the dishes, only Mother said that she would really much rather do it, and so we let her, because we wanted just for once to humour her.

It was quite late, when it was all over, and when we all kissed Mother before going to bed, she said it had been the most wonderful day in her life, and I think there were tears in her eyes. So we all felt awfully repaid for all that we had done.

Ситуационное задание № 2

Переведите предложения с английского на русский и наоборот. Объясните случаи употребления Reported Speech. Учтите коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия и составьте проект (план) учебного занятия по изучению темы Reported Speech.

Предложения на перевод:

1. Tom thanked them for helping him out. 2. Илон выразил свою благодарность за то, что я пришел. 3. Mary begged his pardon for having left his encyclopedia at home. 4. Она извинилась перед учителем за опоздание. 5. Bella advised him to take a cab, as otherwise he might be late for the meeting. 6. Она предложила ему поехать туда вместе. 7. The man offered to bring her a glass of water. 8. Ребенок умолял маму не вести его в музей. 9. The father urged his daughter to take care of her little brother. 10. Она сказала мне не открывать дверь.

Письменный опрос

Вопрос 1	Смоделируйте специальные вопросы и ответы на них.
Вопрос 2	Как выглядит интонация в восклицательных предложениях?
Вопрос 3	Каким образом происходит сочетание взрывных согласных с боковым сонантом?
Вопрос 4	Каким образом происходит соединение двух взрывных согласных?
Вопрос 5	Каким образом можно выявить артикуляцию конечных глухих согласных?

БИЛЕТ 2

Формируемая(ые) (оцениваемая(ые)) компетенция(ии)

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Текст:

Dear Daddy Long-Legs,

College gets nicer and nicer, I like the girls and the teachers and the classes and the campus and the things to eat. We have ice-cream twice a week and we never have corn-meal mush. The trouble with college is that you are expected to know such a lot of things you've never learned. It's very embarrassing at times. I made an awful mistake the first day. Somebody mentioned Maurice Maeterlinck, and I asked if she was a freshman. The joke has gone all over college. Did you ever hear of Michelangelo? He was a famous artist who lived in Italy in the Middle Ages. Everybody in English Literature seemed to know about him, and the whole class laughed because I thought he was an archangel. He sounds like an archangel, doesn't he? But now, when the girls talk about the things that I never heard of, I just keep still and look them up in the encyclopedia. And anyway, I'm just as bright in class as any of the others, and brighter than some of them!

And you know, Daddy, I have a new unbreakable rule: never to study at night, no matter how many written reviews are coming in the morning. Instead, I read just plain books — I have to, you know, because there are eighteen blank years behind me. You wouldn't believe what an abyss of ignorance my mind is; I am just realizing the depths myself. I never read "David Copperfield", or "Cinderella", or "Ivanhoe", or "Alice in Wonderland", or "Robinson Crusoe", or "Jane Eyre". I didn't know that Henry the Eighth was married more than once or that Shelley was a poet. I didn't know that people used to be monkeys, or that George Eliot was a lady. I had never seen a picture of the "Mona Lisa" and (it's true but you won't believe it) I had never heard of Sherlock Holmes. Now I know all of these things and a lot of others besides, but you can see how much I need to catch up. November 15th your five gold pieces were a surprise! I'm not used to receiving Christmas presents. Do you want to know what I bought with the money?

1. A silver watch to wear on my wrist and get me to recitations in time.
2. Matthew Arnold's poems.
3. A hot-water bottle.
4. A dictionary of synonyms (to enlarge my vocabulary).
5. (I don't much like to confess this last item, but I will.) A pair of silk stockings.

And now, Daddy, never say I don't tell all! It was a very low motive, if you must know it, that prompted the silk stockings. Julia Pendleton, a sophomore, comes into my room to do geometry, and she sits cross-legged on the couch and wears silk stockings every night. But just wait — as soon as she gets back from vacation, I shall go in and sit on her couch in my silk stockings. You see the miserable creature that I am — but at least I'm honest; and you knew already, from my asylum record, that I wasn't perfect, didn't you? But, Daddy, if you'd been dressed in checked gingham all your life, you'd understand how I feel. And when I started to the high school, I entered upon another period even worse than the checked gingham. The poor box.

You can't know how I feared appearing in school in those miserable poor-box dresses. I was perfectly sure to be put down in class next to the girl who first owned my dress, and she would whisper and giggle and point it out to the others. To recapitulate (that's the way the English instructor begins every other sentence), I am very much obliged for my presents. I really believe I've finished. Daddy, I've been writing this letter off and on for two days, and I fear by now you are bored. But I've been so excited about those new adventures that I must talk to somebody, and you are the only one I know. If my letters bore you, you can always toss them into the waste-basket.

Good-bye, Daddy, I hope that you are feeling as happy as I am.

Yours ever, Judy.

Ситуационное задание № 2

Переведите предложения с английского на русский и наоборот. Объясните случаи употребления Reported Speech. Учтите коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия и составьте проект (план) учебного занятия по изучению темы Reported Speech.

Предложения на перевод:

1. My mom told me to switch on the light. 2. Донна в отчаянии воскликнула, что больше никогда его не увидит. 3. Sarah said that it was so sweet of me to give her that present. 4. Мария спросила своего учителя, когда ей следует сдать исследовательскую работу. 5. Mike said (that) he was sick and tired as he had been working for them for ten years. 6. Она спросила, знаю ли я его. 7. He asked me where I lived. 8. Я спросила свою подругу, дочитала ли она мою книгу. 9. My boss informed me that I would have to go on a business trip. 10. Мэтт воскликнул, что никогда не ожидал, что она совершит такой ужасный поступок.

Письменный опрос

Вопрос 1	Какие различия между устной и письменной речью?
Вопрос 2	Как произнести связующую [r] в интервокальной позиции на стыке слов?
Вопрос 3	Как осуществляется артикуляция изолированного звука?
Вопрос 4	Как выглядит интонация в разделительных вопросах?
Вопрос 5	Как правильно поставить произношение как у носителей?

БИЛЕТ 3

Формируемая(ые) (оцениваемая(ые)) компетенция(ии)

ОПК-1 Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностях

ОПК-2 Способен применять в практической деятельности знание психолого-педагогических основ и методики обучения иностранным языкам и культурам

Формируемые (оцениваемые) индикаторы достижения компетенций:

ОПК-1.1 Анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка

ОПК-2.1 Учитывает коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия

Ситуационное задание № 1

Переведите текст, задайте к нему вопросы. Проанализируйте основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка и составьте небольшой пересказ данного текста в виде summary.

Текст:

So we decided to have a special celebration of Mother's Day. We thought it a fine idea. It made us all realize how much Mother had done for us for years, and all the efforts and sacrifice that she had made for our sake. We decided that we'd make it a great day, a holiday for all the family, and do everything we could to make Mother happy. Father decided to take a holiday from his office, so as to help in celebrating the day, and my sister Anne and I stayed home from college classes, and Mary and my brother Will stayed home from High School.

It was our plan to make it a day just like Xmas³² or any big holiday, and so we decided to decorate the house with flowers and with mottoes over the mantelpieces,³³ and all that kind of thing. We got Mother to make mottoes and arrange the decorations, because she always does it at Xmas. The two girls thought it would be a nice thing to dress in our very best for such a big occasion and so they both got new hats. Mother trimmed both the hats, and they looked fine, and Father had bought silk ties for himself and us boys as a souvenir of the day to remember Mother by. We were going to get Mother a new hat too, but it turned out that she seemed to really like her old grey bonnet better than a new one, and both the girls said that it was awfully becoming to her.

Well, after breakfast we had it arranged as a surprise for Mother that we would hire a motor car and take her for a beautiful drive away into the country. Mother is hardly ever able to have a treat like that, because we can only afford to keep one maid, and so Mother is busy in the house nearly all the time. But on the very morning of the day we changed the plan a little bit, because it occurred to Father that a thing it would be better to do even than to take Mother for a motor drive would be to take her fishing; if you are going to fish, there is a definite purpose in front of you to heighten the enjoyment.

So we all felt that it would be nicer for Mother to have a definite purpose; and anyway, it turned out that Father had just got a new rod the day before. So we got everything arranged for the trip, and we got Mother to cut up some sandwiches³⁴ and make up a sort of lunch in case we got hungry, though of course we were to come back home again to a big dinner in the middle of the day, just like Xmas or New Year's Day. Mother packed it all up in a basket for us ready to go in the motor. Well, when the car came to the door, it turned out that there hardly seemed as much room in it as we had supposed.

Father said not to mind him, he said that he could just as well stay home; and that he was sure that he could put in the time working in the garden; he said that we were not to let the fact of his not having had a real holiday for three years stand in our way; he wanted us to go right ahead and be happy and have a big day. But of course we all felt that it would never do to let Father stay home, especially as we knew he would make trouble if he did. The two girls, Anne and Mary, would gladly have stayed and helped the maid get dinner, only it seemed such a pity to, on a lovely day like this, having their new hats. But they both said that Mother had only to say the word, and they'd gladly stay home and work. Will and I would have dropped out, but unfortunately we wouldn't have been any use in getting the dinner.

So in the end it was decided that Mother would stay home and just have a lovely restful day round the house, and get the dinner. It turned out anyway that Mother doesn't care for fishing, and also it was just a little bit cold and fresh out of doors, though it was lovely and sunny, and Father was rather afraid that Mother might take cold if she came. So we all drove away with three cheers for Mother, and Father waved his hand back to her every few minutes till he hit his hand on the back edge of the car, and then said that he didn't think that Mother could see us any longer. Well, — we had the loveliest day up among the hills that you could possibly imagine. It was quite late when we got back, nearly seven o'clock in the evening, but Mother had guessed that we would be late, so she had kept back the dinner so as to have it just nicely ready and hot for us. Only first she had to get towels and soap for Father and clean things for him to put on, because he always gets so messed up with fishing, and that kept Mother busy for a little while, that and helping the girls get ready.

But at last everything was ready, and we sat down to the grandest kind of dinner – roast turkey and all sorts of things like on Xmas Day. Mother had to get up and down a good bit during the meal fetching things back and forward. The dinner lasted a long while, and was great fun, and when it was over all of us wanted to help clear the things up and wash the dishes, only Mother said that she would really much rather do it, and so we let her, because we wanted just for once to humour her.

It was quite late, when it was all over, and when we all kissed Mother before going to bed, she said it had been the most wonderful day in her life, and I think there were tears in her eyes. So we all felt awfully repaid for all that we had done.

Ситуационное задание № 2

Переведите предложения с английского на русский и наоборот. Объясните случаи употребления Reported Speech. Учтите коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия и составьте проект (план) учебного занятия по изучению темы Reported Speech.

Предложения на перевод:

1. Tom thanked them for helping him out. 2. Илон выразил свою благодарность за то, что я пришел. 3. Mary begged his pardon for having left his encyclopedia at home. 4. Она извинилась перед учителем за опоздание. 5. Bella advised him to take a cab, as otherwise he might be late for the meeting. 6. Она предложила ему поехать туда вместе. 7. The man offered to bring her a glass of water. 8. Ребенок умолял маму не вести его в музей. 9. The father urged his daughter to take care of her little brother. 10. Она сказала мне не открывать дверь.

Письменный опрос

Вопрос 1	Почему ударение в словах имеет значение в понимании языка?
Вопрос 2	Какие методы используются для большего запоминания слов?
Вопрос 3	Какие отличительные черты между австралийским и канадскими произношениями?
Вопрос 4	Какие типы ассимиляции есть в английском языке?
Вопрос 5	Какие типы тонов есть в английском языке?

БИЛЕТ 4

Формируемая(ые) (оцениваемая(ые)) компетенция(ии)

ОПК-1 Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностях

ОПК-2 Способен применять в практической деятельности знание психолого-педагогических основ и методики обучения иностранным языкам и культурам

Формируемые (оцениваемые) индикаторы достижения компетенций:

ОПК-1.1 Анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка

ОПК-2.1 Учитывает коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия

Ситуационное задание № 1

Переведите текст, задайте к нему вопросы. Проанализируйте основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка и составьте небольшой пересказ данного текста в виде summary.

Текст:

Dear Daddy Long-Legs,

College gets nicer and nicer, I like the girls and the teachers and the classes and the campus and the things to eat. We have ice-cream twice a week and we never have corn-meal mush. The trouble with college is that you are expected to know such a lot of things you've never learned. It's very embarrassing at times. I made an awful mistake the first day. Somebody mentioned Maurice Maeterlinck, and I asked if she was a freshman. The joke has gone all over college. Did you ever hear of Michelangelo? He was a famous artist who lived in Italy in the Middle Ages. Everybody in English Literature seemed to know about him, and the whole class laughed because I thought he was an archangel. He sounds like an archangel, doesn't he? But now, when the girls talk about the things that I never heard of, I just keep still and look them up in the encyclopedia. And anyway, I'm just as bright in class as any of the others, and brighter than some of them!

And you know, Daddy, I have a new unbreakable rule: never to study at night, no matter how many written reviews are coming in the morning. Instead, I read just plain books — I have to, you know, because there are eighteen blank years behind me. You wouldn't believe what an abyss of ignorance my mind is; I am just realizing the depths myself. I never read "David Copperfield", or "Cinderella", or "Ivanhoe", or "Alice in Wonderland", or "Robinson Crusoe", or "Jane Eyre". I didn't know that Henry the Eighth was married more than once or that Shelley was a poet. I didn't know that people used to be monkeys, or that George Eliot was a lady. I had never seen a picture of the "Mona Lisa" and (it's true but you won't believe it) I had never heard of Sherlock Holmes. Now I know all of these things and a lot of others besides, but you can see how much I need to catch up. November 15th your five gold pieces were a surprise! I'm not used to receiving Christmas presents. Do you want to know what I bought with the money?

1. A silver watch to wear on my wrist and get me to recitations in time.
2. Matthew Arnold's poems.
3. A hot-water bottle.
4. A dictionary of synonyms (to enlarge my vocabulary).
5. (I don't much like to confess this last item, but I will.) A pair of silk stockings.

And now, Daddy, never say I don't tell all! It was a very low motive, if you must know it, that prompted the silk stockings. Julia Pendleton, a sophomore, comes into my room to do geometry, and she sits cross-legged on the couch and wears silk stockings every night. But just wait — as soon as she gets back from vacation, I shall go in and sit on her couch in my silk stockings. You see the miserable creature that I am — but at least I'm honest; and you knew already, from my asylum record, that I wasn't perfect, didn't you? But, Daddy, if you'd been dressed in checked gingham all your life, you'd understand how I feel. And when I started to the high school, I entered upon another period even worse than the checked gingham. The poor box.

You can't know how I feared appearing in school in those miserable poor-box dresses. I was perfectly sure to be put down in class next to the girl who first owned my dress, and she would whisper and giggle and point it out to the others. To recapitulate (that's the way the English instructor begins every other sentence), I am very much obliged for my presents. I really believe I've finished. Daddy, I've been writing this letter off and on for two days, and I fear by now you are bored. But I've been so excited about those new adventures that I must talk to somebody, and you are the only one I know. If my letters bore you, you can always toss them into the waste-basket.

Good-bye, Daddy, I hope that you are feeling as happy as I am.

Yours ever, Judy.

Ситуационное задание № 2

Переведите предложения с английского на русский и наоборот. Объясните случаи употребления Reported Speech. Учтите коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия и составьте проект (план) учебного занятия по изучению темы Reported Speech.

Предложения на перевод:

1. My mom told me to switch on the light. 2. Донна в отчаянии воскликнула, что больше никогда его не увидит. 3. Sarah said that it was so sweet of me to give her that present. 4. Мария спросила своего учителя, когда ей следует сдать исследовательскую работу. 5. Mike said (that) he was sick and tired as he had been working for them for ten years. 6. Она спросила, знаю ли я его. 7. He asked me where I lived. 8. Я спросила свою подругу, дочитала ли она мою книгу. 9. My boss informed me that I would have to go on a business trip. 10. Мэтт воскликнул, что никогда не ожидал, что она совершит такой ужасный поступок.

Письменный опрос

Вопрос 1	Где ставится фразовое ударение в предложении?
Вопрос 2	Каким образом классифицируются гласные в английском языке?
Вопрос 3	Чем отличается британский английский от американского английского?
Вопрос 4	Каким образом классифицируются согласные в английском языке?
Вопрос 5	В каких случаях можно провести шкалу с нарушенной постепенностью?

БИЛЕТ 5

Формируемая(ые) (оцениваемая(ые)) компетенция(ии)

ОПК-1 Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностях

ОПК-2 Способен применять в практической деятельности знание психолого-педагогических основ и методики обучения иностранным языкам и культурам

Формируемые (оцениваемые) индикаторы достижения компетенций:

ОПК-1.1 Анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка

ОПК-2.1 Учитывает коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия

Ситуационное задание № 1

Переведите текст, задайте к нему вопросы. Проанализируйте основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка и составьте небольшой пересказ данного текста в виде summary.

