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Программа дисциплины
Иностранный язык Б1.Б.3

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Программу дисциплины разработал(а)(и) доцент, к.н. Гиниятуллина А.Ю. Кафедра иностранных языков в сфере международных отношений отделение Высшая школа иностранных языков и перевода, AJGiniyatullina@kpfu.ru

1. Цели освоения дисциплины

Целью освоения дисциплины "Иностранный язык" является развитие языковой коммуникативной компетенции студентов, состоящей из следующих компонентов:

- лингвистического - это владение знанием о системе языка, о правилах функционирования единиц языка в речи и способность с помощью этой системы понимать чужие мысли и выражать собственные суждения в устной и письменной форме;
- социолингвистического, что означает знание способов формирования и формулирования мыслей с помощью языка, а также способность пользоваться языком в речи;
- социокультурного, который подразумевает знание учащимися национально-культурных особенностей социального и речевого поведения носителей языка: их обычаев, этикета, социальных стереотипов, истории и культур, а также способов пользоваться этими знаниями в процессе общения;
- стратегического - это компетенция, с помощью которой учащийся может восполнить пробелы в знании языка, а также речевом и социальном опыте общения в иноязычной среде;
- социального, который проявляется в желании и умении вступать в коммуникацию с другими людьми, в способности ориентироваться в ситуации общения и строить высказывание в соответствии с коммуникативным намерением говорящего и ситуацией;
- дискурсивного, который предполагает навыки и умения организовывать речь, логически, последовательно и убедительно ее выстраивать, ставить задачи и добиваться поставленной цели, а также владение различными приемами получения и передачи информации как в устном, так и в письменном общении;
- межкультурного, подразумевающего действия в рамках культурных норм, принятых в культуре изучаемого иностранного языка и умений, позволяющих представлять культуру родного языка средствами иностранного.

2. Место дисциплины в структуре основной образовательной программы высшего профессионального образования

Данная учебная дисциплина включена в раздел " Б1.Б.3 Гуманитарный, социальный и экономический" основной образовательной программы 032100.62 Востоковедение и африканистика и относится к базовой (общепрофессиональной) части. Осваивается на 1, 2, 3 курсах, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 семестры.

Данная дисциплина является обязательной составляющей базового цикла всех направлений подготовки бакалавра. Иностранный язык является важнейшим инструментом успешной межкультурной коммуникации и необходимым средством обмена информацией в глобальном масштабе, что делает его неотъемлемой частью подготовки конкурентоспособного специалиста любого профиля

3. Компетенции обучающегося, формируемые в результате освоения дисциплины /модуля

В результате освоения дисциплины формируются следующие компетенции:

Шифр компетенции	Расшифровка приобретаемой компетенции
ОК-2 (общекультурные компетенции)	обладать способностью использовать в познавательной и профессиональной деятельности базовые и профессионально профилированные знания основ филологии, истории, экономики, социологии и культурологии; владеть культурой мышления, знанием его общих законов, способностью в письменной и устной речи правильно (логически) оформить его результаты на родном, западном и восточном языках.
ОК-6 (общекультурные компетенции)	обладать способностью и готовностью к письменной и устной коммуникации на родном и иностранных (западных и восточных) языках.

В результате освоения дисциплины студент:

1. должен знать:

- понимать и уметь употребить в речи знакомые фразы и выражения, необходимые для выполнения конкретных задач; уметь представиться/ представить других, задавать/ отвечать на вопросы о месте жительства, знакомых, имуществе; участвовать в несложном разговоре, если собеседник говорит медленно и отчетливо и готов оказать помощь в ситуациях повседневного общения, когда говорят о нем, его семье и ближайшем окружении;
- понимать знакомые имена, слова, а также очень простые предложения в объявлениях, на плакатах или каталогах; принимать участие в диалоге, если собеседник повторяет по его просьбе в замедленном темпе свое высказывание или перефразирует его, а также помогает сформулировать то, что обучающийся пытается сказать; уметь задавать простые вопросы и отвечать на них в рамках известных или интересующих его тем;
- уметь, используя простые фразы и предложения, рассказать о месте, где живет, и людях, которых он знает;
- уметь писать простые открытки (например, поздравление с праздником), заполнять формуляры, вносить свою фамилию, национальность, адрес в регистрационный листок в гостинице.

