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«Самарский государственный социально-педагогический университет» Кафедра английской филологии и межкультурной коммуникации

Утвержден на заседании кафедры от 27.08.2019, протокол № 1

Максимчик Оксана Александровна

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

для проведения промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «Практикум по культуре речевого общения первого иностранного языка»

Направление подготовки 45.03.02 Лингвистика

Направленность (профиль) Перевод и переводоведение

Квалификация (степень) выпускника Бакалавр

Пояснительная записка

Фонд оценочных средств (далее — ФОС) для промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине «Практикум по культуре речевого общения первого иностранного языка» разработан в соответствии с ФГОС ВО по направлению подготовки 45.03.02 Лингвистика, уровень бакалавриата, утвержденный приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации от 7 августа 2014 г. № 940 и основной профессиональной образовательной программой высшего образования по направлению подготовки 45.03.02 Лингвистика, профиль «Перевод и переводоведение».

Цель ФОС для промежуточной аттестации – установление уровня сформированности части следующих компетенций: готов к работе в коллективе, социальному взаимодействию на основе принятых моральных и правовых норм, проявлять уважение к людям, нести ответственность за поддержание доверительных партнерских отношений (OK-4);способен междисциплинарные связи изучаемых дисциплин, понимает их значение для будущей профессиональной деятельности (ОПК-2); владеет системой лингвистических знаний, включающей в себя знание основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных закономерностей функционирования изучаемого явлений иностранного языка, функциональных разновидностей (ОПК-3); владеет этическими и нравственными нормами поведения, принятыми в инокультурном социуме; готов использовать модели социальных ситуаций, типичные сценарии взаимодействия участников межкультурной коммуникации (ОПК-4); владеет основными дискурсивными способами реализации коммуникативных целей высказывания применительно к особенностям текущего коммуникативного контекста (время, место, цели и условия взаимодействия) (ОПК-5); владеет основными способами выражения семантической, структурной преемственности коммуникативной между частями композиционными элементами текста (введение, основная часть, заключение), сверхфразовыми единствами, предложениями (ОПК-6); способен свободно выражать свои мысли, адекватно используя разнообразные языковые средства с целью выделения релевантной информации (ОПК-7); владеет особенностями официального, нейтрального и неофициального регистров общения (ОПК-8); готов преодолевать влияние стереотипов и осуществлять межкультурный диалог в общей и профессиональной сферах общения (ОПК-9); способен использовать понятийный аппарат философии, теоретической и прикладной лингвистики, переводоведения, лингводидактики и теории межкультурной коммуникации для решения профессиональных задач (ПК-23).

Задачи ФОС для промежуточной аттестации – контроль качества и уровня достижения образовательных результатов по формируемым в соответствии с учебным планом компетенциям:

Общепрофессиональная компетенция ОК-4

Знает: этические нормы общения на изучаемом языке и своеобразие иноязычной культуры;

Умеет: пользоваться принципами культурного релятивизма в условиях речевого общения на иностранном языке;

Общепрофессиональная компетенция ОПК-2

Знает: особенности современного состояния изучаемого языка; основы речевого общения;

Умеет: соотнести понятийный аппарат широкого спектра дисциплин с реальными фактами языка в условиях речевого общения;

Владеет: навыками речевого общения с учетом современного строения языковой системы.

Общепрофессиональная компетенция ОПК -3

Знает: основные закономерности функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка;

Умеет: использовать полученные знания при общении на изучаемом иностранном языке;

Владеет: системой лингвистических знаний, включающей в себя знание основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлений.

Общепрофессиональная компетенция ОПК-4

Знает: языковые и культурные нормы речевого общения;

Умеет: адаптироваться к изменяющимся условиям при контакте с представителями различных культур;

Владеет: навыками использования соответствующих языковых средств для достижения коммуникативных целей в конкретной ситуации общения на изучаемом иностранном языке.

Общепрофессиональная компетенция ОПК-5

Знает: особенности коммуникативного контекста;

Умеет: адекватно оценить время, место, цели и условия взаимодействия;

Владеет: системой изучаемого иностранного языка и принципами её функционирования применительно к различным сферам речевой коммуникации.