Текст:

So we decided to have a special celebration of Mother's Day. We thought it a fine idea. It made us all realize how much Mother had done for us for years, and all the efforts and sacrifice that she had made for our sake. We decided that we'd make it a great day, a holiday for all the family, and do everything we could to make Mother happy. Father decided to take a holiday from his office, so as to help in celebrating the day, and my sister Anne and I stayed home from college classes, and Mary and my brother Will stayed home from High School.

It was our plan to make it a day just like Xmas³² or any big holiday, and so we decided to decorate the house with flowers and with mottoes over the mantelpieces,³³ and all that kind of thing. We got Mother to make mottoes and arrange the decorations, because she always does it at Xmas. The two girls thought it would be a nice thing to dress in our very best for such a big occasion and so they both got new hats. Mother trimmed both the hats, and they looked fine, and Father had bought silk ties for himself and us boys as a souvenir of the day to remember Mother by. We were going to get Mother a new hat too, but it turned out that she seemed to really like her old grey bonnet better than a new one, and both the girls said that it was awfully becoming to her.

Well, after breakfast we had it arranged as a surprise for Mother that we would hire a motor car and take her for a beautiful drive away into the country. Mother is hardly ever able to have a treat like that, because we can only afford to keep one maid, and so Mother is busy in the house nearly all the time. But on the very morning of the day we changed the plan a little bit, because it occurred to Father that a thing it would be better to do even than to take Mother for a motor drive would be to take her fishing; if you are going to fish, there is a definite purpose in front of you to heighten the enjoyment.

So we all felt that it would be nicer for Mother to have a definite purpose; and anyway, it turned out that Father had just got a new rod the day before. So we got everything arranged for the trip, and we got Mother to cut up some sandwiches³⁴ and make up a sort of lunch in case we got hungry, though of course we were to come back home again to a big dinner in the middle of the day, just like Xmas or New Year's Day. Mother packed it all up in a basket for us ready to go in the motor. Well, when the car came to the door, it turned out that there hardly seemed as much room in it as we had supposed.

Father said not to mind him, he said that he could just as well stay home; and that he was sure that he could put in the time working in the garden; he said that we were not to let the fact of his not having had a real holiday for three years stand in our way; he wanted us to go right ahead and be happy and have a big day. But of course we all felt that it would never do to let Father stay home, especially as we knew he would make trouble if he did. The two girls, Anne and Mary, would gladly have stayed and helped the maid get dinner, only it seemed such a pity to, on a lovely day like this, having their new hats. But they both said that Mother had only to say the word, and they'd gladly stay home and work. Will and I would have dropped out, but unfortunately we wouldn't have been any use in getting the dinner.

So in the end it was decided that Mother would stay home and just have a lovely restful day round the house, and get the dinner. It turned out anyway that Mother doesn't care for fishing, and also it was just a little bit cold and fresh out of doors, though it was lovely and sunny, and Father was rather afraid that Mother might take cold if she came. So we all drove away with three cheers for Mother, and Father waved his hand back to her every few minutes till he hit his hand on the back edge of the car, and then said that he didn't think that Mother could see us any longer. Well, — we had the loveliest day up among the hills that you could possibly imagine. It was quite late when we got back, nearly seven o'clock in the evening, but Mother had guessed that we would be late, so she had kept back the dinner so as to have it just nicely ready and hot for us. Only first she had to get towels and soap for Father and clean things for him to put on, because he always gets so messed up with fishing, and that kept Mother busy for a little while, that and helping the girls get ready.

But at last everything was ready, and we sat down to the grandest kind of dinner – roast turkey and all sorts of things like on Xmas Day. Mother had to get up and down a good bit during the meal fetching things back and forward. The dinner lasted a long while, and was great fun, and when it was over all of us wanted to help clear the things up and wash the dishes, only Mother said that she would really much rather do it, and so we let her, because we wanted just for once to humour her.

It was quite late, when it was all over, and when we all kissed Mother before going to bed, she said it had been the most wonderful day in her life, and I think there were tears in her eyes. So we all felt awfully repaid for all that we had done.

Ситуационное задание № 2

Переведите предложения с английского на русский и наоборот. Объясните случаи употребления Reported Speech. Учтите коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия и составьте проект (план) учебного занятия по изучению темы Reported Speech.

Предложения на перевод:

1. Tom thanked them for helping him out. 2. Илон выразил свою благодарность за то, что я пришел. 3. Mary begged his pardon for having left his encyclopedia at home. 4. Она извинилась перед учителем за опоздание. 5. Bella advised him to take a cab, as otherwise he might be late for the meeting. 6. Она предложила ему поехать туда вместе. 7. The man offered to bring her a glass of water. 8. Ребенок умолял маму не вести его в музей. 9. The father urged his daughter to take care of her little brother. 10. Она сказала мне не открывать дверь.

Письменный опрос

Вопрос 1	Какие типы тонов есть в английском языке?
Вопрос 2	В чем разница между боковым сонантом и носовым сонантом?
Вопрос 3	Сколько видов слогообразования есть в английском языке?
Вопрос 4	Назовите органы речи и их функции в английском языке.
Вопрос 5	Как употребляются тоны в повелительных предложениях?

БИЛЕТ 1

Формируемая(ые) (оцениваемая(ые)) компетенция(ии)

ОПК-1 Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностях

ОПК-2 Способен применять в практической деятельности знание психолого-педагогических основ и методики обучения иностранным языкам и культурам

Формируемые (оцениваемые) индикаторы достижения компетенций:

ОПК-1.1 Анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка

ОПК-2.1 Учитывает коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия

Ситуационное задание № 1

Переведите текст, задайте к нему вопросы. Проанализируйте основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка и составьте небольшой пересказ данного текста в виде summary.

Текст:

We got out at Sonning, and went for a walk round the village. It is the most fairy-like nook on the whole river. It is more like a stage village than one built of bricks and mortar. Every house is smothered in roses, and now, in early June, they were bursting forth in clouds of dainty splendour. If you stop at Sonning, put up at the "Bull", behind the church. It is a veritable picture of an old country inn, with a green, square courtyard in front, where, on seats beneath the trees, the old men group of an evening to drink their ale and gossip over village politics; with low quaint rooms and latticed windows and awkward stairs and winding passages. We roamed about sweet Sonning for an hour or so, and then, it being too late to push on past Reading, we decided to go back to one of the Shiplake islands, and put up there for the night. It was still early when we got settled and George said that, as we had plenty of time, it would be a splendid opportunity to try a good, slap-up supper. He said he would show us what could be done up the river in the way of cooking, and suggested that, with the vegetables and the remains of the cold beef and general odds and ends, we should make an Irish stew. It seemed a fascinating idea. George gathered wood and made a fire, and Harris and I started to peel the potatoes. I should never have thought that peeling potatoes was such an undertaking.

The job turned out to be the biggest thing of its kind that I had ever been in. We began cheerfully, one might almost say skittishly but our light-heartedness was gone by the time the first potato was finished. The more we peeled, the more peel there seemed to be left on; by the time we had got all the peel off and all the eyes out, there was no potato left – at least none worth speaking of. George came and had a look at it – it was about the size of peanut. He said: "Oh, that won't do! You're wasting them. You must scrape them."

So we scraped them and that was harder work than peeling. They are such an extraordinary shape, potatoes – all bumps and warts and hollows. We worked steadily for five-and-twenty minutes, and did four potatoes. Then we struck. We said we should require the rest of the evening for scraping ourselves. I never saw such a thing as potato-scraping for making a fellow in a mess. It seemed difficult to believe that the potato-scrapings in which Harris and I stood, half-smothered, could have come off four potatoes. It shows you what can be done with economy and care. George said it was absurd to have only four potatoes in an Irish stew, so we washed half a dozen or so more and put them in without peeling. We also put in a cabbage and about half a peck of peas. George stirred it all up, and then he said that there seemed to be a lot of room to spare, so we overhauled both the hampers, and picked out all the odds and ends and the remnants, and added them to the stew. There were half a pork pie and a bit of cold boiled bacon left, and we put them in. Then George found half a tin of potted salmon, and he emptied that into the pot. He said that was the advantage of Irish stew: you got rid of such a lot of things. I fished out a couple of eggs that had got cracked, and we put those in. George said they would thicken the gravy.

I forget the other ingredients, but I know nothing was wasted; and I remember that towards the end, Montmorency, who had evinced great interest in the proceedings throughout, strolled away with an earnest and thoughtful air, reappearing, a few minutes afterwards, with a dead water-rat in his mouth, which he evidently wished to present as his contribution to the dinner; whether in a sarcastic spirit, or with a general desire to assist, I cannot say. We had a discussion as to whether the rat should go in or not. Harris said that he thought it would be all right, mixed up with the other things, and that every little helped; but George stood up for precedent! He said he had never heard of water-rats in Irish stew, and he would rather be on the safe side, and not try experiments. Harris said: "If you never try a new thing how can you tell what it's like? It's men such as you that hamper the world's progress. Think of the man who first tried German sausage!"

It was a great success, that Irish stew. I don't think I ever enjoyed a meal more. There was something so fresh and piquant about it. One's palate gets so tired of the old hackneyed things: here was a dish with a new flavour, with a taste like nothing else on earth. And it was nourishing, too. As George said, there was good stuff in it. The peas and potatoes might have been a bit softer, but we all had good teeth, so that did not matter much; and as for the gravy, it was a poem – a little too rich, perhaps, for a weak stomach, but nutritious.

Ситуационное задание № 2

Переведите предложения с английского на русский и наоборот. Объясните случаи употребления Passive Voice. Учтите коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия и составьте проект (план) учебного занятия по изучению темы Passive Voice.

Предложения на перевод:

1. They were expected to come on Friday. 2. I don't remember having been asked to help her. 3. I hate being told what to do. 4. Он притворился, что ему дали деньги. 5. They expect the work to be done by the weekend. 6. Встречу проведут на следующей неделе? 7. The car has not been transported yet. 8. Я забыл камеру на лавочке, и ее не украли! 9. The article will have been rewritten by tomorrow morning. 10. Полицию вызвали до того, как воры убежали.

Письменный опрос

Вопрос 1	Какие варианты английского языка вам известны?
Вопрос 2	Необходимо ли учить транскрипцию для понимания слов в английском языке?
Вопрос 3	Как определяется нисходяще-восходящий терминальный тон?
Вопрос 4	Как выглядит интонация в альтернативных вопросах?
Вопрос 5	Какая роль интонации в английском языке?

БИЛЕТ 2

Формируемая(ые) (оцениваемая(ые)) компетенция(ии)

ОПК-1 Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностях

ОПК-2 Способен применять в практической деятельности знание психолого-педагогических основ и методики обучения иностранным языкам и культурам

Формируемые (оцениваемые) индикаторы достижения компетенций:

ОПК-1.1 Анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка

ОПК-2.1 Учитывает коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия

Ситуационное задание №1

Переведите текст, задайте к нему вопросы. Проанализируйте основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка и составьте небольшой пересказ данного текста в виде summary.

Текст:

Each Friday morning the whole school spent the pre-recess period in writing their Weekly Review. This was one of the old Man's pet schemes: and one about which he would brook no interference. Each child would review the events of his school week in his own words, in his own way; he was free to comment, to criticise, to agree or disagree, with any person, subject or method, as long as it was in some way associated with the school. No one and nothing was sacred, from the Headmaster down, and the child, moreover, was safe from any form of reprisal. "Look at it this way," Mr. Florian said. "It is of advantage to both pupils and teacher. If a child wants to write about something which matters to him, he will take some pains to set it down as carefully and with as much detail as possible; that must in some way improve his written English in terms of spelling, construction and style. Week by week we are able, through his review, to follow and observe his progress in such things. As for the teachers, we soon get a pretty good idea what the children think of us and whether or not we are getting close to them... You will discover that these children are reasonably fair, even when they comment on us.

If we are careless about our clothing, manners or person they will soon notice it, and it would be pointless to be angry with them for pointing such things out. Finally, from the reviews, the sensible teacher will observe the trend of individual and collective interests

and plan his work accordingly." On the first Friday of my association with the class I was anxious to discover what sort of figure I cut in front of them, and what kind of comment they would make about me. I read through some of the reviews at lunch-time, and must admit to a mixture of relief and disappointment at discovering that, apart from mentioning that they had a new "blackie" teacher, very little attention was given to me ... It occurred to me that they probably imagined I would be as transient as my many predecessors, and therefore saw no point in wasting either time or effort in writing about me. But if I had made so little impression on them, it must be my own fault, I decided. It was up to me to find some way to get through to them. Thereafter I tried very hard to be a successful teacher with my class, but somehow, as day followed day in painful procession, I realized that I was not making the grade. I bought and read books on the psychology of teaching in an effort to discover some way of providing the children with the sort of intellectual challenge to which they would respond, but the suggested methods somehow did not meet my particular need, and just did not work. It was as if I were trying to reach the children through a thick pane of glass, so remote and uninterested they seemed.

Looking back, I realize that in fact I passed through three phases in my relationship with them. The first was the silent treatment, and during that time, for my first few weeks, they would do any task I set them without question or protest, but equally without interest or enthusiasm; and if their interest was not required for the task in front of them would sit and stare at me with the same careful patient attention a birdwatcher devotes to the rare, feathered visitor... I took great pains with the planning of my lessons, using illustrations from the familiar things of their own background... I created various problems within the domestic framework, and tried to encourage their participation, but it was as though there were a conspiracy of indifference, and my attempts at informality fell pitifully flat. Gradually they moved on to the second and more annoying phase of their campaign, the "noisy" treatment. It is true to say that all of them did not actively join in this but those who did not were obviously in some sympathy with those who did. During a lesson, especially one in which it was necessary for me to read or speak to them, someone would lift the lid of a desk and then let it fall with a loud bang; the culprit would merely sit and look at me with wide innocent eyes as if it were an accident. They knew as well as I did that there was nothing I could do about it, and I bore it with as much show of aplomb as I could manage.

One or two such interruptions during a lesson were usually enough to destroy its planned continuity... So I felt angry and frustrated when they rudely interrupted that which was being done purely for their own benefit. One morning I was reading to them some simple poetry. Just when I thought I had inveigled them into active interest one of

the girls, Monica Page, let the top of the desk fall; the noise seemed to reverberate in every part of my being and I felt a sudden burning anger. I looked at her for some moments before daring to open my mouth; she returned my gaze, then casually remarked to the class at large: "The bleeding 3 thing won't stay up." It was all rather deliberate, the noisy interruption and the crude remark, and it heralded the third stage of their conduct. From then on the words "bloody" or "bleeding" were hardly ever absent from any remark they made to one another especially in the classroom. They would call out to each other on any silly pretext and refer to the "bleeding" this or that, and always in a voice loud enough for my ears. One day during an arithmetic period I played right into their hands. I was so overcome by anger and disgust that I completely lost my temper ... I went upstairs and sat in the library, the only place where I could be alone for a little while. I felt sick at heart, because it seemed that this latest act, above all others, was intended to display their utter disrespect for me. They seemed to have no sense of decency, these children; everything they said or did was coloured by an ugly viciousness, as if their minds were forever rooting after filth. "Why, oh why," I asked myself, "did they behave like that? What was wrong with them?"

Ситуационное задание № 2

Переведите предложения с английского на русский и наоборот. Объясните случаи употребления Passive Voice. Учтите коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия и составьте проект (план) учебного занятия по изучению темы Passive Voice.

Предложения на перевод:

1. It is believed that they are from a very rich family. 2. This rule must be taken into consideration. 3. They admitted having been told about that. 4. Он был очень удивлен, что ему выдали сертификат. 5. She hopes to be invited to the party. 6. Вы можете проходить в свою комнату. Ваш чемодан принесут туда через минуту. 7. A big discount will be provided for the first ten customers. 8. Ты никогда не будешь разочарован своими верными сотрудниками. 9. The book was written by an unknown author. 10. Матч отменили из-за погоды?

Письменный опрос

Вопрос 1	Необходимо ли учить транскрипцию для понимаю слов в английском языке?
Вопрос 2	Перечислите слова, которые могут использоваться как в качестве глагола, так и в качестве существительного.
Вопрос 3	Какие региональные диалекты вы можете выделить в США?
Вопрос 4	Часто ли используется высокий нисходящий терминальный тон (high fall) в английском языке?
Вопрос 5	Какие виды специальных вопросов есть в английском языке?

БИЛЕТ 3

Формируемая(ые) (оцениваемая(ые)) компетенция(ии)

ОПК-1 Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностях

ОПК-2 Способен применять в практической деятельности знание психолого-педагогических основ и методики обучения иностранным языкам и культурам

Формируемые (оцениваемые) индикаторы достижения компетенций:

ОПК-1.1 Анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка

ОПК-2.1 Учитывает коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия

Ситуационное задание №1

Переведите текст, задайте к нему вопросы. Проанализируйте основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка и составьте небольшой пересказ данного текста в виде summary.