2. должен уметь:

- понимать основные идеи четких сообщений, сделанных на литературном языке на разные темы, типично возникающие на работе, учебе, досуге и т.д. Уметь общаться в большинстве ситуаций, которые могут возникнуть во время пребывания в стране изучаемого языка; составить связное сообщение на известные или особо интересующие его темы; описать впечатления, события, надежды, стремления, изложить и обосновать свое мнение и планы на будущее;
- понимать основные положения четко произнесенных высказываний в пределах литературной нормы на известные темы, с которыми обучающемуся приходится иметь дело на работе, в школе, на отдыхе и т.д. Он понимает, о чем идет речь в большинстве радио- и телепрограмм о текущих событиях, а также передач, связанных с личными или профессиональными интересами (речь говорящих должна быть при этом четкой и относительно медленной);
- понимать тексты, построенные на частотном языковом материале повседневного и профессионального общения; описания событий, чувств, намерений в письмах личного характера;
- уметь общаться в большинстве ситуаций, возникающих во время пребывания в стране изучаемого языка. Обучающийся способен без предварительной подготовки участвовать в диалогах на знакомую или интересующую его тему (например, "семья", "хобби", "работа", "путешествие", "текущие события");

- уметь строить простые связные высказывания о своих личных впечатлениях, событиях, рассказывать о своих мечтах, надеждах и желаниях. Он может кратко обосновать и объяснить свои взгляды и намерения; рассказать историю или изложить сюжет книги или фильма и выразить к этому свое отношение;
- уметь писать простые связные тексты на знакомые или интересующие меня темы. Я умею писать письма личного характера, сообщая в них о своих личных переживаниях и впечатлениях

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- понимать общее содержание сложных текстов на абстрактные и конкретные темы, в том числе узкоспециальные тексты.
- уметь говорить быстро и спонтанно, чтобы постоянно общаться с носителями языка без особых затруднений для любой из сторон; делать четкие, подробные сообщения на различные темы и изложить свой взгляд на основную проблему, показать преимущество и недостатки разных мнений;
- понимать развернутые доклады и лекции и содержащуюся в них даже сложную аргументацию, если тематика этих выступлений достаточно знакома. Обучающийся понимает почти все новости и репортажи о текущих событиях; содержание большинства фильмов, если их герои говорят на литературном языке;
- понимать статьи и сообщения по современной проблематике, авторы которых занимают особую позицию или высказывают особую точку зрения;
- уметь без подготовки довольно свободно участвовать в диалогах с носителями изучаемого языка; принимать активное участие в дискуссии по знакомой проблеме, обосновывать и отстаивать свою точку зрения;
- уметь понятно и обстоятельно высказываться по широкому кругу вопросов; объяснить свою точку зрения по актуальной проблеме, высказывая все аргументы "за" и "против";
- уметь писать понятные подробные сообщения по широкому кругу вопросов;
- владеть техникой написания эссе или докладов, освещая вопросы или аргументируя точку зрения "за" или "против"; писем, выделяя те события и впечатления, которые являются для обучающегося особо важными.

3. должен владеть:

- владеть идиоматически ограниченной речью, а также освоить стиль нейтрального научного изложения;
- владеть навыками разговорно-бытовой речи (нормативным произношением и ритмом речи) и применять их для повседневного общения;
- понимать устную (монологическую и диалогическую) речь на бытовые и специальные темы; - активно владеть наиболее употребительной (базовой) грамматикой и основными грамматическими явлениями, характерными для профессиональной речи;
- знать базовую лексику общего языка, лексику, представляющую нейтральный научный стиль, а также основную терминологию своей широкой и узкой специальности;
- уметь без подготовки довольно свободно участвовать в диалогах с носителями изучаемого языка; принимать активное участие в дискуссии по знакомой проблеме, обосновывать и отстаивать свою точку зрения;
- уметь понятно и обстоятельно высказываться по широкому кругу вопросов; объяснить свою точку зрения по актуальной проблеме, высказывая все аргументы "за" и "против";
- уметь писать понятные подробные сообщения по широкому кругу вопросов;

- владеть техникой написания эссе или докладов, освещая вопросы или аргументируя точку зрения "за" или "против"; писем, выделяя те события и впечатления, которые являются для обучающегося особо важными.

4. Структура и содержание дисциплины/ модуля

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины составляет 12 зачетных(ые) единиц(ы) 432 часа(ов).

Форма промежуточного контроля дисциплины зачет в 1 семестре; экзамен во 2 семестре; зачет в 3 семестре; экзамен в 4 семестре; зачет в 5 семестре; экзамен в 6 семестре.

Суммарно по дисциплине можно получить 100 баллов, из них текущая работа оценивается в 50 баллов, итоговая форма контроля - в 50 баллов. Минимальное количество для допуска к зачету 28 баллов.