Общепрофессиональная компетенция ОПК-6

Знает: основные принципы построения высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке;

Умеет: использовать полученные знания в языковой практике;

Владеет: основными способами выражения семантической, коммуникативной и структурной преемственности между частями высказывания – композиционными элементами текста.

Общепрофессиональная компетенция ОПК-7

Знает: фонетические, лексические, грамматические, словообразовательные особенности изучаемого языка;

Умеет: выстраивать стратегию устного и письменного общения на изучаемом иностранном языке в соответствии с социокультурными особенностями изучаемого языка; свободно выражать свои мысли, адекватно используя разнообразные языковые средства;

Владеет: основными видами речевой деятельности (чтение, говорение, аудирование, письмо).

Общепрофессиональная компетенция ОПК-8

Знает: особенности официального, нейтрального и неофициального регистров общения;

Умеет: отбирать языковые средства, адекватные коммуникативной ситуации;

Владеет: культурой речевого общения.

Общепрофессиональная компетенция ОПК -9

Знает: фонетические, лексические, грамматические, словообразовательные особенности изучаемого языка;

Умеет: преодолевать влияние стереотипов и осуществлять межкультурный диалог в общей и профессиональной сферах общения;

Владеет: основными видами речевой деятельности (чтение, говорение, аудирование, письмо).

Профессиональная компетенция ПК-23

Знает: основные понятия и категории философии, теоретической и прикладной лингвистики, переводоведения, лингводидактики и теории межкультурной коммуникации

Умеет: использовать понятийный аппарат философии, теоретической и прикладной лингвистики, переводоведения, лингводидактики и теории межкультурной коммуникации

Владеет: опытом решения профессиональных задач с применением категориального и понятийного аппарата философии, теоретической и прикладной лингвистики, переводоведения, лингводидактики и теории межкультурной коммуникации.

Требование к процедуре оценки:

Помещение: особых требований нет

Оборудование: проигрыватель CD дисков или ноутбук

Инструменты: не требуется

Расходные материалы: не требуется

Доступ к дополнительным справочным материалам: словари, в том числе онлайн Нормы времени: 90 минут для выполнения теста, 10 минут для устного ответа.

Комплект оценочных средств для проведения промежуточной аттестации

Проверяемые компетенции:

готов к работе в коллективе, социальному взаимодействию на основе принятых моральных и правовых норм, проявлять уважение к людям, нести ответственность за поддержание доверительных партнерских отношений (ОК-4); способен видеть междисциплинарные связи изучаемых дисциплин, понимает их значение для будущей профессиональной деятельности (ОПК-2); владеет системой лингвистических знаний, включающей в себя знание основных фонетических,

грамматических, словообразовательных явлений закономерностей лексических, функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностей (ОПК-3); владеет этическими и нравственными нормами поведения, принятыми в инокультурном социуме; готов использовать модели социальных ситуаций, типичные сценарии взаимодействия участников межкультурной коммуникации (ОПК-4); владеет основными дискурсивными способами реализации коммуникативных целей высказывания применительно к особенностям текущего коммуникативного контекста (время, место, цели и условия взаимодействия) (ОПК-5); владеет способами выражения семантической, коммуникативной основными структурной преемственности между частями высказывания - композиционными элементами текста (введение, основная часть, заключение), сверхфразовыми единствами, предложениями (ОПК-6); способен свободно выражать свои мысли, адекватно используя разнообразные языковые средства с целью выделения релевантной информации (ОПК-7); владеет особенностями официального, нейтрального и неофициального регистров общения (ОПК-8); готов преодолевать влияние стереотипов и осуществлять межкультурный диалог в общей и профессиональной сферах общения (ОПК-9); способен использовать понятийный аппарат философии, теоретической и прикладной лингвистики, переводоведения, лингводидактики и теории межкультурной коммуникации для решения профессиональных задач (ПК-23).

Общепрофессиональная компетенция ОК-4

Знает: этические нормы общения на изучаемом языке и своеобразие иноязычной культуры;

Умеет: пользоваться принципами культурного релятивизма в условиях речевого общения на иностранном языке;

Общепрофессиональная компетенция ОПК-2

Знает: особенности современного состояния изучаемого языка; основы речевого общения;

Умеет: соотнести понятийный аппарат широкого спектра дисциплин с реальными фактами языка в условиях речевого общения;

Владеет: навыками речевого общения с учетом современного строения языковой системы.