Текст:

We got out at Sonning, and went for a walk round the village. It is the most fairy-like nook on the whole river. It is more like a stage village than one built of bricks and mortar. Every house is smothered in roses, and now, in early June, they were bursting forth in clouds of dainty splendour. If you stop at Sonning, put up at the "Bull", behind the church. It is a veritable picture of an old country inn, with a green, square courtyard in front, where, on seats beneath the trees, the old men group of an evening to drink their ale and gossip over village politics; with low quaint rooms and latticed windows and awkward stairs and winding passages. We roamed about sweet Sonning for an hour or so, and then, it being too late to push on past Reading, we decided to go back to one of the Shiplake islands, and put up there for the night. It was still early when we got settled and George said that, as we had plenty of time, it would be a splendid opportunity to try a good, slap-up supper. He said he would show us what could be done up the river in the way of cooking, and suggested that, with the vegetables and the remains of the cold beef and general odds and ends, we should make an Irish stew. It seemed a fascinating idea. George gathered wood and made a fire, and Harris and I started to peel the potatoes. I should never have thought that peeling potatoes was such an undertaking.

The job turned out to be the biggest thing of its kind that I had ever been in. We began cheerfully, one might almost say skittishly but our light-heartedness was gone by the time the first potato was finished. The more we peeled, the more peel there seemed to be left on; by the time we had got all the peel off and all the eyes out, there was no potato left – at least none worth speaking of. George came and had a look at it – it was about the size of peanut. He said: "Oh, that won't do! You're wasting them. You must scrape them."

So we scraped them and that was harder work than peeling. They are such an extraordinary shape, potatoes – all bumps and warts and hollows. We worked steadily for five-and-twenty minutes, and did four potatoes. Then we struck. We said we should require the rest of the evening for scraping ourselves. I never saw such a thing as potato-scraping for making a fellow in a mess. It seemed difficult to believe that the potato-scrapings in which Harris and I stood, half-smothered, could have come off four potatoes. It shows you what can be done with economy and care. George said it was absurd to have only four potatoes in an Irish stew, so we washed half a dozen or so more and put them in without peeling. We also put in a cabbage and about half a peck of peas. George stirred it all up, and then he said that there seemed to be a lot of room to spare, so we overhauled both the hampers, and picked out all the odds and ends and the remnants, and added them to the stew. There were half a pork pie and a bit of cold boiled bacon left, and we put them in. Then George found half a tin of potted salmon, and he emptied that into the pot. He said that was the advantage of Irish stew: you got rid of such a lot of things. I fished out a couple of eggs that had got cracked, and we put those in. George said they would thicken the gravy.

I forget the other ingredients, but I know nothing was wasted; and I remember that towards the end, Montmorency, who had evinced great interest in the proceedings throughout, strolled away with an earnest and thoughtful air, reappearing, a few minutes afterwards, with a dead water-rat in his mouth, which he evidently wished to present as his contribution to the dinner; whether in a sarcastic spirit, or with a general desire to assist, I cannot say. We had a discussion as to whether the rat should go in or not. Harris said that he thought it would be all right, mixed up with the other things, and that every little helped; but George stood up for precedent! He said he had never heard of water-rats in Irish stew, and he would rather be on the safe side, and not try experiments. Harris said: "If you never try a new thing how can you tell what it's like? It's men such as you that hamper the world's progress. Think of the man who first tried German sausage!"

It was a great success, that Irish stew. I don't think I ever enjoyed a meal more. There was something so fresh and piquant about it. One's palate gets so tired of the old hackneyed things: here was a dish with a new flavour, with a taste like nothing else on earth. And it was nourishing, too. As George said, there was good stuff in it. The peas and potatoes

might have been a bit softer, but we all had good teeth, so that did not matter much; and as for the gravy, it was a poem – a little too rich, perhaps, for a weak stomach, but nutritious.

Ситуационное задание № 2

Переведите предложения с английского на русский и наоборот. Объясните случаи употребления Passive Voice. Учтите коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия и составьте проект (план) учебного занятия по изучению темы Passive Voice.

Предложения на перевод:

1. They were expected to come on Friday. 2. I don't remember having been asked to help her. 3. I hate being told what to do. 4. Он притворился, что ему дали деньги. 5. They expect the work to be done by the weekend. 6. Встречу проведут на следующей неделе? 7. The car has not been transported yet. 8. Я забыл камеру на лавочке, и ее не украли! 9. The article will have been rewritten by tomorrow morning. 10. Полицию вызвали до того, как воры убежали.

Письменный опрос

Вопрос 1	В каких случаях происходит потеря аспирации?
Вопрос 2	Каким образом происходит сочетание взрывных согласных с носовым сонантом?
Вопрос 3	Как определяется нисходяще-восходящий терминальный тон?
Вопрос 4	Перечислите методы по улучшению произношения.
Вопрос 5	Смоделируйте разделительные вопросы и ответы на них.

БИЛЕТ 4

Формируемая(ые) (оцениваемая(ые)) компетенция(ии)

ОПК-1 Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностях

ОПК-2 Способен применять в практической деятельности знание психолого-педагогических основ и методики обучения иностранным языкам и культурам

Формируемые (оцениваемые) индикаторы достижения компетенций:

ОПК-1.1 Анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка

ОПК-2.1 Учитывает коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия

Ситуационное задание №1

Переведите текст, задайте к нему вопросы. Проанализируйте основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка и составьте небольшой пересказ данного текста в виде summary.

Текст:

Each Friday morning the whole school spent the pre-recess period in writing their Weekly Review. This was one of the old Man's pet schemes: and one about which he would brook no interference. Each child would review the events of his school week in his own words, in his own way; he was free to comment, to criticise, to agree or disagree, with any person, subject or method, as long as it was in some way associated with the school. No one and nothing was sacred, from the Headmaster down, and the child, moreover, was safe from any form of reprisal. "Look at it this way," Mr. Florian said. "It is of advantage to both pupils and teacher. If a child wants to write about something which matters to him, he will take some pains to set it down as carefully and with as much detail as possible; that must in some way improve his written English in terms of spelling, construction and style. Week by week we are able, through his review, to follow and observe his progress in such things. As for the teachers, we soon get a pretty good idea what the children think of us and whether or not we are getting close to them... You will discover that these children are reasonably fair, even when they comment on us.

If we are careless about our clothing, manners or person they will soon notice it, and it would be pointless to be angry with them for pointing such things out. Finally, from the reviews, the sensible teacher will observe the trend of individual and collective interests

and plan his work accordingly." On the first Friday of my association with the class I was anxious to discover what sort of figure I cut in front of them, and what kind of comment they would make about me. I read through some of the reviews at lunch-time, and must admit to a mixture of relief and disappointment at discovering that, apart from mentioning that they had a new "blackie" teacher, very little attention was given to me ... It occurred to me that they probably imagined I would be as transient as my many predecessors, and therefore saw no point in wasting either time or effort in writing about me. But if I had made so little impression on them, it must be my own fault, I decided. It was up to me to find some way to get through to them. Thereafter I tried very hard to be a successful teacher with my class, but somehow, as day followed day in painful procession, I realized that I was not making the grade. I bought and read books on the psychology of teaching in an effort to discover some way of providing the children with the sort of intellectual challenge to which they would respond, but the suggested methods somehow did not meet my particular need, and just did not work. It was as if I were trying to reach the children through a thick pane of glass, so remote and uninterested they seemed.

Looking back, I realize that in fact I passed through three phases in my relationship with them. The first was the silent treatment, and during that time, for my first few weeks, they would do any task I set them without question or protest, but equally without interest or enthusiasm; and if their interest was not required for the task in front of them would sit and stare at me with the same careful patient attention a birdwatcher devotes to the rare, feathered visitor... I took great pains with the planning of my lessons, using illustrations from the familiar things of their own background... I created various problems within the domestic framework, and tried to encourage their participation, but it was as though there were a conspiracy of indifference, and my attempts at informality fell pitifully flat. Gradually they moved on to the second and more annoying phase of their campaign, the "noisy" treatment. It is true to say that all of them did not actively join in this but those who did not were obviously in some sympathy with those who did. During a lesson, especially one in which it was necessary for me to read or speak to them, someone would lift the lid of a desk and then let it fall with a loud bang; the culprit would merely sit and look at me with wide innocent eyes as if it were an accident. They knew as well as I did that there was nothing I could do about it, and I bore it with as much show of aplomb as I could manage.

One or two such interruptions during a lesson were usually enough to destroy its planned continuity... So I felt angry and frustrated when they rudely interrupted that which was being done purely for their own benefit. One morning I was reading to them some simple poetry. Just when I thought I had inveigled them into active interest one of

the girls, Monica Page, let the top of the desk fall; the noise seemed to reverberate in every part of my being and I felt a sudden burning anger. I looked at her for some moments before daring to open my mouth; she returned my gaze, then casually remarked to the class at large: "The bleeding 3 thing won't stay up." It was all rather deliberate, the noisy interruption and the crude remark, and it heralded the third stage of their conduct. From then on the words "bloody" or "bleeding" were hardly ever absent from any remark they made to one another especially in the classroom. They would call out to each other on any silly pretext and refer to the "bleeding" this or that, and always in a voice loud enough for my ears. One day during an arithmetic period I played right into their hands. I was so overcome by anger and disgust that I completely lost my temper ... I went upstairs and sat in the library, the only place where I could be alone for a little while. I felt sick at heart, because it seemed that this latest act, above all others, was intended to display their utter disrespect for me. They seemed to have no sense of decency, these children; everything they said or did was coloured by an ugly viciousness, as if their minds were forever rooting after filth. "Why, oh why," I asked myself, "did they behave like that? What was wrong with them?"

Ситуационное задание № 2

Переведите предложения с английского на русский и наоборот. Объясните случаи употребления Passive Voice. Учтите коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия и составьте проект (план) учебного занятия по изучению темы Passive Voice.

Предложения на перевод:

1. It is believed that they are from a very rich family. 2. This rule must be taken into consideration. 3. They admitted having been told about that. 4. Он был очень удивлен, что ему выдали сертификат. 5. She hopes to be invited to the party. 6. Вы можете проходить в свою комнату. Ваш чемодан принесут туда через минуту. 7. A big discount will be provided for the first ten customers. 8. Ты никогда не будешь разочарован своими верными сотрудниками. 9. The book was written by an unknown author. 10. Матч отменили из-за погоды?

Письменный опрос

Вопрос 1	Как правильно поставить произношение как у носителей?
Вопрос 2	Какие стили произношения в английском языке вы знаете?
Вопрос 3	Как осуществляется артикуляция изолированного звука?
Вопрос 4	Как осуществляется редукция?
Вопрос 5	Какие виды ударений существуют в английском языке?

БИЛЕТ 5

Формируемая(ые) (оцениваемая(ые)) компетенция(ии)

ОПК-1 Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностях

ОПК-2 Способен применять в практической деятельности знание психолого-педагогических основ и методики обучения иностранным языкам и культурам

Формируемые (оцениваемые) индикаторы достижения компетенций:

ОПК-1.1 Анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка

ОПК-2.1 Учитывает коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия

Ситуационное задание №1

Переведите текст, задайте к нему вопросы. Проанализируйте основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка и составьте небольшой пересказ данного текста в виде summary.

Текст:

We got out at Sonning, and went for a walk round the village. It is the most fairy-like nook on the whole river. It is more like a stage village than one built of bricks and mortar. Every house is smothered in roses, and now, in early June, they were bursting forth in clouds of dainty splendour. If you stop at Sonning, put up at the "Bull", behind the church. It is a veritable picture of an old country inn, with a green, square courtyard in front, where, on seats beneath the trees, the old men group of an evening to drink their ale and gossip over village politics; with low quaint rooms and latticed windows and awkward stairs and winding passages. We roamed about sweet Sonning for an hour or so, and then, it being too late to push on past Reading, we decided to go back to one of the Shiplake islands, and put up there for the night. It was still early when we got settled and George said that, as we had plenty of time, it would be a splendid opportunity to try a good, slap-up supper. He said he would show us what could be done up the river in the way of cooking, and suggested that, with the vegetables and the remains of the cold beef and general odds and ends, we should make an Irish stew. It seemed a fascinating idea. George gathered wood and made a fire, and Harris and I started to peel the potatoes. I should never have thought that peeling potatoes was such an undertaking.

The job turned out to be the biggest thing of its kind that I had ever been in. We began cheerfully, one might almost say skittishly but our light-heartedness was gone by the time the first potato was finished. The more we peeled, the more peel there seemed to be left on; by the time we had got all the peel off and all the eyes out, there was no potato left – at least none worth speaking of. George came and had a look at it – it was about the size of peanut. He said: "Oh, that won't do! You're wasting them. You must scrape them."

So we scraped them and that was harder work than peeling. They are such an extraordinary shape, potatoes – all bumps and warts and hollows. We worked steadily for five-and-twenty minutes, and did four potatoes. Then we struck. We said we should require the rest of the evening for scraping ourselves. I never saw such a thing as potato-scraping for making a fellow in a mess. It seemed difficult to believe that the potato-scrapings in which Harris and I stood, half-smothered, could have come off four potatoes. It shows you what can be done with economy and care. George said it was absurd to have only four potatoes in an Irish stew, so we washed half a dozen or so more and put them in without peeling. We also put in a cabbage and about half a peck of peas. George stirred it all up, and then he said that there seemed to be a lot of room to spare, so we overhauled both the hampers, and picked out all the odds and ends and the remnants, and added them to the stew. There were half a pork pie and a bit of cold boiled bacon left, and we put them in. Then George found half a tin of potted salmon, and he emptied that into the pot. He said that was the advantage of Irish stew: you got rid of such a lot of things. I fished out a couple of eggs that had got cracked, and we put those in. George said they would thicken the gravy.

I forget the other ingredients, but I know nothing was wasted; and I remember that towards the end, Montmorency, who had evinced great interest in the proceedings throughout, strolled away with an earnest and thoughtful air, reappearing, a few minutes afterwards, with a dead water-rat in his mouth, which he evidently wished to present as his contribution to the dinner; whether in a sarcastic spirit, or with a general desire to assist, I cannot say. We had a discussion as to whether the rat should go in or not. Harris said that he thought it would be all right, mixed up with the other things, and that every little helped; but George stood up for precedent! He said he had never heard of water-rats in Irish stew, and he would rather be on the safe side, and not try experiments. Harris said: "If you never try a new thing how can you tell what it's like? It's men such as you that hamper the world's progress. Think of the man who first tried German sausage!"

It was a great success, that Irish stew. I don't think I ever enjoyed a meal more. There was something so fresh and piquant about it. One's palate gets so tired of the old hackneyed things: here was a dish with a new flavour, with a taste like nothing else on earth. And it was nourishing, too. As George said, there was good stuff in it. The peas and potatoes

might have been a bit softer, but we all had good teeth, so that did not matter much; and as for the gravy, it was a poem – a little too rich, perhaps, for a weak stomach, but nutritious.

Ситуационное задание № 2

Переведите предложения с английского на русский и наоборот. Объясните случаи употребления Passive Voice. Учтите коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия и составьте проект (план) учебного занятия по изучению темы Passive Voice.

Предложения на перевод:

1. They were expected to come on Friday. 2. I don't remember having been asked to help her. 3. I hate being told what to do. 4. Он притворился, что ему дали деньги. 5. They expect the work to be done by the weekend. 6. Встречу проведут на следующей неделе? 7. The car has not been transported yet. 8. Я забыл камеру на лавочке, и ее не украли! 9. The article will have been rewritten by tomorrow morning. 10. Полицию вызвали до того, как воры убежали.

Письменный опрос

Вопрос 1	В чем разница между боковым сонантом и носовым сонантом?
Вопрос 2	Сколько видов слогообразования есть в английском языке?
Вопрос 3	Назовите органы речи и их функции в английском языке.
Вопрос 4	Как употребляются тоны в повелительных предложениях?
Вопрос 5	Где ставиться фразовое ударение в предложении?

БИЛЕТ 1

Формируемая(ые) (оцениваемая(ые)) компетенция(ии)

ОПК-1 Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностях

ОПК-2 Способен применять в практической деятельности знание психолого-педагогических основ и методики обучения иностранным языкам и культурам

Формируемые (оцениваемые) индикаторы достижения компетенций:

ОПК-1.1 Анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка

ОПК-2.1 Учитывает коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия

Ситуационное задание № 1

Переведите текст, задайте к нему вопросы. Проанализируйте основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка и составьте небольшой пересказ данного текста в виде summary.

Текст:

Atticus was halfway through his speech to the jury. He had evidently pulled some papers from his briefcase that rested beside his chair, because they were on his table. Tom Robinson was toying with them.

