

**Министерство образования и науки Российской Федерации
ФГБОУ ВО «Ярославский государственный педагогический
университет им. К.Д. Ушинского»**

Методические рекомендации учебной дисциплины

Наименование дисциплины:

Б1.Б.3 Иностранный язык

Рекомендуется для направлений подготовки:

44.03.01 Педагогическое образование

**44.03.05 Педагогическое образование
(с двумя профилями подготовки)**

42.03.02 Журналистика

42.03.01 Реклама и связи с общественностью

Квалификация (степень) выпускника: бакалавр

Разработчик:

доцент

кафедры культурологии

кандидат культурологии

Тернопол Т.В.

Дисциплина «**Иностранный язык**» преподается в течение I-III семестров в виде практических занятий, на которых происходит объяснение теоретического материала, тренировка его применения в практике устного и письменного общения на иностранном языке и контроль сформированности навыков и умений. На практических занятиях рекомендуется использование аудио- и видео-материалов, иллюстративного материала (иллюстраций, грамматических таблиц), мультимедийных форм (презентаций).

Образовательные технологии: в преподавании иностранного языка применяется сознательно-коммуникативный метод обучения, на занятиях используются различные формы работы: работа в парах, в малых группах, дискуссии, ролевые игры.

В самостоятельной работе студентов наряду с выполнением заданий по учебникам и учебным пособиям значительную роль играет прослушивание аудиозаписей, просмотр видеоматериалов.

Оценочные средства для текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной и итоговой аттестации: в качестве форм текущей аттестации используются такие формы, как контрольные работы, тесты, проверка подготовленных и неподготовленных устных и письменных сообщений. Текущий контроль осуществляется в течение каждого академического семестра в виде проверки домашних заданий, контрольных работ, устных опросов.

Для текущей аттестации студентов используется балльно-рейтинговая система оценивания. Максимальная сумма баллов для текущей и промежуточной аттестации устанавливается в зависимости от количества изученных тем, количества проведенных контрольных работ и выполненных самостоятельных заданий.

Посещение и работа на практических занятиях: 2 балла (посещение) + 2 балла (работа на занятии) + 2 балла (активная работа) = 6 баллов максимум

Эссе к практическим занятиям по каждой теме – от 5 до 10 баллов в зависимости от сложности и объема работы.

Необязательные письменные работы к практическим занятиям творческого характера – от 10 до 20 баллов в зависимости от сложности и объема работы.

Текущая аттестация

Текущая аттестация по курсу проходит в форме контрольных работ. В течение изучения дисциплины студенты пишут 6 контрольных работ, проверяющих знание и понимание пройденного лексико-грамматического материала, сформированность умений и навыков чтения, аудирования и говорения

За каждую контрольную работу студент получает – от 5 до 10 баллов в зависимости от сложности и объема работы.

Рекомендуемые критерии оценки тестов и контрольных работ:

- оценка *отлично* — правильно выполнено более 85% заданий;
- оценка *хорошо* — правильно выполнено от 65 до 84% заданий;
- оценка *удовлетворительно* — правильно выполнено от 51 до 64% заданий;
- оценка *неудовлетворительно* — правильно выполнено менее 50% заданий.

Промежуточный контроль проводится в устной и письменной форме по пройденному материалу в форме зачета или экзамена.

Примечания:

1. Для допуска к зачету и экзамену *необходимо выполнить все предусмотренные программой задания* контролируемой самостоятельной работы. Невыполнение одного или нескольких заданий означает недопуск студента к промежуточной аттестации.

2. Контроль выполнения заданий для самостоятельной работы осуществляется на практических занятиях.

Целью проведения экзамена по дисциплине «**Иностранный язык**» является проверка знаний, полученные в рамках курса изучения дисциплины, определение уровня

сформированности рецептивных и продуктивных речевых умений на изучаемом иностранном языке.