Общепрофессиональная компетенция ОПК -3

Знает: основные закономерности функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка;

Умеет: использовать полученные знания при общении на изучаемом иностранном языке;

Владеет: системой лингвистических знаний, включающей в себя знание основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлений.

Общепрофессиональная компетенция ОПК-4

Знает: языковые и культурные нормы речевого общения;

Умеет: адаптироваться к изменяющимся условиям при контакте с представителями различных культур;

Владеет: навыками использования соответствующих языковых средств для достижения коммуникативных целей в конкретной ситуации общения на изучаемом иностранном языке.

Общепрофессиональная компетенция ОПК-5

Знает: особенности коммуникативного контекста;

Умеет: адекватно оценить время, место, цели и условия взаимодействия;

Владеет: системой изучаемого иностранного языка и принципами её функционирования применительно к различным сферам речевой коммуникации.

Общепрофессиональная компетенция ОПК-6

Знает: основные принципы построения высказывания на изучаемом иностранном языке;

Умеет: использовать полученные знания в языковой практике;

Владеет: основными способами выражения семантической, коммуникативной и структурной преемственности между частями высказывания – композиционными элементами текста.

Общепрофессиональная компетенция ОПК-7

Знает: фонетические, лексические, грамматические, словообразовательные особенности изучаемого языка;

Умеет: выстраивать стратегию устного и письменного общения на изучаемом иностранном языке в соответствии с социокультурными особенностями изучаемого языка; свободно выражать свои мысли, адекватно используя разнообразные языковые средства;

Владеет: основными видами речевой деятельности (чтение, говорение, аудирование, письмо).

Общепрофессиональная компетенция ОПК-8

Знает: особенности официального, нейтрального и неофициального регистров общения;

Умеет: отбирать языковые средства, адекватные коммуникативной ситуации;

Владеет: культурой речевого общения.

Общепрофессиональная компетенция ОПК -9

Знает: фонетические, лексические, грамматические, словообразовательные особенности изучаемого языка;

Умеет: преодолевать влияние стереотипов и осуществлять межкультурный диалог в общей и профессиональной сферах общения;

Владеет: основными видами речевой деятельности (чтение, говорение, аудирование, письмо).

Профессиональная компетенция ПК-23

Знает: основные понятия и категории философии, теоретической и прикладной лингвистики, переводоведения, лингводидактики и теории межкультурной коммуникации

Умеет: использовать понятийный аппарат философии, теоретической и прикладной лингвистики, переводоведения, лингводидактики и теории межкультурной коммуникации

Владеет: опытом решения профессиональных задач с применением категориального и понятийного аппарата философии, теоретической и прикладной лингвистики, переводоведения, лингводидактики и теории межкультурной коммуникации.

Тип (форма) задания: тест

Пример типовых заданий (оценочные материалы):

End of Course Test

GRAM	MAR
1.	Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.

	Example	e: If <i>I'd been watching</i> (be watching	g) the game properly, I would have seen Sven score	
the g	oal.			
	1.	How long you and Stan	(be going out)?	
	2.	Darren (have to) work late las	t Friday night.	
	3.	I was watching TV when the telephone _	(ring).	
	4.	Could you get someone((help) us with some work in the office?	
	5.	I wish that I		
	6.	I would (plan) a pa		
	7.	You wouldn't be in a rush now if you	(wake up) earlier this	
morn		_		
	8.	Did you see some kids	(play) football in the park	
yeste	rday afte	ernoon?		
	9.	I started listening to this kind of music w	hile I (live) in Cambodia.	
	2.	Complete the sentences with one word	•	
	Example	e: I went to Madrid in <i>order</i> to learn	n to play the guitar.	
	1.	We had a good holiday even	it rained quite a lot.	
	2.	In of not have	ving a map, the walkers managed to find their way	
out o	f the mou	untains.		
	3.	to the newspaper, all the	e trains have been cancelled next week.	
	4.	When I was little, my dad	always cook a big breakfast on	
Satur	day morı	ning.		
	5.	Luis can't heard my messa	age. Otherwise he would have phoned.	