"...absence of any corroborative evidence, this man was indicted on a capital charge and is now on trial for his life..."

I punched Jem. "How long's he been at it?"

"He's just gone over the evidence," Jem whispered... We looked down again. Atticus was speaking easily, with the kind of detachment he used when he dictated a letter. He walked slowly up and down in front of the jury, and the jury seemed to be attentive: their heads were up, and they followed Atticus's route with what seemed to be appreciation. I guess it was because Atticus wasn't a thunderer. Atticus paused, then he did something he didn't ordinarily do. He unhitched his watch and chain and placed them on the table, saying, "With the court's permission —" Judge Taylor nodded, and then Atticus did something I never saw him do before or since, in public or in private: he unbuttoned his vest, unbuttoned his collar, loosened his tie, and took off his coat. He never loosened a scrap of his clothing until he undressed at bedtime, and to Jem and me, this was the equivalent of him standing before us stark naked. We exchanged horrified glances. Atticus put his hands in his pockets, and as he returned to the jury, I saw his gold collar button and the tips of his pen and pencil winking in the light.

"Gentlemen," he said.

Jem and I again looked at each other. Atticus might have said "Scout". His voice had lost its aridity, its detachment, and he was talking to the jury as if they were folks on the post office corner.

"Gentlemen," he was saying. "I shall be brief, but I would like to use my remaining time with you to remind you that this case is not a difficult one, it requires no minute sifting of complicated facts, but it does require you to be sure beyond all reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendant. To begin with, this case should never have come to trial. This case is as simple as black and white."

"The state has not produced one iota of medical evidence to the effect that the crime Tom Robinson is charged with ever took place. It has relied instead upon the testimony of two witnesses whose evidence has not only been called into serious question on cross-examination, but has been flatly contradicted by the defendant. The defendant is not guilty, but somebody in this courtroom is.

"I have nothing but pity in my heart for the chief witness for the state, but my pity does not extend so far as to her putting a man's life at stake, which she had done in an effort to get rid of her own guilt.

"I say guilt, gentlemen, because it was guilt that motivated her. She has committed no crime, she has merely broken a rigid and time-honored code of our society, a code so severe that whoever breaks it is hounded from our midst as unfit to live with. She is the victim of cruel poverty and ignorance, but I cannot pity her: she is white. She knew full well the enormity of her offense, but because her desires were stronger than the code she was breaking, she persisted in breaking it. She persisted, and her subsequent reaction is something that all of us have known at one time or another. She did something every child has done — she tried to put the evidence of her offense away from her. But in this case, she was no child hiding stolen contraband: she struck out at her victim — of necessity she must put him away from her — he must be removed from her presence, from this world. She must destroy the evidence of her offense.

"What was the evidence of her offense? Tom Robinson, a human being. She must put Tom Robinson away from her. Tom Robinson was her daily reminder of what she did. What did she do? She tempted a Negro.

"She was white, and she tempted a Negro. She did something that in our society is unspeakable: she kissed a black man. Not an old Uncle, but a strong young Negro man. No code mattered to her before she broke it, but it came crashing down on her afterwards.

"Her father saw it, and the defendant has testified as to his remarks. What did her father do? We don't know, but there is circumstantial evidence to indicate that Mayella Ewell was beaten savagely by someone who led almost exclusively with his left. We do know in part what Mr. Ewell did: he did what any God fearing, persevering, respectable white man would do under the circumstances — he swore out a warrant, no doubt signing it with his left hand, and Tom Robinson now sits before you, having taken the oath with the only good hand he possesses — his right hand.

"And so a quiet, respectable, humble Negro who had the unmitigated temerity to 'feel sorry' for a white woman has had to put his word against two white people's. I need not remind you of their appearance and conduct on the stand — you saw them for yourselves. The witnesses for the state, with the exception of the sheriff of Maycomb County, have presented themselves to you, gentlemen, to this court, in the cynical confidence that their testimony would not be doubted, confident that you, gentlemen, would go along with them on the assumption — the evil assumption — that all Negroes lie, that all Negroes are basically immoral beings, that all Negro men are not to be trusted around our women, an assumption one associates with minds of their caliber.

"Which, gentlemen, we know is in itself a lie as black as Tom Robinson's skin, a lie I do not have to point out to you. You know the truth, and the truth is this: some Negroes lie, some Negroes are immoral, some Negro men are not to be trusted around women — black or white. But this is a truth that applies to the human race and to no particular race of men. There is not a person in this courtroom who has never told a lie, who has never done an immoral thing, and there is no man living who has never looked upon a woman without desire."

Atticus paused and took out his handkerchief. Then he took off his glasses and wiped them, and we saw another "first": we had never seen him sweat — he was one of those men whose faces never perspired, but now it was shining tan.

"One more thing, gentlemen, before I quit. Thomas Jefferson once said that all men are created equal, a phrase that the Yankees and the distaff side of the Executive branch in Washington are fond of hurling at us. There is a tendency in this year of grace, 1935, for certain people to use this phrase out of context, to satisfy all conditions. The most ridiculous example I can think of is that the people who run public education promote the stupid and idle along with the industrious — because all men are created equal, educators will gravely tell you, the children left behind suffer terrible feelings of inferiority. We know all men are not created equal in the sense some people would have us believe — some people are smarter than others, some people have more opportunity because they're born with it, some men make more money than others, some ladies make better cakes than others — some people are born gifted beyond the normal scope of most men.

"But there is one way in this country in which all men are created equal — there is one human institution that makes a pauper the equal of a Rockefeller, the stupid man the equal of an Einstein, and the ignorant man the equal of any college president. That institution, gentlemen, is a court. It can be the Supreme Court of the United States or the humblest J.P. court in the land, or this honorable court which

you serve. Our courts have their faults, as does any human institution, but in this country our courts are the great levellers, and in our courts all men are created equal.

"I'm no idealist to believe firmly in the integrity of our courts and in the jury system. Gentlemen, a court is no better than each man of you sitting before me on this jury. A court is only as sound as its jury, and a jury is only as sound as the men who make it up. I am confident that you, gentlemen, will review without passion the evidence you have heard, come to a decision, and restore this defendant to his family. In the name of God, do your duty."

Atticus's voice had dropped, and as he turned away from the jury he said something I did not catch. He said it more to himself than to the court. I punched Jem.

"What'd he say?"

"In the name of God, believe him, I think that's what he said."...

What happened after that had a dreamlike quality: in a dream I saw the jury return, moving like underwater swimmers, and Judge Taylor's voice came from far away and was tiny. I saw something only

a lawyer's child could be expected to see, could be expected to watch for, and it was like watching Atticus walk into the street, raise a rifle to his shoulder and pull the trigger, but watching all the time knowing that the gun was empty. A jury never looks at a defendant it has convicted, and when this

jury came in, not one of them looked at Tom Robinson. The foreman handed a piece of paper to Mr. Tate who handed it to the clerk who handed it to the judge. ... I shut my eyes. Judge Taylor was polling the jury: "Guilty ... guilty... guilty ... guilty ..." I peeked at Jem: his hands were white from gripping the balcony rail, and his shoulders jerked as if each "guilty" was a separate stab between them.

Judge Taylor was saying something. His gavel was in his fist, but he wasn't using it. Dimly, I saw Atticus pushing papers from the table into his briefcase. He snapped it shut, went to the court reporter and

said something, nodded to Mr. Gilmer, and then went to Tom Robinson and whispered something to him. Atticus put his hand on Tom's shoulder as he whispered. Atticus took his coat off the back of his

chair and pulled it over his shoulder. Then he left the courtroom, but not by his usual exit. He must have wanted to go home the short way, because he walked quickly down the middle aisle toward the south exit. I followed the top of his head as he made his way to the door. He did not look up.

Someone was punching me, but I was reluctant to take my eyes from the people below us, and from the image of Atticus's lonely walk down the aisle.

"Miss Jean Louise?"

I looked around. They were standing. All around us and in the balcony on the opposite wall, the Negroes were getting to their feet. Reverend Sykes's voice was as distant as Judge Taylor's:

"Miss Jean Louise, stand up. Your father's passing."

Ситуационное задание № 2

Переведите предложения с английского на русский и наоборот. Объясните случаи употребления Gerund и Infinitive Forms. Учтите коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия и составьте проект (план) учебного занятия по изучению темы Gerund and Infinitive Forms.

Переведите предложения:

1. I remember talking to her about this issue. 2. Помни выключить свет! 3. I will never forget meeting him for the first time. 4. Не забудь закрыть дверь! 5. You are responsible for keeping the room tidy. 6. Тебе стыдно за весь этот шум? 7. There is nothing to discuss any more, let's go home. 8. Почему бы не заказать пиццу и напитки сегодня на ужин? 9. I would prefer to go by taxi, not on foot. 10. Я хотел бы оплатить счет, но забыл кошелек дома.

Письменный опрос

Вопрос 1	Необходимо ли учить транскрипцию для понимаю слов в английском языке?
Вопрос 2	Как определяется нисходяще-восходящий терминальный тон?
Вопрос 3	Как выглядит интонация в альтернативных в опросах?
Вопрос 4	Какая роль интонации в английском языке?
Вопрос 5	На какой слог чаще всего падает ударение в существительном или прилагательном, которое состоит из двух слогов?

БИЛЕТ 2

Формируемая(ые) (оцениваемая(ые)) компетенция(ии)

ОПК-1 Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностях

ОПК-2 Способен применять в практической деятельности знание психолого-педагогических основ и методики обучения иностранным языкам и культурам

Формируемые (оцениваемые) индикаторы достижения компетенций:

ОПК-1.1 Анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка

ОПК-2.1 Учитывает коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия

Ситуационное задание №1

Переведите текст, задайте к нему вопросы. Проанализируйте основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка и составьте небольшой пересказ данного текста в виде summary.

Текст:

The First postcard came from Forfar. "I thought you might like a picture of Forfar," it said. "You have always been so interested in Scotland, and that is one reason why I am interested in you. I have enjoyed all your books, but do you really get to grips with people? I doubt it. Try to think of this as a handshake from your devoted admirer, W.S."

Like other novelists, Walter Streeter was used to getting communications from strangers. Usually they were friendly but sometimes they were critical. In either case he always answered them, for he was conscientious. But answering them took up the time and energy he needed for his writing, so that he was rather relieved that W.S. had given no address. The photograph of Forfar was uninteresting and he tore it up. His anonymous correspondent's criticism, however, lingered in his mind. Did he really fail to come to grips with his characters? Perhaps he did. He was aware that in most cases they were either projections of his own personality or, in different forms, the antithesis of it. The Me and the Not Me. Perhaps W.S. had spotted this. Not for the first time Walter made a vow to be more objective. About ten days later arrived another postcard, this time from Berwick on Tweed.

"What do you think of Berwick on Tweed?" it said. "Like you, it's on the Border. I hope this doesn't sound rude. I don't mean that you are a borderline case! You know how much I admire your stories. Some people call them otherworldly. I think you should plump for one world or the other. Another firm handshake from W.S." Walter Streeter pondered over this and began to wonder about the sender. Was his correspondent a man or a woman? It looked like a man's handwriting – commercial, unselfconscious – and the criticism was like a man's. On the other hand, it was like a woman to probe – to want to make him feel at the same time flattered and unsure of himself. He felt the faint stirrings of curiosity but soon dismissed them: he was not a man to experiment with acquaintances. Still it was odd to think of this unknown person speculating about him, sizing him up. Otherworldly, indeed! He reread the last two chapters he had written. Perhaps they didn't have their feet firm on the ground. Perhaps he was too ready to escape, as other novelists were nowadays, into an ambiguous world, a world where the conscious mind did not have things too much its own way. But did that matter? He threw the picture of Berwick on Tweed into his November fire and tried to write; but the words came haltingly, as though contending with an extra strong barrier of self-criticism.

And as the days passed he became uncomfortably aware of self-division, as though someone had taken hold of his personality and was pulling it apart. His work was no longer homogeneous, there were two strains in it, unreconciled and opposing, and it went much slower as he tried to resolve the discord. Never mind, he thought; perhaps I was getting into a groove. These difficulties may be growing pains, I may have tapped a new source of supply. If only I could correlate the two and make their conflict fruitful, as many artists have! The third postcard showed a picture of York Minster. "I know you are interested in cathedrals," it said. "I'm sure this isn't a sign of megalomania in your case, but smaller churches are sometimes more rewarding. I'm seeing a good many churches on my way south. Are you He tried to put the thought away from him; he tried to destroy the postcard as he had the others. But something in him wanted to preserve it. It had become a piece of him, he felt. Yielding to an irresistible compulsion, which he dreaded, he found himself putting it behind the clock on the chimneypiece. He couldn't see it but he knew that it was there. He now had to admit to himself that the postcard business had become a leading factor in his life. It had created a new area of thoughts and feelings and they were most unhelpful. His being was strung up in expectation of the next postcard. Yet when it came it took him, as the others had, completely by surprise. He could not bring himself to look at the picture. "I hope you are well and would like a postcard from Coventry," he read. "Have you ever been sent to Coventry? I have – in fact you sent me there.

It isn't a pleasant experience, I can tell you. I am getting nearer. Perhaps we shall come to grips after all. I advised you to come to grips with your characters, didn't I? Have I given you any new ideas? If I have you ought to thank me, for they are what novelists want, I understand. I have been rereading your novels, living in them, I might say. Another hard handshake. As always, W.S." A wave of panic surged up in Walter Streeter. How was it that he had never noticed, all this

time, the most significant fact about the postcards — that each one came from a place geographically closer to him than the last? "I am coming nearer." Had his mind, unconsciously self-protective, worn blinkers? If it had, he wished he could put them back. He took an atlas and idly traced out W.S.'s itinerary. An interval of eighty miles or so seemed to separate the stopping places. Walter lived in a large West Country town about ninety miles from Coventry. Should he show the postcards to an alienist? But what could an alienist tell him? He would not know, what Walter wanted to know, whether he had anything to fear from W.S. Better go to the police. The police were used to dealing with poison pens. If they laughed at him, so much the better. They did not laugh, however. They said they thought the postcards were a hoax and that W.S. would never show up in the flesh. Then they asked if there was anyone who had a grudge against him. "No one that I know of," Walter said. They, too, took the view that the writer was probably a woman. They told him not to worry but to let them know if further postcards came.

Ситуационное задание № 2

Переведите предложения с английского на русский и наоборот. Объясните случаи употребления Gerund и Infinitive Forms. Учтите коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия и составьте проект (план) учебного занятия по изучению темы Gerund и Infinitive Forms.

Переведите предложения:

1. He stopped eating fast food. 2. Я остановилась, чтобы поздороваться с соседкой. 3. Try talking to him. He might listen. 4. Она старается получить повышение. 5. She regrets buying that expensive ring. 6. У них очень хорошо получается рисовать птиц и животных. 7. I heard him apologize for being rude. 8. Почему бы не заказать пиццу и напитки сегодня на ужин? 9. Так важно быть искренними в отношениях. 10. I'm willing to see the progress in you study.

Письменный опрос

Вопрос 1	Какие региональные диалекты вы можете выделить в США?
Вопрос 2	Часто ли используется высокий нисходящий терминальный тон (high fall) в английском языке?
Вопрос 3	Какие виды специальных вопросов есть в английском языке?
Вопрос 4	Смоделируйте специальные вопросы и ответы на них.
Вопрос 5	Как выглядит интонация в восклицательных предложениях?

БИЛЕТ 3

Формируемая(ые) (оцениваемая(ые)) компетенция(ии)

ОПК-1 Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностях

ОПК-2 Способен применять в практической деятельности знание психолого-педагогических основ и методики обучения иностранным языкам и культурам

Формируемые (оцениваемые) индикаторы достижения компетенций:

ОПК-1.1 Анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка

ОПК-2.1 Учитывает коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия

Ситуационное задание № 1

Переведите текст, задайте к нему вопросы. Проанализируйте основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка и составьте небольшой пересказ данного текста в виде summary.

Текст:

Atticus was halfway through his speech to the jury. He had evidently pulled some papers from his briefcase that rested beside his chair, because they were on his table. Tom Robinson was toying with them.

"...absence of any corroborative evidence, this man was indicted on a capital charge and is now on trial for his life..."

I punched Jem. "How long's he been at it?"

"He's just gone over the evidence," Jem whispered... We looked down again. Atticus was speaking easily, with the kind of detachment he used when he dictated a letter. He walked slowly up and down in front of the jury, and the jury seemed to be attentive: their heads were up, and they followed Atticus's route with what seemed to be appreciation. I guess it was because Atticus wasn't a thunderer. Atticus paused, then he did something he didn't ordinarily do. He unhitched his watch and chain and placed them on the table, saying, "With the court's permission —" Judge Taylor nodded, and then Atticus did something I never saw him do before or since, in public or in private: he unbuttoned his vest, unbuttoned his collar, loosened his tie, and took off his coat. He never loosened a scrap of his clothing until he undressed at bedtime, and to Jem and me, this was the equivalent of him standing before us stark naked. We exchanged horrified glances. Atticus put his hands in his pockets, and as he returned to the jury, I saw his gold collar button and the tips of his pen and pencil winking in the light.