Первая часть экзамена предполагает монологическое высказывание-ответ на вопрос в рамках одной из изученных тем; объем устного ответа 12-15 реплик:

Вторая часть экзамена предполагает чтение и пересказ адаптированного текста (300 слов); чтение вслух и перевод (90-100 слов) отрывка из текста текста; ответ на вопросы экзаменатора по содержанию текста:

Примерные вопросы к экзамену

1. What kind of person are you? Describe you appearance and character.
2. Have you got many real friends? Describe your best friend's appearance and character.
3. What's your idea of a perfect family? What kind of family would you like to have in future?
4. Are you a vegetarian? Why (not)? Describe your usual meals during the day.
5. The biography of a famous person. Explain why you have chosen this person. What questions would you like to ask him/her?
6. How do you spend your free time? Give some advice on how to enjoy life and entertain yourself.
7. Do you like going to restaurants? Why (not)? What and where do you like eating?
8. What cuisine do you prefer? Speak about meals in Russia and abroad.
9. What is your favourite way of holiday making? Why? Describe your best/worst holiday.
10. Tell a foreigner as much as you can about your native town. Direct him to the main sights of it.
11. Can you imagine life without love? How can it change people's life? Do you believe in love stories? Can you give some examples of love stories in real life?
12. Describe your style and how you dress to different occasions.
13. Things of the past. What are the great inventions of the world? Tell about some of them. How did they change people's life?
14. Why do people keep to a diet? What are some pluses and minuses of dieting? Give your reasons.
15. What can you tell about countries' traditions and customs? Is it important to keep them? Why?
16. 'There has never been a language spoken by some many people in so many places'. Do you agree or disagree? Comment the statement.
17. Why are you learning English? Is it important for your future career? Give some pros and cons.
18. Communication. How do you like to communicate? What is happening in information technology now?
19. "Generation gap". What do you understand by these words?

20. What English-speaking countries do you know? What country would you like to visit? Why?
21. What do you like best about living in your country? What would you miss if you live abroad?
22. What is the main shopping street in your town? What can you buy there that is special?
23. Do you like shopping? What do you like shopping for? What don't you like shopping for?
24. Money: Is it good or evil? Would you like to have a lot of money? What would you spend this money for?
25. Are you a digital native? What are the pluses and the minuses of Internet spread nowadays? Give your reasons.

Образцы текстов к экзамену:

Text 1

THE SCHOOL-TEACHER

(After A. Cronin)

Three months passed. Little by little Andrew got used to this strange town, surrounded by the mountains, and to the people most of whom worked in the mines'. The town was full of mines, factories, churches and small dirty old houses. There was no theatre, not even a cinema the workers could go to after work. But Andrew liked the people. They spoke little and worked much. They liked football, and what was more interesting, they were fond of music, good classical music. He often heard the sound of a piano, coming from this or that house.

It was clear to Andrew now, that Doctor Page would never see a patient again. Manson did all the work, and Mrs Page received all the money. She paid out to Manson less than one sixth of that – twenty pounds and sixteen shillings a month. Almost all of it Andrew sent to the University to pay his debt. But at that time the question of money was not important to him. He had a few shillings in his pocket to buy cigarettes and he had his work, and that was more than enough for him. He had to work hard and to think much for he saw now that the professors at his University had given him very little to know about practical medicine.

He thought about all that walking in the direction of Riskin Street. There in Number 3 he found a small boy of nine years of age ill with measles.

"I am sorry, Mrs Howells," Andrew said to the boy's mother. "But you must keep Idris home from school." (Idris was Mrs Howells' other son.)

"But Miss Barlow says he may come to school."

"Oh? Who is Miss Barlow?"

"She is the teacher." "Miss Barlow has no right to let him come to school when his brother has measles," Andrew said angrily.

Five minutes later he entered a classroom of the school. A very young woman of about twenty or twenty-two was writing something on the blackboard. She turned to him. "Are you Miss Barlow?" "Yes." Her large brown eyes were looking at him friendly.

"Are you Doctor Page's new assistant?"

Andrew reddened suddenly.