86 баллов и более - "отлично" (отл.);

71-85 баллов - "хорошо" (хор.);

55-70 баллов - "удовлетворительно" (удов.);

54 балла и менее - "неудовлетворительно" (неуд.).

4.1 Структура и содержание аудиторной работы по дисциплине/ модулю

Тематический план дисциплины/модуля

N	Раздел Дисциплины/ Модуля	Семестр	Неделя семестра	Виды и часы аудиторной работы, их трудоемкость (в часах)			Текущие формы контроля
				Лекции	Практические занятия	Лабораторные работы	
1.	Тема 1. 1. Present forms (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous).	1	1-3	0	6	0	устный опрос
2.	Тема 2. Past forms (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous).	1	4-6	0	6	0	устный опрос
3.	Тема 3. Future forms (Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect Simple, Future Perfect Continuous).	1	7-8	0	4	0	устный опрос
4.	Тема 4. Infinitive. Gerund. Participles.	1	9-10	0	4	0	контрольная работа
5.	Тема 5. Modal verbs.	1	11-12	0	4	0	устный опрос
6.	Тема 6. Passive Voice.	1	13-14	0	4	0	устный опрос
7.	Тема 7. Conditionals. Wishes.	1	15-16	0	4	0	устный опрос

N	Раздел Дисциплины/ Модуля	Семестр	Неделя семестра	Виды и часы аудиторной работы, их трудоемкость (в часах)			Текущие формы контроля
				Лекции	Практические занятия	Лабораторные работы	
8.	Тема 8. Clauses.	1	17-18	0	0	0	контрольная работа
9.	Тема 9. Reported Speech.	2	1-3	0	6	0	устный опрос
9.	Тема 9. Nouns. Articles.	2	4-6	0	6	0	устный опрос
10.	Тема 10. Causative form (Having something done).	2	7-9	0	6	0	устный опрос
11.	Тема 11. Adjectives. Adverbs. Comparisons.	2	10-12	0	6	0	контрольная работа
12.	Тема 12. Demonstratives. Pronouns. Possessives. Quantifiers.	2	13-15	0	4	0	устный опрос
13.	Тема 13. Prepositions.	2	16-17	0	0	0	устный опрос
14.	Тема 14. Questions and answers.	2	18-19	0	0	0	контрольная работа
15.	Тема 15. Present forms (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous).	3	1-3	0	6	0	устный опрос
16.	Тема 16. Past forms (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous).	3	4-6	0	6	0	устный опрос
17.	Тема 17. Future forms (Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect Simple, Future Perfect Continuous).	3	7-9	0	6	0	устный опрос
18.	Тема 18. Infinitive. Gerund. Participles.	3	10-12	0	6	0	контрольная работа
19.	Тема 19. Modal verbs.	3	13-14	0	2	0	устный опрос
20.	Тема 20. Passive Voice.	3	15-16	0	2	0	устный опрос
21.	Тема 21. Conditionals. Wishes.	3	17	0	1	0	устный опрос

N	Раздел Дисциплины/ Модуля	Семестр	Неделя семестра	Виды и часы аудиторной работы, их трудоемкость (в часах)			Текущие формы контроля
				Лекции	Практические занятия	Лабораторные работы	
22.	Тема 22. Clauses.	3	18	0	1	0	контрольная работа
23.	Тема 23. Reported Speech.	4	1-3	0	4	0	устный опрос
24.	Тема 24. Nouns. Articles.	4	4-6	0	4	0	устный опрос
25.	Тема 25. Causative form (Having something done).	4	7-9	0	4	0	устный опрос
26.	Тема 26. Adjectives. Adverbs. Comparisons.	4	10-12	0	4	0	контрольная работа
27.	Тема 27. Demonstratives. Pronouns. Possessives. Quantifiers.	4	13-15	0	4	0	устный опрос
28.	Тема 28. Prepositions.	4	16-17	0	4	0	устный опрос
29.	Тема 29. Questions and answers.	4	18	0	4	0	контрольная работа
30.	Тема 30. Present forms (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous).	5	1-3	0	3	0	устный опрос
31.	Тема 31. Past forms (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous).	5	4-6	0	3	0	устный опрос
32.	Тема 32. Future forms (Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect Simple, Future Perfect Continuous).	5	7-9	0	3	0	устный опрос
33.	Тема 33. Infinitive. Gerund. Participles.	5	10-12	0	3	0	контрольная работа
34.	Тема 34. Modal verbs.	5	13-14	0	3	0	устный опрос
35.	Тема 35. Passive Voice.	5	15-16	0	3	0	устный опрос
36.	Тема 36. Conditionals. Wishes.	5	17	0	2	0	устный опрос
37.	Тема 37. Clauses.	5	18	0	2	0	устный опрос