"Gentlemen," he said.

Jem and I again looked at each other. Atticus might have said "Scout". His voice had lost its aridity, its detachment, and he was talking to the jury as if they were folks on the post office corner.

"Gentlemen," he was saying. "I shall be brief, but I would like to use my remaining time with you to remind you that this case is not a difficult one, it requires no minute sifting of complicated facts, but it does require you to be sure beyond all reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendant. To begin with, this case should never have come to trial. This case is as simple as black and white."

"The state has not produced one iota of medical evidence to the effect that the crime Tom Robinson is charged with ever took place. It has relied instead upon the testimony of two witnesses whose evidence has not only been called into serious question on cross-examination, but has been flatly contradicted by the defendant. The defendant is not guilty, but somebody in this courtroom is.

"I have nothing but pity in my heart for the chief witness for the state, but my pity does not extend so far as to her putting a man's life at stake, which she had done in an effort to get rid of her own guilt.

"I say guilt, gentlemen, because it was guilt that motivated her. She has committed no crime, she has merely broken a rigid and time-honored code of our society, a code so severe that whoever breaks it is hounded from our midst as unfit to live with. She is the victim of cruel poverty and ignorance, but I cannot pity her: she is white. She knew full well the enormity of her offense, but because her desires were stronger than the code she was breaking, she persisted in breaking it. She persisted, and her subsequent reaction is something that all of us have known at one time or another. She did something every child has done — she tried to put the evidence of her offense away from her. But in this case, she was no child hiding stolen contraband: she struck out at her victim — of necessity she must put him away from her — he must be removed from her presence, from this world. She must destroy the evidence of her offense.

"What was the evidence of her offense? Tom Robinson, a human being. She must put Tom Robinson away from her. Tom Robinson was her daily reminder of what she did. What did she do? She tempted a Negro.

"She was white, and she tempted a Negro. She did something that in our society is unspeakable: she kissed a black man. Not an old Uncle, but a strong young Negro man. No code mattered to her before she broke it, but it came crashing down on her afterwards.

"Her father saw it, and the defendant has testified as to his remarks. What did her father do? We don't know, but there is circumstantial evidence to indicate that Mayella Ewell was beaten savagely by someone who led almost exclusively with his left. We do know in part what Mr. Ewell did: he did what any God fearing, persevering, respectable white man would do under the circumstances — he swore out a warrant, no doubt signing it with his left hand, and Tom Robinson now sits before you, having taken the oath with the only good hand he possesses — his right hand.

"And so a quiet, respectable, humble Negro who had the unmitigated temerity to 'feel sorry' for a white woman has had to put his word against two white people's. I need not remind you of their appearance and conduct on the stand — you saw them for yourselves. The witnesses for the state, with the exception of the sheriff of Maycomb County, have presented themselves to you, gentlemen, to this court, in the cynical confidence that their testimony would not be doubted, confident that you, gentlemen, would go along with them on the assumption — the evil assumption — that all Negroes lie, that all Negroes are basically immoral beings, that all Negro men are not to be trusted around our women, an assumption one associates with minds of their caliber.

"Which, gentlemen, we know is in itself a lie as black as Tom Robinson's skin, a lie I do not have to point out to you. You know the truth, and the truth is this: some Negroes lie, some Negroes are immoral, some Negro men are not to be trusted around women — black or white. But this is a truth that applies to the human race and to no particular race of men. There is not a person in this courtroom who has never told a lie, who has never done an immoral thing, and there is no man living who has never looked upon a woman without desire."

Atticus paused and took out his handkerchief. Then he took off his glasses and wiped them, and we saw another "first": we had never seen him sweat — he was one of those men whose faces never perspired, but now it was shining tan.

"One more thing, gentlemen, before I quit. Thomas Jefferson once said that all men are created equal, a phrase that the Yankees and the distaff side of the Executive branch in Washington are fond of hurling at us. There is a tendency in this year of grace, 1935, for certain people to use this phrase out of context, to satisfy all conditions. The most ridiculous example I can think of is that the people who run public education promote the stupid and idle along with the industrious — because all men are created equal, educators will gravely tell you, the children left behind suffer terrible feelings of inferiority. We know all men are not created equal in the sense some people would have us believe — some people are smarter than others, some people have more opportunity because they're born with it, some men make more money than others, some ladies make better cakes than others — some people are born gifted beyond the normal scope of most men.

"But there is one way in this country in which all men are created equal — there is one human institution that makes a pauper the equal of a Rockefeller, the stupid man the equal of an Einstein, and the ignorant man the equal of any college president. That institution, gentlemen, is a court. It can be the Supreme Court of the United States or the humblest J.P. court in the land, or this honorable court which

you serve. Our courts have their faults, as does any human institution, but in this country our courts are the great levellers, and in our courts all men are created equal.

"I'm no idealist to believe firmly in the integrity of our courts and in the jury system. Gentlemen, a court is no better than each man of you sitting before me on this jury. A court is only as sound as its jury, and a jury is only as sound as the men who make it up. I am confident that you, gentlemen, will review without passion the evidence you have heard, come to a decision, and restore this defendant to his family. In the name of God, do your duty."

Atticus's voice had dropped, and as he turned away from the jury he said something I did not catch. He said it more to himself than to the court. I punched Jem.

"What'd he say?"

"In the name of God, believe him, I think that's what he said..."

What happened after that had a dreamlike quality: in a dream I saw the jury return, moving like underwater swimmers, and Judge Taylor's voice came from far away and was tiny. I saw something only

a lawyer's child could be expected to see, could be expected to watch for, and it was like watching Atticus walk into the street, raise a rifle to his shoulder and pull the trigger, but watching all the time knowing that the gun was empty. A jury never looks at a defendant it has convicted, and when this

jury came in, not one of them looked at Tom Robinson. The foreman handed a piece of paper to Mr. Tate who handed it to the clerk who handed it to the judge. ... I shut my eyes. Judge Taylor was polling the jury: "Guilty ... guilty... guilty ... guilty ..." I peeked at Jem: his hands were white from gripping the balcony rail, and his shoulders jerked as if each "guilty" was a separate stab between them.

Judge Taylor was saying something. His gavel was in his fist, but he wasn't using it. Dimly, I saw Atticus pushing papers from the table into his briefcase. He snapped it shut, went to the court reporter and

said something, nodded to Mr. Gilmer, and then went to Tom Robinson and whispered something to him. Atticus put his hand on Tom's shoulder as he whispered. Atticus took his coat off the back of his

chair and pulled it over his shoulder. Then he left the courtroom, but not by his usual exit. He must have wanted to go home the short way, because he walked quickly down the middle aisle toward the

south exit. I followed the top of his head as he made his way to the door. He did not look up.

Someone was punching me, but I was reluctant to take my eyes from the people below us, and from the image of Atticus's lonely walk down the aisle.

"Miss Jean Louise?"

I looked around. They were standing. All around us and in the balcony on the opposite wall, the Negroes were getting to their feet. Reverend Sykes's voice was as distant as Judge Taylor's:

"Miss Jean Louise, stand up. Your father's passing."

Ситуационное задание № 2

Переведите предложения с английского на русский и наоборот. Объясните случаи употребления Gerund и Infinitive Forms. Учтите коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия и составьте проект (план) учебного занятия по изучению темы Gerund and Infinitive Forms.

Переведите предложения:

1. I remember talking to her about this issue. 2. Помни выключить свет! 3. I will never forget meeting him for the first time. 4. Не забудь закрыть дверь! 5. You are responsible for keeping the room tidy. 6. Тебе стыдно за весь этот шум? 7. There is nothing to discuss any more, let's go home. 8. Почему бы не заказать пиццу и напитки сегодня на ужин? 9. I would prefer to go by taxi, not on foot. 10. Я хотел бы оплатить счет, но забыл кошелек дома.

Письменный опрос

Вопрос 1	Перечислите методы по улучшению произношения.
Вопрос 2	Какая роль интонации в английском языке?
Вопрос 3	Смоделируйте разделительные вопросы и ответы на них.
Вопрос 4	Какая интонация осуществляется в общих вопросах?
Вопрос 5	Какие различия между устной и письменной речью?

БИЛЕТ 4

Формируемая(ые) (оцениваемая(ые)) компетенция(ии)

ОПК-1 Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностях

ОПК-2 Способен применять в практической деятельности знание психолого-педагогических основ и методики обучения иностранным языкам и культурам

Формируемые (оцениваемые) индикаторы достижения компетенций:

ОПК-1.1 Анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка

ОПК-2.1 Учитывает коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия

Ситуационное задание №1

Переведите текст, задайте к нему вопросы. Проанализируйте основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка и составьте небольшой пересказ данного текста в виде summary.

Текст:

The First postcard came from Forfar. "I thought you might like a picture of Forfar," it said. "You have always been so interested in Scotland, and that is one reason why I am interested in you. I have enjoyed all your books, but do you really get to grips with people? I doubt it. Try to think of this as a handshake from your devoted admirer, W.S."

Like other novelists, Walter Streeter was used to getting communications from strangers. Usually they were friendly but sometimes they were critical. In either case he always answered them, for he was conscientious. But answering them took up the time and energy he needed for his writing, so that he was rather relieved that W.S. had given no address. The photograph of Forfar was uninteresting and he tore it up. His anonymous correspondent's criticism, however, lingered in his mind. Did he really fail to come to grips with his characters? Perhaps he did. He was aware that in most cases they were either projections of his own personality or, in different forms, the antithesis of it. The Me and the Not Me. Perhaps W.S. had spotted this. Not for the first time Walter made a vow to be more objective. About ten days later arrived another postcard, this time from Berwick on Tweed.

"What do you think of Berwick on Tweed?" it said. "Like you, it's on the Border. I hope this doesn't sound rude. I don't mean that you are a borderline case! You know how much I admire your stories. Some people call them otherworldly. I think you should plump for one world or the other. Another firm handshake from W.S." Walter Streeter pondered over this and began to wonder about the sender. Was his correspondent a man or a woman? It looked like a man's handwriting – commercial, unselfconscious – and the criticism was like a man's. On the other hand, it was like a woman to probe – to want to make him feel at the same time flattered and unsure of himself. He felt the faint stirrings of curiosity but soon dismissed them: he was not a man to experiment with acquaintances. Still it was odd to think of this unknown person speculating about him, sizing him up. Otherworldly, indeed! He reread the last two chapters he had written. Perhaps they didn't have their feet firm on the ground. Perhaps he was too ready to escape, as other novelists were nowadays, into an ambiguous world, a world where the conscious mind did not have things too much its own way. But did that matter? He threw the picture of Berwick on Tweed into his November fire and tried to write; but the words came haltingly, as though contending with an extra strong barrier of self-criticism.

And as the days passed he became uncomfortably aware of self-division, as though someone had taken hold of his personality and was pulling it apart. His work was no longer homogeneous, there were two strains in it, unreconciled and opposing, and it went much slower as he tried to resolve the discord. Never mind, he thought; perhaps I was getting into a groove. These difficulties may be growing pains, I may have tapped a new source of supply. If only I could correlate the two and make their conflict fruitful, as many artists have! The third postcard showed a picture of York Minster. "I know you are interested in cathedrals," it said. "I'm sure this isn't a sign of megalomania in your case, but smaller churches are sometimes more rewarding. I'm seeing a good many churches on my way south. Are you He tried to put the thought away from him; he tried to destroy the postcard as he had the others. But something in him wanted to preserve it. It had become a piece of him, he felt. Yielding to an irresistible compulsion, which he dreaded, he found himself putting it behind the clock on the chimneypiece. He couldn't see it but he knew that it was there. He now had to admit to himself that the postcard business had become a leading factor in his life. It had created a new area of thoughts and feelings and they were most unhelpful. His being was strung up in expectation of the next postcard. Yet when it came it took him, as the others had, completely by surprise. He could not bring himself to look at the picture. "I hope you are well and would like a postcard from Coventry," he read. "Have you ever been sent to Coventry? I have – in fact you sent me there.

It isn't a pleasant experience, I can tell you. I am getting nearer. Perhaps we shall come to grips after all. I advised you to come to grips with your characters, didn't I? Have I given you any new ideas? If I have you ought to thank me, for they are what novelists want, I understand. I have been rereading your novels, living in them, I might say. Another hard handshake. As always, W.S." A wave of panic surged up in Walter Streeter. How was it that he had never noticed, all this

time, the most significant fact about the postcards — that each one came from a place geographically closer to him than the last? "I am coming nearer." Had his mind, unconsciously self-protective, worn blinkers? If it had, he wished he could put them back. He took an atlas and idly traced out W.S.'s itinerary. An interval of eighty miles or so seemed to separate the stopping places. Walter lived in a large West Country town about ninety miles from Coventry. Should he show the postcards to an alienist? But what could an alienist tell him? He would not know, what Walter wanted to know, whether he had anything to fear from W.S. Better go to the police. The police were used to dealing with poison pens. If they laughed at him, so much the better. They did not laugh, however. They said they thought the postcards were a hoax and that W.S. would never show up in the flesh. Then they asked if there was anyone who had a grudge against him. "No one that I know of," Walter said. They, too, took the view that the writer was probably a woman. They told him not to worry but to let them know if further postcards came.

Ситуационное задание № 2

Переведите предложения с английского на русский и наоборот. Объясните случаи употребления Gerund и Infinitive Forms. Учтите коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия и составьте проект (план) учебного занятия по изучению темы Gerund и Infinitive Forms.

Переведите предложения:

1. He stopped eating fast food. 2. Я остановилась, чтобы поздороваться с соседкой. 3. Try talking to him. He might listen. 4. Она старается получить повышение. 5. She regrets buying that expensive ring. 6. У них очень хорошо получается рисовать птиц и животных. 7. I heard him apologize for being rude. 8. Почему бы не заказать пиццу и напитки сегодня на ужин? 9. Так важно быть искренними в отношениях. 10. I'm willing to see the progress in you study.

Письменный опрос

Вопрос 1	На какой слог чаще всего падает ударение в существительном или прилагательном, которое состоит из двух слогов?
Вопрос 2	Как осуществляется редукция?
Вопрос 3	Какие виды ударений существуют в английском языке?
Вопрос 4	Почему ударение в словах имеет значение в понимании языка?
Вопрос 5	Какие методы используются для большего запоминания слов?

БИЛЕТ 5

Формируемая(ые) (оцениваемая(ые)) компетенция(ии)

ОПК-1 Способен применять систему лингвистических знаний об основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлениях, орфографии и пунктуации, о закономерностях функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностях

ОПК-2 Способен применять в практической деятельности знание психолого-педагогических основ и методики обучения иностранным языкам и культурам

Формируемые (оцениваемые) индикаторы достижения компетенций:

ОПК-1.1 Анализирует основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка

ОПК-2.1 Учитывает коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия

Ситуационное задание № 1

Переведите текст, задайте к нему вопросы. Проанализируйте основные явления и процессы, отражающие функционирование языкового строя изучаемого иностранного языка и составьте небольшой пересказ данного текста в виде summary.

Текст:

Atticus was halfway through his speech to the jury. He had evidently pulled some papers from his briefcase that rested beside his chair, because they were on his table. Tom Robinson was toying with them.

"...absence of any corroborative evidence, this man was indicted on a capital charge and is now on trial for his life..."

I punched Jem. "How long's he been at it?"

"He's just gone over the evidence," Jem whispered... We looked down again. Atticus was speaking easily, with the kind of detachment he used when he dictated a letter. He walked slowly up and down in front of the jury, and the jury seemed to be attentive: their heads were up, and they followed Atticus's route with what seemed to be appreciation. I guess it was because Atticus wasn't a thunderer. Atticus paused, then he did something he didn't ordinarily do. He unhitched his watch and chain and placed them on the table, saying, "With the court's permission —" Judge Taylor nodded, and then Atticus did something I never saw him do before or since, in public or in private: he unbuttoned his vest, unbuttoned his collar, loosened his tie, and took off his coat. He never loosened a scrap of his clothing until he undressed at bedtime, and to Jem and me, this was the equivalent of him standing before us stark naked. We exchanged horrified glances. Atticus put his hands in his pockets, and as he returned to the jury, I saw his gold collar button and the tips of his pen and pencil winking in the light.

"Gentlemen," he said.

Jem and I again looked at each other. Atticus might have said "Scout". His voice had lost its aridity, its detachment, and he was talking to the jury as if they were folks on the post office corner.

"Gentlemen," he was saying. "I shall be brief, but I would like to use my remaining time with you to remind you that this case is not a difficult one, it requires no minute sifting of complicated facts, but it does require you to be sure beyond all reasonable doubt as to the guilt of the defendant. To begin with, this case should never have come to trial. This case is as simple as black and white."