"Yes," he said, "I'm Doctor Manson. You know Idris' brother has measles and so Idris must not be here."

"Yes, I know, but the family is so poor and Mrs Howells is so busy. If Idris stays at home, he won't get his cup of milk. And, Doctor Manson, most of the children here have had measles already."

"And what about the others? You must send that boy home at once."

"Well, Doctor," she interrupted him suddenly. "Don't you understand that I'm the teacher of this class and here it's my word that counts? "

"You can't have him here, Miss Barlow. If you don't send him home at once, I'll have to report you. "

"Then report me, or have me arrested if you like." She quickly turned to the class. "Stand up, children, and say: 'Good-bye, Doctor Manson. Thank you for coming.'"

Before Andrew could say a word the door closed quietly in his face.

Text 2

A NOTE ABOUT WITCHES

(After R. Dahl)

In fairy-tales, witches always wear silly black hats and black cloaks, and they ride on broomsticks.

But this is not a fairy-tale. This is about REAL WITCHES.

The most important thing you should know about REAL WITCHES is this. Listen very carefully. Never forget what is coming next.

REAL WITCHES *dress in ordinary clothes and look very much like ordinary women. They live in ordinary houses and they work in ORDINARY JOBS.*

That is why they are so hard to catch.

Luckily, there are not a great number of REAL WITCHES in the world today. But there are still quite enough to make you nervous. In England, there are probably about one hundred of them altogether. Some countries have more, others have not quite so many. No country in the world is completely free from WITCHES.

A witch is always a woman.

I do not wish to speak badly about women. Most women are lovely. But the fact remains that all witches are women. There is no such thing as a male witch.

As far as children are concerned, a REAL WITCH is the most dangerous of all the living creatures on the earth. What makes her doubly dangerous is the fact that she doesn't look dangerous. Even when you know all the secrets (you will hear about those in a minute), you can still never be quite sure whether it is a witch you are looking at or just a kind lady.

For all you know, a witch might be living next door to you right now.

Or she might be the woman with the bright eyes who sat opposite you on the bus this morning.

She might be the lady with the dazzling smile who offered you a sweet from a white paper bag in the street before lunch.

She might even – and this will make you jump – she might even be your lovely school-teacher who is reading these words to you at this very moment. Look carefully at that teacher. Perhaps she is smiling at the absurdity of such a suggestion. Don't let that put you off. It could be part of her cleverness.

I am not, of course, telling you for one second that your teacher actually is a witch. All I am saying is that she *might* be one. It is most unlikely. But – and here comes the big "but"- *it is not impossible*.

Oh, if only there were a way of telling for sure whether a woman was a witch or not, we could round them all up and put them in the meat-grinder.

Unhappily, there is no such way. But there are a number of little signals you can look out for, little quirky habits that all witches have in common, and if you know about these, if you remember them always, then you might just possibly manage to escape danger.

Примеры контрольных работ:

Grammar paper 1:

Exercise 1. Change the following sentences into interrogative and negative:

1. There is a round table in the middle of the room. 2. There are many flowers on the windows. 3. It is a modern two-storeyed cottage. 4. There is a study in our flat. 5. I have a room of my own. 6. There are many fruit-trees in our garden. 7. We must go home now. 8. Pete lives on the third floor. 9. The furniture in my room is modern and quite new. 10. On the right you can see a standard-lamp. 11. There is a settee in the corner of the room. 12. There are many Russian and English books in the bookcase. 13. The floor is covered with a beautiful thick carpet. 14. There are all modern conveniences in my aunt's flat. 15. The clock on the wall is five minutes slow.

Exercise 2. Complete the following sentences.

1. In front of the house 2. I live in a flat. We have three rooms. They are 3. In the middle of the room 4. On the walls 5. On the left 6. To the right of the TV-set 7. Next to the sofa 8. Next to the door 9. In the kitchen 10. In the bathroom 11. In the study 12. Next to the ... there is 13. There is ... between and 14. To the right of the 15. In the sitting-room 16. Opposite the fireplace 17. Under the window 18. In the chest of drawers 19. In the sideboard 20. At the back of the house

Exercise 3. Fill in with Present Indefinite, Present Continuous, Present Perfect or Present Perfect Continuous.