N	Раздел Дисциплины/ Модуля	Семестр	Неделя семестра	Виды и часы аудиторной работы, их трудоемкость (в часах)			Текущие формы контроля
				Лекции	Практические занятия	Лабораторные работы	
38.	Тема 38. Reported Speech.	6	1-3	0	3	0	устный опрос
39.	Тема 39. Nouns. Articles.	6	4-6	0	3	0	устный опрос
40.	Тема 40. Causative form (Having something done).	6	7-9	0	3	0	устный опрос
41.	Тема 41. Adjectives. Adverbs. Comparisons.	6	10-12	0	3	0	контрольная работа
42.	Тема 42. Demonstratives. Pronouns. Possessives. Quantifiers.	6	13-15	0	3	0	устный опрос
43.	Тема 43. Prepositions.	6	16-17	0	3	0	устный опрос
44.	Тема 44. Questions and answers.	6	18	0	2	0	контрольная работа
·	Тема . Итоговая форма контроля	1		0	0	0	зачет
·	Тема . Итоговая форма контроля	2		0	0	0	экзамен
·	Тема . Итоговая форма контроля	3		0	0	0	зачет
·	Тема . Итоговая форма контроля	4		0	0	0	экзамен
·	Тема . Итоговая форма контроля	5		0	0	0	зачет
·	Тема . Итоговая форма контроля	6		0	0	0	экзамен
	Итого			0	160	0	

4.2 Содержание дисциплины

Тема 1. 1. Present forms (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous).

практическое занятие (6 часа(ов)):

Present forms (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous).

Тема 2. Past forms (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous).

практическое занятие (6 часа(ов)):

Present forms (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous. Conditionals. Wishes

Тема 3. Future forms (Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect Simple, Future Perfect Continuous).

практическое занятие (4 часа(ов)):

Past forms (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous).Conditionals. Wishes

Тема 4. Infinitive. Gerund. Participles.

практическое занятие (4 часа(ов)):

Past forms (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous).Passive Voice.

Тема 5. Modal verbs.

практическое занятие (4 часа(ов)):

Future forms (Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect Simple, Future Perfect Continuous).Passive Voice.

Тема 6. Passive Voice.

практическое занятие (4 часа(ов)):

Future forms (Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect Simple, Future Perfect Continuous).Modal verbs.

Тема 7. Conditionals. Wishes.

практическое занятие (4 часа(ов)):

Infinitive. Gerund. Participles.Modal verbs Контрольная работа

Тема 8. Clauses.

Тема 9. Reported Speech.

практическое занятие (6 часа(ов)):

Reported Speech.

Тема 9. Nouns. Articles.

практическое занятие (6 часа(ов)):

Nouns. Articles

Тема 10. Causative form (Having something done).

практическое занятие (6 часа(ов)):

Causative form (Having something done).

Тема 11. Adjectives. Adverbs. Comparisons.

практическое занятие (6 часа(ов)):

Adjectives. Adverbs. Comparisons. Adjectives. Adverbs. Comparisons. Контрольная работа

Тема 12. Demonstratives. Pronouns. Possessives. Quantifiers.

практическое занятие (4 часа(ов)):

Demonstratives. Pronouns. Possessives. Quantifiers.

Тема 13. Prepositions.

Тема 14. Questions and answers.

Тема 15. Present forms (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous).

практическое занятие (6 часа(ов)):

Present forms (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous)

Тема 16. Past forms (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous).

практическое занятие (6 часа(ов)):

Past forms (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous).

Тема 17. Future forms (Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect Simple, Future Perfect Continuous).

практическое занятие (6 часа(ов)):

Future forms (Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect Simple, Future Perfect Continuous).

Тема 18. Infinitive. Gerund. Participles.

практическое занятие (6 часа(ов)):

Infinitive. Gerund. Participles

Тема 19. Modal verbs.

практическое занятие (2 часа(ов)):

Modal verbs.

Тема 20. Passive Voice.

практическое занятие (2 часа(ов)):

Passive Voice

Тема 21. Conditionals. Wishes.

практическое занятие (1 часа(ов)):

Conditionals. Wishes.

Тема 22. Clauses.

практическое занятие (1 часа(ов)):

Clauses. Контрольная работа

Тема 23. Reported Speech.