	6. I've lost my wallet w	vith the tickets in it. In other, we ca	an't go
to the	concert.		
	7. I can	garlic cooking. Is someone in the kitchen making dinner?	
	8. My new car cost thre	ee times as as my last one.	
	9. There were so	people waiting to see Harry tl	nat we
could	n't get through the crowd.		
	3. Complete the senter	nces with the correct word(s).	
	_	unning every day because I want to enter the London marathon.	
	owing because due to		
	1. You've got such a ba	ad cold – you really need to look after	
	you yourself one	•	
		have left the area because the	y had
diffic	ulty growing food.		,
	are thought may understood	d to	
	<u> </u>	find a petrol station soon. We've been d	lriving
for th	ree hours.		8
	sure must bound to		
		, if we can borrow a DVD player	. we'll
be ab	le to watch the film.		,
	saying said to say		
		Myron has finally learned to play the violin.	
	as if that though	11111011 has finding featured to play the violin.	
	_	on holiday in August, but we had	to wait
until	September. In the end, we had		to wait
GII(II)	our have gone that we go	a great time.	
		more difficult to find a good job these days.	
		more difficult to find a good job these days.	
	more man more and me		
	more than more and the	Grammar total	/25
	VOCABULARY	Grammar total	/25
	VOCABULARY		/25
	VOCABULARY 1. Read the definitions	s and complete the words.	/25
	VOCABULARY 1. Read the definitions Example: very funny =	s and complete the words. hilarious	/25
	VOCABULARY 1. Read the definitions Example: very funny = 1. formal word for 'voc	s and complete the words. hilarious cabulary' = 1	
exam	VOCABULARY 1. Read the definitions Example: very funny = 1. formal word for 'voc 2. a group of words who	s and complete the words. hilarious cabulary' = 1 ose meaning is different from the meaning of the individual wor	
exam	VOCABULARY 1. Read the definitions Example: very funny = 1. formal word for 'voc 2. a group of words who ple it was a piece of cake (= it	s and complete the words. hilarious cabulary' = 1 ose meaning is different from the meaning of the individual words was easy) = an i	
exam	VOCABULARY 1. Read the definitions Example: very funny = 1. formal word for 'voc 2. a group of words whe ple it was a piece of cake (= it 3. monotonous, boring	s and complete the words. hilarious cabulary' = 1 ose meaning is different from the meaning of the individual word was easy) = an i = t	
exam	VOCABULARY 1. Read the definitions Example: very funny = 1. formal word for 'voc 2. a group of words whe ple it was a piece of cake (= it 3. monotonous, boring a 4. speak in a very soft v	s and complete the words. hilarious cabulary' = 1 ose meaning is different from the meaning of the individual words was easy) = an i = t voice = to w	
exam	VOCABULARY 1. Read the definitions Example: very funny = 1. formal word for 'voc 2. a group of words whe ple it was a piece of cake (= it 3. monotonous, boring a 4. speak in a very soft v 5. money that a bank le	s and complete the words. hilarious cabulary' = 1 cose meaning is different from the meaning of the individual word was easy) = an i = t voice = to w ends and somebody borrows = a 1	
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exam	VOCABULARY 1. Read the definitions Example: very funny = 1. formal word for 'voc 2. a group of words who ple it was a piece of cake (= it 3. monotonous, boring 4. speak in a very soft v 5. money that a bank le 6. put off until later = t 2. Complete the senter Example: I'm reading a haunting witty depressing 1. Every time a boy wa giggling clicking buzzing 2. Working as a d unpaid contract rewarding 3. What's the name of S heart tongue head 4. If it was go up prefer	s and complete the words. hilarious cabulary' = 1	ds, for