"The state has not produced one iota of medical evidence to the effect that the crime Tom Robinson is charged with ever took place. It has relied instead upon the testimony of two witnesses whose evidence has not only been called into serious question on cross-examination, but has been flatly contradicted by the defendant. The defendant is not guilty, but somebody in this courtroom is.

"I have nothing but pity in my heart for the chief witness for the state, but my pity does not extend so far as to her putting a man's life at stake, which she had done in an effort to get rid of her own guilt.

"I say guilt, gentlemen, because it was guilt that motivated her. She has committed no crime, she has merely broken a rigid and time-honored code of our society, a code so severe that whoever breaks it is hounded from our midst as unfit to live with. She is the victim of cruel poverty and ignorance, but I cannot pity her: she is white. She knew full well the enormity of her offense, but because her desires were stronger than the code she was breaking, she persisted in breaking it. She persisted, and her subsequent reaction is something that all of us have known at one time or another. She did something every child has done — she tried to put the evidence of her offense away from her. But in this case, she was no child hiding stolen contraband: she struck out at her victim — of necessity she must put him away from her — he must be removed from her presence, from this world. She must destroy the evidence of her offense.

"What was the evidence of her offense? Tom Robinson, a human being. She must put Tom Robinson away from her. Tom Robinson was her daily reminder of what she did. What did she do? She tempted a Negro.

"She was white, and she tempted a Negro. She did something that in our society is unspeakable: she kissed a black man. Not an old Uncle, but a strong young Negro man. No code mattered to her before she broke it, but it came crashing down on her afterwards.

"Her father saw it, and the defendant has testified as to his remarks. What did her father do? We don't know, but there is circumstantial evidence to indicate that Mayella Ewell was beaten savagely by someone who led almost exclusively with his left. We do know in part what Mr. Ewell did: he did what any God fearing, persevering, respectable white man would do under the circumstances — he swore out a warrant, no doubt signing it with his left hand, and Tom Robinson now sits before you, having taken the oath with the only good hand he possesses — his right hand.

"And so a quiet, respectable, humble Negro who had the unmitigated temerity to 'feel sorry' for a white woman has had to put his word against two white people's. I need not remind you of their appearance and conduct on the stand — you saw them for yourselves. The witnesses for the state, with the exception of the sheriff of Maycomb County, have presented themselves to you, gentlemen, to this court, in the cynical confidence that their testimony would not be doubted, confident that you, gentlemen, would go along with them on the assumption — the evil assumption — that all Negroes lie, that all Negroes are basically immoral beings, that all Negro men are not to be trusted around our women, an assumption one associates with minds of their caliber.

"Which, gentlemen, we know is in itself a lie as black as Tom Robinson's skin, a lie I do not have to point out to you. You know the truth, and the truth is this: some Negroes lie, some Negroes are immoral, some Negro men are not to be trusted around women — black or white. But this is a truth that applies to the human race and to no particular race of men. There is not a person in this courtroom who has never told a lie, who has never done an immoral thing, and there is no man living who has never looked upon a woman without desire."

Atticus paused and took out his handkerchief. Then he took off his glasses and wiped them, and we saw another "first": we had never seen him sweat — he was one of those men whose faces never perspired, but now it was shining tan.

"One more thing, gentlemen, before I quit. Thomas Jefferson once said that all men are created equal, a phrase that the Yankees and the distaff side of the Executive branch in Washington are fond of hurling at us. There is a tendency in this year of grace, 1935, for certain people to use this phrase out of context, to satisfy all conditions. The most ridiculous example I can think of is that the people who run public education promote the stupid and idle along with the industrious — because all men are created equal, educators will gravely tell you, the children left behind suffer terrible feelings of inferiority. We know all men are not created equal in the sense some people would have us believe — some people are smarter than others, some people have more opportunity because they're born with it, some men make more money than others, some ladies make better cakes than others — some people are born gifted beyond the normal scope of most men.

"But there is one way in this country in which all men are created equal — there is one human institution that makes a pauper the equal of a Rockefeller, the stupid man the equal of an Einstein, and the ignorant man the equal of any college president. That institution, gentlemen, is a court. It can be the Supreme Court of the United States or the humblest J.P. court in the land, or this honorable court which

you serve. Our courts have their faults, as does any human institution, but in this country our courts are the great levellers, and in our courts all men are created equal.

"I'm no idealist to believe firmly in the integrity of our courts and in the jury system. Gentlemen, a court is no better than each man of you sitting before me on this jury. A court is only as sound as its jury, and a jury is only as sound as the men who make it up. I am confident that you, gentlemen, will review without passion the evidence you have heard, come to a decision, and restore this defendant to his family. In the name of God, do your duty."

Atticus's voice had dropped, and as he turned away from the jury he said something I did not catch. He said it more to himself than to the court. I punched Jem.

"What'd he say?"

"In the name of God, believe him, I think that's what he said..."

What happened after that had a dreamlike quality: in a dream I saw the jury return, moving like underwater swimmers, and Judge Taylor's voice came from far away and was tiny. I saw something only

a lawyer's child could be expected to see, could be expected to watch for, and it was like watching Atticus walk into the street, raise a rifle to his shoulder and pull the trigger, but watching all the time knowing that the gun was empty. A jury never looks at a defendant it has convicted, and when this

jury came in, not one of them looked at Tom Robinson. The foreman handed a piece of paper to Mr. Tate who handed it to the clerk who handed it to the judge. ... I shut my eyes. Judge Taylor was polling the jury: "Guilty ... guilty... guilty ... guilty ..." I peeked at Jem: his hands were white from gripping the balcony rail, and his shoulders jerked as if each "guilty" was a separate stab between them.

Judge Taylor was saying something. His gavel was in his fist, but he wasn't using it. Dimly, I saw Atticus pushing papers from the table into his briefcase. He snapped it shut, went to the court reporter and

said something, nodded to Mr. Gilmer, and then went to Tom Robinson and whispered something to him. Atticus put his hand on Tom's shoulder as he whispered. Atticus took his coat off the back of his

chair and pulled it over his shoulder. Then he left the courtroom, but not by his usual exit. He must have wanted to go home the short way, because he walked quickly down the middle aisle toward the

south exit. I followed the top of his head as he made his way to the door. He did not look up.

Someone was punching me, but I was reluctant to take my eyes from the people below us, and from the image of Atticus's lonely walk down the aisle.

"Miss Jean Louise?"

I looked around. They were standing. All around us and in the balcony on the opposite wall, the Negroes were getting to their feet. Reverend Sykes's voice was as distant as Judge Taylor's:

"Miss Jean Louise, stand up. Your father's passing."

Ситуационное задание № 2

Переведите предложения с английского на русский и наоборот. Объясните случаи употребления Gerund и Infinitive Forms. Учтите коммуникативный, деятельностный и социокультурный подходы в обучении иностранным языкам и культурам при проектировании учебного занятия и составьте проект (план) учебного занятия по изучению темы Gerund and Infinitive Forms.

Переведите предложения:

1. I remember talking to her about this issue. 2. Помни выключить свет! 3. I will never forget meeting him for the first time. 4. Не забудь закрыть дверь! 5. You are responsible for keeping the room tidy. 6. Тебе стыдно за весь этот шум? 7. There is nothing to discuss any more, let's go home. 8. Почему бы не заказать пиццу и напитки сегодня на ужин? 9. I would prefer to go by taxi, not on foot. 10. Я хотел бы оплатить счет, но забыл кошелек дома.

Письменный опрос

Вопрос 1	Назовите органы речи и их функции в английском языке.
Вопрос 2	Как употребляются тоны в повелительных предложениях?
Вопрос 3	Где ставится фразовое ударение в предложении?
Вопрос 4	Каким образом классифицируются гласные в английском языке?
Вопрос 5	Чем отличается британский английский от американского английского?

8. Перечень рекомендуемых учебных изданий, дополнительной литературы и (или) иных информационных источников для самостоятельной подготовки обучающихся к текущему контролю успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся

Электронные учебные издания и электронные образовательные ресурсы

Учебные материалы – электронные учебные издания (издания электронных библиотечных систем)

Учебная литература (перечень основной (обязательной) и дополнительной учебной литературы, необходимой для освоения дисциплины (модуля)) включает в себя следующие **электронные учебные издания**:

Основная (обязательная) учебная литература:

1. Токарева, Н. Д. Английский язык для лингвистов (A2–B2) : учебник для вузов / Н. Д. Токарева, И. М. Богданова. – 5-е изд. – Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2020

Дополнительная учебная литература:

1. Антрушина, Г. Б. Лексикология английского языка. English lexicology : учебник и практикум / Г. Б. Антрушина, О. В. Афанасьева, Н. Н. Морозова. – 8-е изд., перераб. и доп. – Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2019

2. Гуреев, В. А. Английский язык. Грамматика (b2) : учебник и практикум для академического бакалавриата / В. А. Гуреев. – Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2019

3. Мильруд, Р. П. Теория обучения иностранным языкам. Английский язык : учебник для вузов / Р. П. Мильруд. – 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. – Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2019

4. Цатурян, М. М. Английский язык. Домашнее чтение : учебное пособие для академического бакалавриата / М. М. Цатурян. – 2-е изд., стер. – Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2019

Периодические издания

Вестник Московского университета. Серия 14. Психология. : Научный журнал. – Москва : Московский государственный университет имени М.В. Ломоносова (Издательский Дом)

Право и цифровая экономика. – Москва : ФГБОУ ВПО "Московский государственный юридический университет имени О.Е. Кутафина (МГЮА)"

Иные электронные образовательные ресурсы

Единое окно доступа к образовательным ресурсам (<http://window.edu.ru/>)

Федеральный образовательный портал "Экономика. Социология. Менеджмент" (<http://ecsocman.hse.ru/>)

Электронная библиотечная система «ЭБС ЮРАЙТ» (Электронно-библиотечная система «ЭБС ЮРАЙТ» (<https://biblio-online.ru/> или <https://urait.ru/>))

Электронно-библиотечная система «Рукопт» (Электронная библиотечная система «Рукопт») (Электронная библиотечная система «Национальный цифровой ресурс «Рукопт») <https://rucont.ru/> или <https://lib.rucont.ru/>

Электронная информационно-образовательная среда организации Университета БРИКС (<https://brics.study/>)

II. Информационное обеспечение (перечень информационных технологий, используемых при осуществлении образовательного процесса, включая перечень программного обеспечения и информационных справочных систем)

Каждый обучающийся обеспечен индивидуальным неограниченным доступом к электронно-библиотечной системе (ЭБС), содержащей издания учебной, учебно-методической и иной литературы.

Состав необходимого комплекта лицензионного и свободно распространяемого программного обеспечения, в том числе отечественного производства: Яндекс.Браузер; LibreOffice; Notepad++; GNU Image Manipulation Program (GIMP); Firefox (Браузер Mozilla Firefox); 7-Zip; FAR Manager.

Ресурсы информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет»

(перечень ресурсов информационно-телекоммуникационной сети «Интернет»):

Электронные информационные ресурсы

Состав современных профессиональных баз данных (в том числе международных реферативных баз данных научных изданий)

Федеральная служба государственной статистики (<https://www.gks.ru/>)

Открытые данные России (<https://data.gov.ru/>)

Статистический Отдел Организации Объединенных Наций (United Nations Statistics Division) (<http://data.un.org/>)

Экономическая и социальная комиссия для Азии и Тихого океана (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific) (<https://www.unescap.org/our-work/statistics>)

Европейская экономическая комиссия Организации Объединенных Наций (United Nations Economic Commission for Europe) (http://www.unece.org/stats/stats_h.html)

Продовольственная и сельскохозяйственная организация Объединённых Наций (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) (<http://www.fao.org/statistics/en/>)
Международный валютный фонд (МВФ) (International Monetary Fund (IMF)) (<https://www.imf.org/en/Data>)
Институт статистики ЮНЕСКО (UNESCO Institute of Statistics) (<http://uis.unesco.org/>)
Организация Объединённых Наций По Промышленному Развитию (United Nations Industrial Development Organization) (<https://www.unido.org/researchers/statistical-databases>)
Группа Всемирного Банка (The World Bank Group) (<https://data.worldbank.org/>)
Всемирная организация здравоохранения (World Health Organization) (<https://www.who.int/data/>)
Всемирная торговая организация (World Trade Organization) (https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/statis_e.htm)
Евростат (Eurostat (European Statistical Office)) (<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/>)
Межгосударственный статистический комитет Содружества Независимых Государств (<http://www.cisstat.com/Obase/index.htm>)
Организация экономического сотрудничества и развития (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) (<https://data.oecd.org/>)
Международное энергетическое агентство (International Energy Agency) (<https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/>)

Состав международных реферативных баз данных научных изданий

Science Alert (<https://scialert.net/>)
AENSI Publisher (American-Eurasian Network for Scientific Information Journals) (<http://www.aensiweb.com/>)
Asian Economic and Social Society (AESS) (<http://www.aessweb.com/>)
PressAcademia (<http://www.pressacademia.org/>)
OMICs International (<https://www.omicsonline.org/>)
Scientific Research Publishing (<https://www.scirp.org/>)
Hikari Ltd (<http://www.m-hikari.com/>)
OAPEN (<https://www.oapen.org/>)
Scientific & Academic Publishing (SAP) (<http://www.sapub.org/journal/index.aspx>)
Global Advanced Research Journals (<http://garj.org/>)
Kamla-Raj Enterprises (<http://www.krepublishers.com/>)
ISER PUBLICATIONS (<http://www.iserjournals.com/>)
Medwell Journals (Scientific Research Publishing Company) (<https://medwelljournals.com/home.php>)

Состав информационных справочных систем

Официальный интернет-портал правовой информации. Государственная система правовой информации (<http://pravo.gov.ru/>)
База знаний Открытого правительства (<http://wiki.ac-forum.ru/>)
Высшая аттестационная комиссия при Министерстве науки и высшего образования Российской Федерации (<https://vak.minobrnauki.gov.ru/main>)
Российский фонд фундаментальных исследований (<https://www.rfbr.ru/>)
Федеральный портал «Российское образование» (<http://www.edu.ru/>)
Espacenet (Поиск патентной информации) (<https://ru.espacenet.com/>)
Справочно-информационный портал ГРАМОТА.РУ (<http://gramota.ru/>)
Государственная система правовой информации (<http://pravo.gov.ru/>)
Евразийский Монитор (<http://eurasiamonitor.org/>)
Экономические факультеты, институты и исследовательские центры в мире (<https://edirc.repec.org/>)
Информационная система Федеральной службы по надзору в сфере защиты прав потребителей и благополучия человека «Документы» (<https://www.rospotrebnadzor.ru/documents/documents.php>)

Иные информационные ресурсы - информационные ресурсы органов государственной власти

Президент России (<http://kremlin.ru/>)
Правительство России (<http://government.ru/>)
Министерство науки и высшего образования РФ (<https://www.minobrnauki.gov.ru/>)
Министерство просвещения РФ (<https://edu.gov.ru/>)
Министерство экономического развития Российской Федерации (<https://www.economy.gov.ru/>)
Министерство цифрового развития, связи и массовых коммуникаций Российской Федерации (<https://digital.gov.ru/>)
Банк России (<https://www.cbr.ru/>)
Федеральная служба по надзору в сфере образования и науки (<http://obrnadzor.gov.ru/ru/>)

Иные информационные ресурсы - новостные информационные ресурсы (ресурсы средств массовой информации)

ТАСС (<https://tass.ru/>)
РИА НОВОСТИ (<https://ria.ru/>)
Коммерсантъ (<https://www.kommersant.ru/>)
Forbes (<https://www.forbes.ru/>)
ЭКСПЕРТ (<https://expert.ru/>)

Известия (<https://iz.ru/>)
РБК (<https://www.rbc.ru/>)
RT (<https://rt.com/>)

Информационные поисковые системы

Яндекс (ссылка: <http://yandex.ru/>)
Google (ссылка: <https://www.google.com/>)
Mail (ссылка: <https://mail.ru/>)
Bing (ссылка: <https://www.bing.com/>)
Спутник (ссылка: <https://www.sputnik.ru/>)



Автономная некоммерческая организация высшего образования
«Университет БРИКС (ЮниБРИКС)»

УТВЕРЖДЕНО

Ученым советом Университета БРИКС
«15» февраля 2021г.
(Решение № УС 15-02-21/1 от 15.02.2021)

Мотивированное мнение Студенческого совета Университета
БРИКС учтено
«15» февраля 2021г.
(Протокол от 15.02.2021 № СС 15-02-21/1)

Мотивированное мнение Научного студенческого совета
Университета БРИКС учтено
«15» февраля 2021г.
(Протокол от 15.02.2021 № НС 15-02-21/1)



УТВЕРЖДАЮ
Ректор Университета БРИКС
Клевцов Виталий Владимирович
«15» февраля 2021 г.
(Приказ № 15-02-21/1)

Оценочные материалы по дисциплине Теория и практика перевода

Направление подготовки
45.03.02 Лингвистика

Образовательная программа
ЛИНГВИСТИКА

Направленность (профиль) программы
Лингвистика

Квалификация выпускника – **бакалавр**

Форма обучения – **заочная**

СОГЛАСОВАНО

НАЦИОНАЛЬНАЯ АССОЦИАЦИЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЙ И СПЕЦИАЛИСТОВ
ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ
Исполнительный директор
Новиков Денис Викторович
«15» февраля 2021г.
(Лист согласования № 45.03.02/1 от «15» февраля 2021 г.)