Arthur: I (1) ... (search) for a house for a week now but so far I (2) ... (not/find) anything suitable.

Sandra: Why (3) ... (you/want) to move?

Arthur: Well, the people living next to me (4) ... (be) the main problem. They (5) ... (always/argue), especially at night.

Sandra: Oh dear! (6)... (you/ ever/complain) to them?

Arthur: Yes, but they (7) ... (not/stop). They (8) ... (keep on) making noise. I (9) ... (not/be able) to sleep well lately, and I (10)... (feel) sleepy all week.

Sandra: How awful!

Exercise 4. Use "much," "many," "few," "little," "a few," "a little," "a lot of":

1. I have ... questions to ask. 2. Is there ... furniture in your cottage? 3. Is there... fruit in the vase? 4. Is there... coffee in the pot? 5. Has he ... or... free time? 6. There were so ... people in the room that we couldn't move. 7. She is a quiet person. She doesn't say.... 8. I put... salt in my soup, perhaps, too 9. I don't think Pat would be a good teacher. She's got... patience with children. 10. There were ... new books in the library. 11. James has got... work today. 12. Don't put... milk into his coffee. 13. Is there ... space in your room? — No, not very.... 14. This town isn't very well-known and there isn't... to see, so ... tourists come here. 15. It cost me... money to furnish the room.

Exercise 5. Use articles where necessary:

A.

1. ... room 25 is on ... 3d floor. 2. ... lecture begins at ... 9 o'clock in ... morning. 3. ... 5 o'clock tea is ... tradition in England. 4. Open ... textbook on ... page 20 and look at ... picture at... top of... page. 5.... February is... shortest month, of... year. 6. He read... story from... beginning to... end. 7.... new year begins on... 1 st of... January. 8. She is in... 1 Oth year at... school and her brother is... 3d year student at... university. 9.... number 10, Downing Street is ... residence of... British Prime Minister.

B.

1.... fish is more useful than... meat. 2. Don't drink... milk, it is very cold. 3.... water in... river is quite warm this summer. 4. Can you bake... bread? 5.... bread isn't enough for... three of us. 6.1 take... coffee with... sugar. 7.... English like to drink ... tea with... milk. 8.... man can't live without... air. 9. There was... smell of... spring in... air. 10. You married her not for... love but for... money.

Exercise 6. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Они обедают. 2. Когда вы обычно обедаете? 3. Что у нас сегодня на ужин? 4. Вы сейчас обедаете? Тогда я позвоню вам через четверть часа. Хорошо? 5. Снимай пальто и входи. Мы как раз обедаем. 6. В котором часу обычно обедает ваша семья? 7. Анна дома? - Да. Она завтракает. 8. Пора ужинать. 9. Садись за стол, мама несёт суп. 10. Обед приготовить к четырем часам? 11. Посолить суп? 12. Купить овощи? 13. Он не обедает дома; он обычно обедает в столовой. 14. Почему вы так поздно завтракаете? 15. Он всегда ужинает дома? 16. Мне бы хотелось ещё чашку чая (молока, воды, кофе). 17. Мне бы хотелось ещё молока (каши, варенья, хлеба, рыбы). 18. Мне хочется пить. Давай возьмём бутылку минеральной воды. 19. Пора обедать (завтракать, ужинать). 20. Давай возьмём на первое бульон.