6.	I arrived about an hour before the meeting, so I	some time
looking in the	shops near the station.	
gave k	illed made	
3.	Underline the correct word.	
Exampl	e: It's the summer holidays, so I've got time on my <u>h</u>	ands / head.
1.	I've lost my job, so for a few months we'll have to get by	
2.	I don't like modern art, but I quite like <i>abstract / still</i> pain	
3.	Could you please take some money <i>outside / out</i> of my w	
teabags?	Could you piease take some money ourside / our or my w	variet and go to the shop for some
	There's no harm in talling a grow / white lie every new on	dagain
4. 5.	There's no harm in telling a grey / white lie every now and	_
	Our dog always <i>roars / barks</i> furiously at anyone who wa	
6.	Look, here's some <i>chopped/sliced</i> bread. Let's make san	
4.	Complete the sentences with one word made from the	
Exampl		· •
1.	When we finished university, Axel	
	(partner) and started	our own business.
2.	, (apparent) Lu	ake wants to quit his job and move
to Bolivia.		
3.	After the crash, the	(wound) were taken to the
local hospital	for treatment.	, ,
4.	Many animals are fighting for	(survive) as humans
continue to de	estroy the environment.	(> +>
5.	At the school disco, the boys	(number) the girls
	ree times as many boys.	(numeer) the girls.
6.	I'm afraid we (estin	mate) how nonular the tour would
	and two hundred people asked to join, but we only have 10	Mate, now popular the tour would
7.	After my illness, it took me several weeks to get back my	-
	After my miless, it took me several weeks to get back my	
(strong).	,	Vhl4-4-1 /25
DDONI		Vocabulary total /25
	UNCIATION	
1.	Match the words to the same sound.	
	omfort hiss tedious troops	
	e: know socially	
1	qualifications	_
2	chan c e	_
3	feelings	_
4	revolution	_
5	cut short	
2.	Underline the stressed syllable.	
Exampl	•	
1	ma ter ni ty	
2	af ford	
3	•	
	in/come	
Δ	in come with draw	
4 5	with draw	
4 5	with draw cap tiv i ty	Dronunciation total /10
	with draw cap tiv i ty	Pronunciation total /10

1 Read the article and tick (\Box) A, B, or C.

THE SCIENCE OF PERSUASION

A Persuasion is key to business and to much more besides. In many walks of life and in many situations, persuading people to do what you want them to do is the key to success. Is persuasion a science

with rules that can be taught and learnt, or is it simply a matter of instinct and personal experience? Researchers have looked into different aspects of persuasion and come up with some interesting results.

B One advertising copywriter, for example, came up with an approach to selling a product on a TV shopping channel via phone sales that differed from the norm for such advertising. Instead of being instructed: 'Operators are waiting, please call now', viewers were told 'If operators are busy, please call again'. This might appear to have been a risky tactic – putting potential buyers off by suggesting that they would have to waste their time calling repeatedly until they finally got through to someone to take their order. But the results were extraordinary and an unprecedented number of sales resulted. The advert suggested that instead of there being lots of operators sitting there and hoping people would call, there were so many people who wanted the product that people might have to wait until they could get it. This showed just how desirable the product was. Potential customers decided that if so many other people wanted it, they definitely wanted it, too.

C What role does choice have in persuading people to buy or get something? One study looked at the choices employees made when offered different retirement programmes. This showed that the more choices people were given, the less likely they were to choose anything at all. Another study in a supermarket revealed a similar effect of choice. A particular supermarket displayed either 6 or 24 different kinds of jam. When there were 24 jams to choose from, 3% of customers went to the display and bought one of the jams. When there were 6 jams on display, 30% of customers did so.

D To what extent can fear play a part in persuasion? One experiment involved public health leaflets on the dangers of tetanus infection. Some of the leaflets consisted almost entirely of frightening images of infected people, with a bit of information about infection, while some contained no images at all, only information about infection. Some included information on where people should go to get tetanus injections to protect themselves, while others only gave this information and nothing else. The outcome was that the greatest number of people who went for injections were those who had been given the leaflet with both frightening images and instructions on where to go for injections. People who had been given the leaflets dealing only with infection did nothing. The conclusion was that fear paralyses people if no solution is offered, but if people are frightened and offered a solution they are motivated to take action.

E Research has also looked into the issue of restaurants persuading people who have booked to let them know if they are not going to turn up. This shows that getting people to promise to do something makes them more likely to do it than simply asking them to do it. If the restaurant asks people to call if they can't make it, 30% of them simply don't turn up and don't tell the restaurant. If, however, the restaurant asks them to call if they have to cancel and they reply that they will do so, only 10% fail to notify the restaurant in advance that they will not be coming.