СОГЛАСОВАНО

АВТОНОМНАЯ НЕКОММЕРЧЕСКАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ
ДОПОЛНИТЕЛЬНОГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
"ЕВРАЗИЙСКАЯ АКАДЕМИЯ"
Руководитель учебно-методического управления
Шишкина Елена Юрьевна
«15» февраля 2021г.
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1. Область применения оценочных материалов

Оценочные материалы представляют собой совокупность оценочных средств, предназначенных для оценки результатов обучения по дисциплине (модулю) или практике; для оценки сформированности у обучающихся индикаторов достижения компетенций, установленных ОПОП.

Настоящие оценочные материалы предназначены для оценки результатов обучения по дисциплине Теория и практика перевода, для оценки сформированности у обучающихся соответствующих индикаторов достижения компетенций.

2. Перечень планируемых результатов обучения по дисциплине

Планируемые результаты освоения образовательной программы	Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине, обеспечивающие достижение планируемых результатов освоения образовательной программы	Индикаторы достижения компетенций
ОПК-5 Способен работать с компьютером как средством получения, обработки и управления информацией для решения профессиональных задач	РОПК-5 формирование компетенции ОПК-5 Способен работать с компьютером как средством получения, обработки и управления информацией для решения профессиональных задач	ОПК-5.1 Выбирает релевантные программные продукты для решения профессиональной задачи
ОПК-3 Способен порождать и понимать устные и письменные тексты на изучаемом иностранном языке применительно к основным функциональным стилям в официальной и неофициальной сферах общения	РОПК-3 формирование компетенции ОПК-3 Способен порождать и понимать устные и письменные тексты на изучаемом иностранном языке применительно к основным функциональным стилям в официальной и неофициальной сферах общения	ОПК-3.3 Достигает ясности, логичности, содержательности, связности, смысловой и структурной завершенности порождаемых текстов в соответствии с языковой нормой, прагматическими и социокультурными параметрами коммуникации

3. Перечень индикаторов достижения компетенций, соотнесенных с оценочными средствами

Текущий контроль успеваемости или промежуточная аттестация обучающихся	Оценочные средства	Индикатор(ы) достижения компетенций
Текущий контроль успеваемости: Устные опросы (два в календарный модуль) (1)	Вопросы для устных опросов	ОПК-5.1 Выбирает релевантные программные продукты для решения профессиональной задачи ОПК-3.3 Достигает ясности, логичности, содержательности, связности, смысловой и структурной завершенности порождаемых текстов в соответствии с языковой нормой, прагматическими и социокультурными параметрами коммуникации
Текущий контроль успеваемости: Контрольная работа (1)	Вопросы для письменного опроса (в рамках контрольной работы); ситуационные задания	ОПК-5.1 Выбирает релевантные программные продукты для решения профессиональной задачи ОПК-3.3 Достигает ясности, логичности, содержательности, связности, смысловой и структурной завершенности порождаемых текстов в соответствии с языковой нормой, прагматическими и социокультурными параметрами коммуникации
Промежуточная аттестация обучающихся: Зачет	Вопросы для письменного опроса (для промежуточной аттестации обучающихся); ситуационные задания; тематика (темы) курсовых работ	ОПК-5.1 Выбирает релевантные программные продукты для решения профессиональной задачи ОПК-3.3 Достигает ясности, логичности, содержательности, связности, смысловой и структурной завершенности порождаемых текстов в соответствии с языковой нормой, прагматическими и социокультурными параметрами коммуникации

Текущий контроль успеваемости: Устные опросы (два в календарный модуль) (2)	Вопросы для устных опросов	ОПК-5.1 Выбирает релевантные программные продукты для решения профессиональной задачи ОПК-3.3 Достигает ясности, логичности, содержательности, связности, смысловой и структурной завершенности порождаемых текстов в соответствии с языковой нормой, прагматическими и социокультурными параметрами коммуникации
Текущий контроль успеваемости: Контрольная работа (2)	Вопросы для письменного опроса (в рамках контрольной работы); ситуационные задания	ОПК-5.1 Выбирает релевантные программные продукты для решения профессиональной задачи ОПК-3.3 Достигает ясности, логичности, содержательности, связности, смысловой и структурной завершенности порождаемых текстов в соответствии с языковой нормой, прагматическими и социокультурными параметрами коммуникации
Промежуточная аттестация обучающихся: Экзамен	Вопросы для письменного опроса (для промежуточной аттестации обучающихся); ситуационные задания; тематика (темы) курсовых работ	ОПК-5.1 Выбирает релевантные программные продукты для решения профессиональной задачи ОПК-3.3 Достигает ясности, логичности, содержательности, связности, смысловой и структурной завершенности порождаемых текстов в соответствии с языковой нормой, прагматическими и социокультурными параметрами коммуникации

4. Характеристика оценочных средств для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости

Для текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся используются устные опросы и контрольная работа.

Устный опрос

Устный опрос позволяет оценить формирование индикаторов достижения компетенций, обладает большими возможностями воспитательного воздействия педагогического работника.

Устный опрос проводится во время занятий семинарского типа. Устный опрос проводится по перечню тем дисциплины. Вопросы устного опроса не выходят за рамки установленного перечня. Устные опросы организованы так, чтобы вовлечь в тему обсуждения максимальное количество обучающихся в группе, проводить параллели с уже пройденным учебным материалом данной дисциплины и смежными курсами, находить примеры из современной действительности, что увеличивает эффективность усвоения материала.

Перечень вопросов для устного опроса доводится до сведения студентов.

Контрольная работа

Контрольная работа дает возможность:

- сформировать для всех обучающихся одинаковые условия,
- объективно оценить ответы при отсутствии помощи преподавателя,
- проверить обоснованность оценки.

Цель контрольной работы – закрепление основных положений изучаемой дисциплины и умение использовать их на практике при решении профессиональных задач.

Достижение цели предполагает решение следующих задач:

- дать ответы на теоретические вопросы по курсу;
- выполнить ситуационные задания.

Контрольная работа включает в себя:

- два ситуационных задания;
- письменный опрос (из пяти теоретических вопросов).

Ситуационное задание

Ситуационное задание позволяет оценить формирование индикаторов достижений компетенций.

Выполнение ситуационного задания состоит в определении способа деятельности в той или иной ситуации и(или) выполнения этой деятельности.

Для обеспечения равноценности заданий рекомендуется малое количество вариантов ситуационных заданий для промежуточной аттестации обучающихся, поскольку само по себе задание предполагает изложение авторских взглядов, обоснований и т.д. и, по сути, является индивидуальным. Для проведения текущего контроля успеваемости рекомендуется один вариант ситуационных заданий, поскольку само по себе задание предполагает изложение авторских взглядов, обоснований и т.д. и, по сути, является индивидуальным.

Ситуационное задание представляет собой описание конкретной ситуации, типичной для профессионального вида деятельности и(или) области знаний, соответствующих образовательной программе и осваиваемой дисциплине. Содержание ситуационного задания может включать описание условий

деятельности и желаемого результата или конкретного задания (задачи). Ситуационное задание может содержать избыточную информацию или характеризоваться недостатком информации, что необходимо для того, чтобы подготовить обучающегося для успешной жизни в информационном обществе.

Письменный опрос

Письменный опрос позволяет оценить формирование индикаторов достижений компетенций, освоение содержания дисциплины, умение логически построить ответ, владение письменной речью.

Письменный опрос проводится по перечню тем дисциплины. Вопросы письменного опроса не выходят за рамки установленного перечня. Перечень вопросов для письменного опроса доводится до сведения студентов.

Письменный опрос применяется как часть контрольной работы для текущего контроля успеваемости обучающихся.

5. Характеристика оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по дисциплине

Зачет

Зачет – это форма промежуточной аттестации обучающихся, которая проходит в устной или письменной форме (определяется преподавателем). Задания для проведения зачета выполняются обучающимся самостоятельно. Зачет проводится по билетам, включающим задания для проведения зачета.

Задание для проведения зачета включает в себя:

- два ситуационных задания;
- письменный опрос (из пяти теоретических вопросов).

Теоретические вопросы для зачета избираются на основе вопросов для письменного опроса (для промежуточной аттестации обучающихся), определенных в настоящей ОПОП.

За выполнение заданий зачета выставляется оценка «зачтено» или «не зачтено».

Экзамен

Экзамен – это форма промежуточной аттестации обучающихся, которая проходит в устной или письменной форме (определяется преподавателем). Задания для проведения экзамена выполняются обучающимся самостоятельно. Экзамен проводится по билетам, включающим задания для проведения экзамена.

Задание для проведения экзамена включает в себя:

- два ситуационных задания;
- письменный опрос (из пяти теоретических вопросов).

Теоретические вопросы для экзамена избираются на основе вопросов для письменного опроса (для промежуточной аттестации обучающихся), определенных в настоящей ОПОП.

За выполнение заданий экзамена выставляется оценка по пятибалльной системе оценивания: «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно»).

Курсовая работа

Курсовая работа – творческая, научная, самостоятельная исследовательская работа по определенной теме, в ходе которой обучающиеся приобретают навыки работы с научной, учебной и методической литературой. Овладевают методами научного исследования, обработки, обобщения и анализа информации; расширяют общий кругозор; решают практические задачи на основе теоретических знаний; активизируют самостоятельную работу и творческое мышление. Курсовая работа является завершающим этапом изучения дисциплины и позволяет судить о том, насколько обучающийся усвоил теоретический курс и каковы его возможности применения полученных знаний для их обобщения по избранной теме.

Тематика (темы) курсовых работ

«Единица ориентирования».

Адаптация.

Адекватность, эквивалентность и оценка перевода.

Антонимические преобразования.

В поисках единицы перевода. «За» и «против».

Взаимодействие перевода с окружающей средой.

Внеположенность и межъязыковая омонимия.

Возникновение современной теории перевода.

Денотат и референт.

Денотативное и сигнификативное значения.

Деформация добавлением и опущением.

Деформация как переводческая стратегия.

Деформация эстетической функции текста.

Дублетные обозначения.

Единицы перевода и единицы смысла.

Единицы перевода и единицы языка.

Единицы перевода как кванты переводческих решений.

Иерархичность – свойство системы перевода.
Истинность как свойство эквивалентности.
К определению понятий.
Коммуникативная обусловленность структуры высказывания.
Компоненты смысла.
Конструирование имен собственных.
Короли и люд.
Логические категории и семантические преобразования.
Логические основания типологии межъязыковой асимметрии.
Логическое отношение внеположенности.
Междисциплинарный подход к изучению перевода.
Межъязыковая асимметрия плана содержания и аналогия формы.
Межъязыковые лексико-семантические обмены.
Местоименные замены.
Метафорическая дифференциация.
Метонимическая дифференциация.
Многоуровневые теории эквивалентности.
Множественность описаний.
О системе и системном подходе.
Обобщение объема понятий.
Образность ономастики и перевод.
Объективное и субъективное в переводе.
Объем и содержание понятий.
Ограничение объема понятий, трансформационная операция конкретизации.
Ономастика в метатекстах.
Определение перевода.
Особенности перевода топонимов.
Особые случаи гипо-гиперонимических преобразований.
От известного субъекта к новому признаку и от «малозначимого» признака к «значимому» субъекту.
Отношение перекрещивания и трансформационные операции дифференциации.
Отношение подчинения объема понятий, род и видовое отличие.
Отношение равнозначности объемов понятий.
Отношения контрастности и контрадикторности.
Перевод и межъязыковая интерференция.
Перевод и семиотика.
Перевод и языковые универсалии.
Перевод как интерпретирующая системная деятельность.
Перевод как объект теории.
Перевод как процесс межъязыковой трансформации.
Переводческая парафраза.
Передача имен античных героев.
Перекрещивание и межъязыковое семантическое перераспределение.
Пермутации («шассе-круазе»).
Подчинение и гипо-гиперонимическая асимметрия.
Понятие «переводческой интерференции».
Понятие и концепт.
Понятия с переменным содержанием.
Прагматические и прагматически обусловленные преобразования.
Прагматический инвариант.
Предмет теории перевода.
Равнообъемность и межъязыковая синонимия.
Различия в членении картины события.
Реальные диалексы и потенциально возможные (псевдоаналогизмы).
Семантическая модель перевода.
Семиотический подход.
Слабая дифференциация.
Случайные межъязыковые омонимы.
Стилистический аспект порядка слов.
Структурность переводческого преобразования текста.
Теория перевода и лингвистика.
Теория перевода и литературоведение.
Теория перевода и сопоставительная стилистика.
Теория формальной и динамической эквивалентности.
Типология явлений межъязыковой асимметрии.
Трансформации и отношение межъязыковой асимметрии.
Трансформационная операция генерализации.
Трансформация и деформация.

Фонетические модуляции в переводе антропонимов.
 Целостность переводческого преобразования текста.
 Эквивалентность в математике и логике.
 Эквивалентность и адекватность, верность и точность.
 Эквивалентность и закономерные соответствия.
 Эквивалентность и смысл.
 Эквивалентность перевода как нормативная категория.
 Эквивалентность.
 Эквиваленция.

6. Критерии оценивания (оценки)

Критерии оценивания устного и письменного опросов

Оценка		Критерии оценивания (оценки)
Устный опрос	Письменный опрос	
Зачтено	Отлично (числовое обозначение оценки - «5»)	Оценка выставляется, если обучающийся продемонстрировал формирование соответствующих индикаторов достижений компетенций и полно и аргументированно отвечает по содержанию вопросов; обнаруживается понимание материала, может обосновать свои суждения, применить знания на практике, привести необходимые примеры; излагает материал последовательно и правильно.
	Хорошо (числовое обозначение оценки - «4»)	Оценка выставляется, если обучающийся продемонстрировал формирование соответствующих индикаторов достижений компетенций и дает ответ, удовлетворяющий тем же требованиям, что и для оценки «5», но допускает 1-2 ошибки, которые сам же и справляет.
	Удовлетворительно (числовое обозначение оценки - «3»)	Оценка выставляется, если обучающийся продемонстрировал формирование соответствующих индикаторов достижений компетенций и обнаруживается знание и понимание основных положений вопросов, но: излагает материал неполно и допускает неточности в определении понятий или формулировке правил; не умеет достаточно глубоко и доказательно обосновать свои суждения и привести свои примеры; излагает материал непоследовательно и допускает ошибки
Не зачтено	Неудовлетворительно (числовое обозначение оценки - «2»)	Оценка ставится, если обучающийся не продемонстрировал формирование соответствующих индикаторов достижений компетенций и обнаруживается незнание ответов на вопросы, обучающийся допускает ошибки в формулировке определений и(или) правил, искажающие их смысл, беспорядочно и неуверенно излагает материал.

Критерии оценивания (оценки) ситуационного задания

Оценка	Числовое обозначение оценки	Критерии оценивания (оценки)
Отлично	5	Обучающийся продемонстрировал формирование соответствующих индикаторов достижений компетенций. Ответ(ы) на вопрос(ы) ситуационного задания дан(ы) правильный(ые). Объяснение хода его выполнения подробное, последовательное, грамотное, с теоретическими обоснованиями, с правильным и свободным владением профессиональной терминологией; ответ(ы) на вопрос(ы) задания верный(ые), четкий(ие), непротиворечивые.
Хорошо	4	Обучающийся продемонстрировал формирование соответствующих индикаторов достижений компетенций. Ответ(ы) на вопрос(ы) ситуационного задания дан(ы) правильный(ые). Допускаются незначительные неточности. Объяснение хода его выполнения подробное, но недостаточно логичное, с единичными ошибками в деталях, некоторыми затруднениями в теоретическом обосновании. Допускаются единичные ошибки в использовании профессиональных терминов; ответы на вопросы задания верные, непротиворечивые, но недостаточно четкие.

Удовлетворительно	3	Обучающийся продемонстрировал формирование со ответствующих индикаторов достижений компетенций. Ответ(ы) на вопрос(ы) ситуационного задания дан(ы) преимущественно правильный(ые). Объяснение хода его выполнения недостаточно полное, не последовательное, с ошибками, слабым теоретическим обоснованием, со значительными затруднениями и ошибками в использовании профессиональных терминов; ответы на вопросы задания недостаточно четкие, с ошибками в деталях, противоречивые.
Неудовлетворительно	2	Обучающийся не продемонстрировал формирование соответствующих индикаторов достижений компетенций. Ответ(ы) на вопрос(ы) ситуационного задания дан(ы) преимущественно неправильные. Объяснение хода её решения дано неполное, не последовательное, с грубыми ошибками, без теоретического обоснования (в т.ч. лекционным материалом); ответы на дополнительные вопросы неправильные (отсутствуют).