Grammar paper 2:

Exercise 1. Choose the right variant:

1. I hope you can see slightly (clearly, more clearly, most clearly). 2. I thanked him again even (heartily, more heartily, most heartily) than before. 3. They staged some of his (little, less, least) known operas. 4. Her tears frightened him (much, more, most) than anything that had ever

happened to him before. 5. You know him (good, better, best) than anyone else. 6. It is the land itself which suffers (bad, worse, worst). 7. The ground heats up (little, less, least) there. 8. The people needed business skills so that they could manage themselves (much, more, most) efficiently. 9. For me, he is the man who rewrites these scripts (often, more often, most often) and (convincingly, more convincingly, most convincingly). 10. This building is (big, bigger, biggest) than that one. 11. The man gave the (brief, briefer, briefest) answer. 12. My dog soon became (clever, cleverer, cleverest) of all. 13. He is the (dangerous, more dangerous, most dangerous) man in the country. 14. Stonehenge is the second (popular, more popular, most popular) tourist attraction in Britain. 15. You're just as (bad, worse, worst) as your sister.

Exercise 2. Make the verbs in the following sentences passive:

1. People celebrate Christmas day on December 25. 2. People make a big day of it. 3. The English people always eat Christmas pudding on Christmas Day. 4. On holiday eves people usually remember their friends and relatives and send cards to them. 5. Some people think All Fools' Day to be the funniest holiday. 6. People always sing songs and **tell** funny stories on holidays. 7. Every year the people of Norway give the city of London a present of a big Christmas tree. 8. People can see a big Christmas tree in Trafalgar Square. 9. People decorate the houses, shops, offices and streets before Christmas. 10. Many churches hold a carol service on the Sunday before Christmas.

Exercise 3. Fill in prepositions where necessary:

We are students.....the morning we go ... the University. Our lectures begin ... 8.30. We have no lectures ... Sunday. We take examinations ... January and June. We do not study ... summer. The academic year begins ... September, 1. We come ... the classroom and sit down ... the tables. We take our books and note-books ... the bags and put them ... the table. Our pens are ... the table too. Our bags are usually ... the table. Sometimes they are ... the table ... the floor. During the lesson we go ... the blackboard and write sentences ... it. When the lessons are over we go ... the classroom and go home. We usually come back ... the University ... o'clock... the afternoon.

Exercise 4. Choose the right word:

1. Students get a higher (examination, education, graduation) at the universities. 2. Students receive a monthly (profession, scholarship, subject). 3. After the students (graduate, realise, introduce) from the universities they go to work in all fields of national economy. 4. He did not enter the University because he (failed, prepared, learned) in maths. 5. Students must (complete, return, attend) lectures on different subjects. 6. When did you (leave, receive, complete) school? 7. When did you (leave, receive, complete) a letter from the University? 8. He is a good student, he can (understand, require, pass) all the examinations well. 9. What foreign (newspapers, language, word) can you speak? 10. Every lecture at the University (begins, lasts, completes) an hour and a half.

Exercise 5. Write questions to the words and phrases in bold type:

1. **Professors and lecturers** give lectures to students. (3). 2. **All the universities** admit **men and women**. (2). 3. **They** spend three years **at a teachers' training college**. (3). 4. Most of the universities provide **hostels for their students**. (2). 5. There are **ten** students in that class. (1). 6. There is **much chalk** at the blackboard. (2). 7. London University is the biggest of the modern English universities and has **many colleges and schools**. (2). 8. **Students** learn various **subjects at the universities**. (3).

Exercise 6. Translate from Russian into English:

1. Каждый год большое количество абитуриентов сдают вступительные экзамены в наш университет. 2. В нашем университете много факультетов. 3. Наше учебное заведение готовит юристов, менеджеров, экономистов, переводчиков и других специалистов. 4. Программа обучения состоит из специальных предметов, общественных дисциплин и других предметов. 5. Курс обучения длится 5 лет. 6. Учебный год делится на 2 семестра. 7. В конце каждого семестра студенты дневного, вечернего и заочного отделений сдают зачёты и экзамены по различным предметам. 8. Студенты, сдавшие экзамены успешно, получают стипендию. 9. В университете есть студенческое научное общество, в котором занимается много студентов. 10. Какие предметы вы изучаете? - Мы занимаемся специальными предметами, общественными дисциплинами, иностранными языками и физкультурой.