F Another aspect of persuasion concerns getting someone to change their mind. Everyone knows how hard this can be. It's hard to prove to someone that a previous decision was wrong, and as people get older they get less and less willing to change their minds. This is because people want things to be consistent; they want their attitudes, statements, values and actions to follow a set pattern. The only way to persuade them to change is to acknowledge this by agreeing that the previous decision they made was a perfectly understandable one. This allows them to focus on your suggestion without feeling that their previous decision was wrong in any way. As a result, they may be persuaded to break out of their established pattern without feeling uncomfortable about doing so.

	roung uncommore woods woung so.
1	In section A, the writer raises the question of whether or not
A	business is different from other walks of life with regard to persuasion
В	persuasion is as important as people say it is
C	it is possible to generalize about how persuasion works
2	The writer says that the instruction mentioned in section B
A	sounds like a bad idea
В	was given by mistake
C	was necessary in the circumstances
3	How did some people react to the instruction mentioned in section B?
A	Many of them bought more than one of the product.
В	Their interest in the product increased.

C	They bought something they didn't want.		
4	In both of the studies mentioned in section C,		
A	some of the choices proved more attractive than others		
В	the number of choices affected what people did		
C	only a few people selected any of the choices		
5	What is said about the leaflets mentioned in section D?		
A	Some of them contained images that were not frightening.		
В	Some of them contained images and information.		
C	Some of them contained only images.		
6	What did the experiment described in section D show?		
A	Fear alone can prevent people from taking action.		
В	Fear always causes people to take action.		
C	Fear persuades people to take action more than information does.		
7	The research described in section E involved		
A	asking people to do different things		
В	making the same request more than once		
C	people agreeing to a request		
8	In section F, the writer says that trying to persuade people	to change their mi	nds car
A	take longer with some people than with others		
	seem like a challenge to ordinary behaviour		
	fail for reasons that do not seem logical		
9	The writer advises in section F that you should not		
	discuss the other person's attitude in general		
	make your suggestion too strongly		
	criticize a previous decision		
1	-		
	discuss a number of different forms of persuasion		
	advise the reader on how to get better at persuasion		
	compare the results of various research into persuasion		
	compare the results of various research into persuasion	Reading total	/10
V	RITING	Troubling total	, _ \
	hoose one of the titles below and write approximately 250 words:		
	You have been asked to write a review of a TV programme for a local	paper.	
	You have been asked to write an essay with the title 'Sport at school		nv othe
subject	•		,
•	You have been asked to write an article about how people's diets have	ve changed over the	e last 30
years.		Writing total	/10
T.	ISTENING	Willing total	,1
1.		rk everv dav. Ma	itch the
	rs $(1-5)$ to what they mention in connection with their journey $(A-1)$	• •	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
S	peaker 1		
S	peaker 2		
S	peaker 3		
S	peaker 4		
	peaker 5		
A	•		
В			
C	<u> </u>		
D			
E			

F	Fhaving a low opinion of other commuters		
C	other people changing the way they get to work		
F	Fremaining calm despite a problem		
2	Listen to an interview about being an artist. Tick (\Box) A,	B, or C to compl	lete the
senten	ces.		
1	. What question does the interviewer raise in his introduction to the interviewer	erview?	
	A How many people say, 'I'm an artist'.		
Е	3 Why people who say, 'I'm an artist', are often not believed.		
C	C What entitles someone to say, 'I'm an artist'.		
2	2. Sophia says that if you believe that you are an artist, you should not _	·	
A	A talk about wanting to be an artist		
В	3 lie about what you do for a living		
C	allow other people's comments to discourage you		
3	3. What is Sophia's advice if you have a job?		
A	A Think about your art while you're working.		
В	3 Spend the minimum amount of time possible working.		
C	Try to do some art while you're at work.		
4	. What does Sophia say about personal relationships?		
A	A Tell people that you are sorry you can't spend more time with them.		
В	Be aware that your art causes you to change moods frequently.		
C	Explain to people how important your art is to you.		
5	5. Sophia says that meeting other artists will show you that		
A	A it is possible to find people who like the art you create		
В	B people like you are able to make a living from their art		
C	there are other people with the same attitude as you		
		Listening total	/10
S	SPEAKING		
1	. Answer these questions.		
1	. What aspect of your personality would you most like to change	?	
2	What would you like to have more free time to do?		
3	How careful are you with money?		
4	How much do you know about art and famous artists?		
5			
2	Now talk about one of these statements, saying if you agree	or disagree. Give re	easons.
1	. 'Taking revenge on someone does not make you feel better'		
2	'It is better to read books than newspapers.'		
3	Travel does not necessarily teach you anything about other place.	ces.'	
4	Now listen to your partner. Do you agree with him / her?		
		Speaking total	/10
		Overall total	/100
	Оценочный лист к типовому заданию (модельный ответ):		
	End-of-course Test		
	A V		
	Answer Key		
(GRAMMAR		
1. 1 1 h	navebeen going out		
2 had to	0		
3 rang			
4 to hel	lp		
	Г		