Критерии оценивания (оценки) контрольной работы

За выполнение контрольной работы выставляется оценка «зачтено» или «не зачтено». Оценка «зачтено» выставляется, если обучающийся получил не менее двух оценок «удовлетворительно» из трех заданий при оценивании письменного опроса и каждого ситуационного задания отдельно по пятибалльной системе оценивания (с оценками «Отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно»).

Критерии оценивания (оценки) зачета

За выполнение заданий зачета выставляется оценка «зачтено» или «не зачтено». Оценка «зачтено» выставляется, если обучающийся получил не менее двух оценок «удовлетворительно» (то есть «отлично», «хорошо» или «удовлетворительно») из трех заданий при оценивании письменного опроса и каждого ситуационного задания отдельно по пятибалльной системе оценивания (с оценками «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно»).

Критерии оценивания (оценки) экзамена

За выполнение заданий экзамена выставляется оценка по пятибалльной системе оценивания (с оценками «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно»). За выполнение заданий экзамена выставляется средняя оценка (среднее арифметическое с округлением в пользу студента) за выполнение трех заданий при оценивании письменного опроса и каждого ситуационного задания отдельно по пятибалльной системе оценивания (с оценками «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно»).

Критерии оценивания (оценки) курсовой работы

Оценка	Числовое обозначение оценки	Критерии оценивания
Отлично	5	Работа выполнена самостоятельно, имеет научно-практический характер, содержит элементы новизны и самостоятельного анализа. Обучающийся показал знание теоретического материала по рассматриваемой проблеме, умение анализировать, аргументировать свою точку зрения, делать обобщение и выводы. Материал излагается грамотно, логично, последовательно. Оформление отвечает требованиям написания курсовой работы. Во время защиты обучающийся показал умение кратко, доступно (ясно) представить результаты исследования, адекватно ответить на поставленные вопросы.
Хорошо	4	Исследование выполнено самостоятельно, имеет научно-практический характер, содержит элементы новизны и самостоятельного анализа. Обучающийся показал знание теоретического материала по рассматриваемой проблеме, однако умение анализировать, аргументировать свою точку зрения, делать обобщения и выводы вызывают у него затруднения. Материал не всегда излагается логично, последовательно. Имеются недочеты в

		оформлении курсовой работы. Во время защиты обучающийся показал умение кратко, доступно (ясно) представить результаты исследования, однако затруднялся отвечать на поставленные вопросы.
Удовлетворительно	3	Исследование не содержит элементы новизны и самостоятельного анализа. Обучающийся не в полной мере владеет теоретическим материалом по рассматриваемой проблеме, умением анализировать, аргументировать свою точку зрения, делать обобщение и выводы вызывают у него затруднения. Материал не всегда излагается логично, последовательно. Имеются недочеты в оформлении курсовой работы. Во время защиты обучающийся затрудняется в представлении результатов исследования и ответах на поставленные вопросы.
Неудовлетворительно	2	Выполнено менее половины критериев, предъявляемых к оценке «отлично», то есть работа не соответствует ни одной из иных приведенных оценок.

7. Содержание оценочных средств

Задания для текущего контроля успеваемости

Вопросы для устных опросов

Возникновение современной теории перевода.
 Теория перевода и литературоведение.
 Теория перевода и лингвистика.
 Теория перевода и сопоставительная стилистика.
 Междисциплинарный подход к изучению перевода.
 Перевод как объект теории.
 Определение перевода.
 Предмет теории перевода.
 О системе и системном подходе.
 Целостность переводческого преобразования текста.
 Структурность переводческого преобразования текста.
 Взаимодействие перевода с окружающей средой.
 Иерархичность – свойство системы перевода.
 Множественность описаний.
 Перевод как интерпретирующая системная деятельность.
 Перевод и семиотика.
 В поисках единицы перевода. «За» и «против».
 Единицы перевода и единицы языка.
 Единицы перевода и единицы смысла.
 «Единица ориентирования».
 Единицы перевода как кванты переводческих решений.
 Эквивалентность.
 Эквивалентность в математике и логике.
 Истинность как свойство эквивалентности.
 Эквивалентность и смысл.
 Денотативное и сигнификативное значения.
 Понятие и концепт.
 Денотат и референт.
 Объективное и субъективное в переводе.
 Эквивалентность и адекватность, верность и точность.
 Многоуровневые теории эквивалентности.
 Теория формальной и динамической эквивалентности.
 Прагматический инвариант.
 Эквивалентность перевода как нормативная категория.
 Адекватность, эквивалентность и оценка перевода.
 Эквивалентность и закономерные соответствия.
 Перевод и межъязыковая интерференция.
 Понятие «переводческой интерференции».
 Перевод и языковые универсалии.
 Межъязыковые лексико-семантические обмены.
 Межъязыковая асимметрия плана содержания и аналогия формы.
 Типология явлений межъязыковой асимметрии.

Реальные диалексемы и потенциально возможные (псевдоаналогизмы).
Случайные межъязыковые омонимы.
Логические основания типологии межъязыковой асимметрии.
Внеположенность и межъязыковая омонимия.
Равнообъемность и межъязыковая синонимия.
Перекрещивание и межъязыковое семантическое перераспределение.
Подчинение и гипо-гиперонимическая асимметрия.
Трансформация и деформация.
К определению понятий.
Перевод как процесс межъязыковой трансформации.
Трансформации и отношение межъязыковой асимметрии.
Семиотический подход.
Прагматические и прагматически обусловленные преобразования.
Компоненты смысла.
Семантическая модель перевода.
Адаптация.
Эквиваленция.
Логические категории и семантические преобразования.
Отношение равнозначности объемов понятий.
Объем и содержание понятий.
Отношение подчинения объема понятий, род и видовое отличие.
Переводческая парафраза.
Обобщение объема понятий.
Трансформационная операция генерализации.
Ограничение объема понятий, трансформационная операция конкретизации.
Особые случаи гипо-гиперонимических преобразований.
Понятия с переменным содержанием.
Местоименные замены.
Отношение перекрещивания и трансформационные операции дифференциации.
Метафорическая дифференциация.
Логическое отношение внеположенности.
Слабая дифференциация.
Метонимическая дифференциация.
Отношения контрастности и контрадикторности.
Антонимические преобразования.
Фонетические модуляции в переводе антропонимов.
Дублетные обозначения.
Короли и люд.
Передача имен античных героев.
Ономастика в метатекстах.
Конструирование имен собственных.
Образность ономастики и перевод.
Особенности перевода топонимов.
Коммуникативная обусловленность структуры высказывания.
От известного субъекта к новому признаку и от «малозначимого» признака к «значимому» субъекту.
Пермутации («шассе-круазе»).
Различия в членении картины события.
Стилистический аспект порядка слов.
Деформация как переводческая стратегия.
Деформация эстетической функции текста.
Деформация добавлением и опущением.

Вопросы для письменного опроса (в рамках контрольной работы)

В связи с какими событиями появилась необходимость теоретического осмысления перевода?
Как в это время решалась проблема нехватки переводческих кадров?
Чем обусловлено появление устного синхронного перевода?
Как изменился статус перевода и переводчиков?
В чем заключается Джорджтаунский эксперимент?
Каков его результат?
К каким областям науки обратилась теория перевода в середине XX в. и почему?
Какие задачи решает современная теория перевода?
Какие существуют возражения против выделения единицы перевода?
Каким основным свойством обязательно должна обладать единица перевода?
Что такое единицы языка?
Как может помочь их выделение в поисках единицы перевода?

- В чем заключается концепция, предложенная Л. С. Бархударовым?
Каковы ее преимущества и недостатки?
Чем отличается семасиологический подход от ономасиологического?
Как выбор одного из них влияет на выделение единицы перевода?
Почему ономасиологический подход представляется более целесообразным?
Как опыт устного синхронного перевода может помочь в выделении единицы перевода?
Что понимали под единицей перевода Ю. С. Степанов и А. Ф. Ширяев?
Раскройте содержание понятия переводческой эквивалентности.
Каким образом категория эквивалентности коррелирует с проблемой верности в переводе?
Почему понимание относительности категории эквивалентности позволяет нам снять вопрос о переводимости?
- Как понимается эквивалентность в математике и логике?
Какими свойствами она обладает?
Пригодно ли такое понимание для теории перевода?
Каким образом проявляется свойство истинности в отношениях между текстом оригинала и текстом перевода?
- Имеет ли здесь значение отношение содержания текста оригинала к действительности?
Чем обусловлено появление сходных по форме лексем в разных языках?
Приведите пример случая, когда слова в другом языке переносятся на новые денотаты.
Как называются такие лексемы?
В чем может заключаться асимметрия плана содержания (ПС) в диалексемах?
Как влияют различные степени общности ПС на деятельность переводчика?
В чем недостаток классификации ложных друзей переводчика, предложенной Р. А. Будаговым?
Какую опасность могут представлять реально не существующие диалексемы?
Какие словообразовательные модели в разных языках приводят к подобным ошибкам?
Почему для переводчика большую опасность представляют случайные межъязыковые омонимы, которые имеют общую сему?
- Как могут быть определены межъязыковые преобразования, совершаемые в процессе перевода?
Как знание этимологии терминов трансформация и деформация помогает прояснить их смысловое наполнение относительно теории перевода?
Приведите примеры устойчивых словосочетаний с данными терминами.
Существует ли разница между словарным значением термина и закрепленностью в языковом сознании?
Что является объектом перевода? Возможно ли преобразование объекта в переводе?
В каких случаях можно говорить о трансформациях в строгом смысле слова?
Что представляет собой трансформация как категория перевода?
Что понимается под термином трансформация в генеративной лингвистике?
На каких основаниях должна быть построена типология переводческих преобразований?
Какой перевод можно считать эквивалентным?
В чем заключается «презумпция неизбежности изменений»?
Каковы свойства перевода как интерпретирующей системы?
Какие категории могут служить основанием для различения адекватности и эквивалентности перевода?
Назовите группы переводческих операций по преобразованию системы смыслов исходного текста.
Какой уровень эквивалентности является наивысшим?
Могут ли прагматически аналогичные тексты быть неэквивалентными на семантическом и синтаксическом уровнях?
- Какой уровень является наиболее обширным полем для переводческих преобразований? Аргументируйте свой ответ.
Возможно ли достижение полной эквивалентности исходного и переводного сообщения согласно этой модели?
- Как называется вид переводческого преобразования, в результате которого заменяется предметная ситуация?
В каких случаях целесообразно к ней прибегнуть?
Что такое фрейм и по какому принципу во фрейм можно объединить те или иные знания человека?
Приведите пример заполнения терминалов фрейма. Какое это имеет значение для переводчика?
Что такое «эквиваленция» в терминологии Вине и Дарбельне?
Как понятие «фрейм» связано с понятием «эквиваленция»?
Приведите определение термина «единичные понятия».
Приведите пример, демонстрирующий неправильное представление имен собственных в разных культурах.
- С какими трудностями сталкиваются переводчики при переводе иностранных имен собственных?
Какова традиция передачи иностранных имен в русском языке?
Приведите пример переводческих ошибок при работе с именами собственными.
Назовите модели передачи французских имен собственных в русской традиции, приведите примеры.
Можно ли применить данные модели по отношению к другим языкам?
Каковы особенности передачи испанских и португальских имен собственных?
Объясните понятие «кадр» Ю. С. Степанова.
Чем «кадр» ценен для понимания различия структуры высказываний?

Какую роль играет «субъект» в рамках «кадра»?

Приведите определение понятия «актуальное членение».

Какой порядок слов характерен для письменной речи на русском языке?

Из чего складывается универсальный закон построения речи по И. И. Ковтуновой?

Раскройте роль ремы в актуальном членении.

Чем отличается письменная коммуникация от устной в русском языке?

Какую роль играет интонационное выделение в устной речи?

Как взаимосвязаны понятия «деформирующее преобразование» и «переводческая потеря»?

Возможно ли, по мнению св. Иеронима, полностью передать красоту языка в переводе?

Чем обусловлена необходимость деформирующих преобразований при переводе текста?

Что следует понимать под «стратегией перевода»?

Какую особенность в переводах Анн Лефебр-Дасье вы можете назвать?

О каких недопустимых добавлениях писал де Мезириаке, упрекая «принца французских переводчиков»

Жака Амио?

Каким двум целям служили деформации в переводческой стратегии Жака Амио?

Могут ли быть другие основания для добавлений, деформирующих текст оригинала?

Варианты заданий для контрольной работы

Варианты заданий для контрольной работы распределяются между обучающимися педагогическим работником.

Варианты заданий для контрольной работы № 1

ВАРИАНТ 1

Формируемая(ые) (оцениваемая(ые)) компетенция(ии)

ОПК-5 Способен работать с компьютером как средством получения, обработки и управления информацией для решения профессиональных задач

ОПК-3 Способен порождать и понимать устные и письменные тексты на изучаемом иностранном языке применительно к основным функциональным стилям в официальной и неофициальной сферах общения

Формируемые (оцениваемые) индикаторы достижения компетенций:

ОПК-5.1 Выбирает релевантные программные продукты для решения профессиональной задачи

ОПК-3.3 Достигает ясности, логичности, содержательности, связности, смысловой и структурной завершенности порождаемых текстов в соответствии с языковой нормой, прагматическими и социокультурными параметрами коммуникации

Ситуационное задание № 1

Переведите тексты, найдите в них примеры эквивалентов вариантных соответствий и контекстуальных замен. Выберите релевантные программные продукты для решения профессиональной задачи. Возможно ли в описанной ситуации осуществление выбора релевантных программных продуктов для решения профессиональной задачи? Если в представленном варианте это не представляется возможным, смоделируйте дополнительные релевантные условия или откажитесь от части условий, мотивируя свое решение. Решите задание таким образом, чтобы продемонстрировать способность осуществления выбора релевантных программных продуктов для решения профессиональной задачи.

Rescued circus lions from Colombia and Peru flown to South Africa

More than 30 lions rescued from circuses in Colombia and Peru have been flown to South Africa to start a new life in a sanctuary. Reporters said they appeared a little distressed but healthy after their long journey. A circus surrendered some of the lions, while others were seized in raids. The US-based group Animal Defenders International (ADI), which was behind the action, says almost all the lions have had teeth or claws removed. They would not survive in the wild. The lions are being transferred by land to the Emoya Big Cat Sanctuary, a 5,000-hectare reserve in northern South Africa. There, the lions will have drinking pools, platforms, toys and veterinary care. "This is a hugely important rescue mission because it does make a statement around the world about the way people treat animals," ADI spokeswoman Jan Creamer said. "These lions have suffered tremendously." The first group of nine lions was collected in Colombia's capital Bogota on a cargo plane, which then flew to Peru's capital Lima to pick up 24 more animals. "It will be hugely satisfying to see these lions walking into the African Bush," ADI Vice-President Tom Phillips was quoted as saying by the Associated Press news agency. The lions were freed after the use of wild animals was banned in Peru in 2011 and Colombia in 2013. The 5,000-hectare (12,355 acres) Emoya Big Cat Sanctuary is on private land and already houses six other rescued lions and two tigers. The lion habitats there would be steadily expanded over the coming months as the lions became familiar with their new life and were introduced to each other, said ADI.

Ситуационное задание № 2

Переведите предложения и используйте прием антонимического перевода, достигая ясности, логичности, содержательности, связности, смысловой и структурной завершенности порождаемых текстов в соответствии с языковой нормой, прагматическими и социокультурными параметрами коммуникации.

1. He suffered from anorexia, an eating disorder, which is rare in young men but not unknown. 2. The lieutenant was known as a stickler for discipline and a bit pompous with it; but he was not an unpopular officer. 3. His appearance was never less than dignified. He was tall with a face of surprising asceticism. 4. He was not unenthusiastic about science and technology. 5. They were not unhelpful but seemed to take it axiomatic that he was stupid and idle. 6. I remember when Sarah was no more than a schoolgirl she could swim across the lake. 7. He took the cake to the bird table, not without an uneasy glance back to see if anyone was watching him. 8. Young women are not invulnerable, but heart disease typically strikes women in their late 50s or 60s. That's about ten years later than it does men. 9. Dealing with football fans required different methods. But it cannot be impossible to devise ways of dealing with them. 10. Exhausted though I was, I had never felt less like sleep in my life.

Вопрос 1	Как называются такие лексемы?
Вопрос 2	Почему понимание относительности категории эквивалентности позволяет нам снять вопрос о переводимости?
Вопрос 3	Как называются такие лексемы?
Вопрос 4	Какой перевод можно считать эквивалентным?
Вопрос 5	Что является объектом перевода? Возможно ли преобразование объекта в переводе?