5 hadn't given
6 have planned
7'd / had woken up
8 playing
9 was living
2. 1 though
2 spite
3 According
4 would
5 have
6 words
7 smell
8 much
9 many
3. 1. yourself
2 may
3 bound to
4. saying
5. as if
6. have gone
7. more and
VOCABULARY 1. 1. lexis
2. idiom
3. tedious
4. whisper
5. loan
6. postpone
2. 1 giggling

2 rewarding

3 tongue

4. up

4. white
5. barks
6. sliced
4. 1. partnership
2. Apparently
3. wounded
4. survival
5. outnumbered
6.underestimated
7. strength
PRONUNCIATION 1. 1 buzz
2 hiss
3 tedious
4. troops
5. comfort
2. 1. maternity
2. aff <u>ord</u>
3. <u>in</u> come
4. with <u>draw</u>
5. captivity
READING 1 C
2 A
3 B
4 B
5 B

5. impression

6. killed

3. 1. By

3. out

2. abstract

6 A 7 C 8 B

9 C

10 A

WRITING

(student's own answers)

Task completion: The task is fully completed and the answer easy to understand. (4 marks)

Grammar: The student uses appropriate structures to achieve the task. Minor errors do not obscure the meaning. (3 marks)

Vocabulary: The student uses a sufficient range of words and phrases to communicate the message clearly. (3 marks)

LISTENING

1. 1 F

2 D

3 A

4 C

5 H

2 1 C

2 A

3 B

4 C

5 C

SPEAKING

Interactive communication and oral production: The student communicates effectively with his / her partner, asking and answering simple questions, and where necessary initiating conversation, and responding. The student uses appropriate strategies to complete the task successfully. (5 marks)

Grammar and Vocabulary: The student uses a sufficient range of vocabulary and structure to communicate clearly. Minor, occasional errors do not impede communication. (3 marks)

Pronunciation: The student's intonation, stress, and articulation of sounds make the message clear and comprehensible. (2 marks)

Оценочный лист (преобразование результатов)

Показатели	15-14 баллов	13-12 баллов	11-10 баллов	1-8 баллов
Правильные	86-100%	71- 85%	56-70%	26-55%
ответы				

Методические материалы, определяющие процедуру и критерии оценивания сформированности компетенций при проведении промежуточной аттестации:

Ответ студента во время промежуточной аттестации оценивается до 15 баллов. При проведении аттестации студент выполняет тест письменно. Время прохождения теста ограничено, 90 мин.

Процедура оценивания умений и опыта проводится преподавателем путём проверки содержания заполненной таблицы. Максимальное количество баллов: 15

Показатели оценивания компетенций

1-8 баллов	10-11 баллов	12-13 баллов	14-15 баллов
Оценка	Оценка	Оценка «хорошо»	Оценка «отлично»
«неудовлетворительно»	«удовлетворительно»	достаточный (базовый),	повышенный
или отсутствие	(пороговый	зачтено	(продвинутый,
сформированности	(минимальный), зачтено		высокий), зачтено
компетенции, не зачтено			
Неспособность	Обучающийся	Обучающийся	Обучаемый
обучаемого	демонстрирует базовые	демонстрирует	демонстрирует
самостоятельно	знания, типовые задачи,	способность применять	способность творческой
продемонстрировать	стандартные условия,	знания к решению задач,	деятельности, решению
наличие знаний при	возможны ошибки	адаптирует различные	нетипичных задач, к
решении заданий,		варианты к ситуации,	применению знаний и
допускает		частично моделирует	умений в нестандартных
существенные ошибки,			ситуациях, часто
неуверенно, с большими			моделирует и подходит
затруднениями			творчески к решению
выполняет практические			задач
задания.			