практическое занятие (4 часа(ов)):

Reported Speech.

Тема 24. Nouns. Articles.

практическое занятие (4 часа(ов)):

Nouns. Articles

Тема 25. Causative form (Having something done).

практическое занятие (4 часа(ов)):

Causative form (Having something done).

Тема 26. Adjectives. Adverbs. Comparisons.

практическое занятие (4 часа(ов)):

Adjectives. Adverbs. Comparisons. Контрольная работа.

Тема 27. Demonstratives. Pronouns. Possessives. Quantifiers.

практическое занятие (4 часа(ов)):

Demonstratives. Pronouns. Possessives. Quantifiers.

Тема 28. Prepositions.

практическое занятие (4 часа(ов)):

Prepositions.

Тема 29. Questions and answers.

практическое занятие (4 часа(ов)):

Questions and answers. Контрольная работа

Тема 30. Present forms (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous).

практическое занятие (3 часа(ов)):

Present forms (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous).

Тема 31. Past forms (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous).

практическое занятие (3 часа(ов)):

Past forms (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous).

Тема 32. Future forms (Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect Simple, Future Perfect Continuous).

практическое занятие (3 часа(ов)):

Future forms (Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect Simple, Future Perfect Continuous).

Тема 33. Infinitive. Gerund. Participles.

практическое занятие (3 часа(ов)):

Infinitive. Gerund. Participles. Контрольная работа

Тема 34. Modal verbs.

практическое занятие (3 часа(ов)):

Modal verbs.

Тема 35. Passive Voice.

практическое занятие (3 часа(ов)):

Passive Voice

Тема 36. Conditionals. Wishes.

практическое занятие (2 часа(ов)):

Conditionals. Wishes.

Тема 37. Clauses.

практическое занятие (2 часа(ов)):

Clauses. Контрольная работа

Тема 38. Reported Speech.

практическое занятие (3 часа(ов)):

Reported Speech.

Тема 39. Nouns. Articles.

практическое занятие (3 часа(ов)):

Nouns. Articles.

Тема 40. Causative form (Having something done).

практическое занятие (3 часа(ов)):

Causative form (Having something done).

Тема 41. Adjectives. Adverbs. Comparisons.

практическое занятие (3 часа(ов)):

Adjectives. Adverbs. Comparisons. Контрольная работа

Тема 42. Demonstratives. Pronouns. Possessives. Quantifiers.

практическое занятие (3 часа(ов)):

Demonstratives. Pronouns. Possessives. Quantifiers.

Тема 43. Prepositions.

практическое занятие (3 часа(ов)):

Prepositions.

Тема 44. Questions and answers.

практическое занятие (2 часа(ов)):

Questions and answers. Контрольная работа

4.3 Структура и содержание самостоятельной работы дисциплины (модуля)

N	Раздел Дисциплины	Семестр	Неделя семестра	Виды самостоятельной работы студентов	Трудоемкость (в часах)	Формы контроля самостоятельной работы
1.	Тема 1. 1. Present forms (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous).	1	1-3	подготовка к устному опросу	5	устный опрос

N	Раздел Дисциплины	Семестр	Неделя семестра	Виды самостоятельной работы студентов	Трудоемкость (в часах)	Формы контроля самостоятельной работы
2.	Тема 2. Past forms (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous).	1	4-6	подготовка к устному опросу	5	устный опрос
3.	Тема 3. Future forms (Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect Simple, Future Perfect Continuous).	1	7-8	подготовка к устному опросу	5	устный опрос
4.	Тема 4. Infinitive. Gerund. Participles.	1	9-10	подготовка к контрольной работе	5	контрольная работа
5.	Тема 5. Modal verbs.	1	11-12	подготовка к устному опросу	5	устный опрос
6.	Тема 6. Passive Voice.	1	13-14	подготовка к устному опросу	5	устный опрос
7.	Тема 7. Conditionals. Wishes.	1	15-16	подготовка к устному опросу	5	устный опрос
8.	Тема 8. Clauses.	1	17-18	подготовка к контрольной работе	5	контрольная работа
9.	Тема 9. Reported Speech.	2	1-3	подготовка к устному опросу	2	устный опрос
10.	Тема 10. Causative form (Having something done).	2	7-9	подготовка к устному опросу	2	устный опрос
12.	Тема 12. Demonstratives. Pronouns. Possessives. Quantifiers.	2	13-15	подготовка к устному опросу	2	устный опрос
14.	Тема 14. Questions and answers.	2	18-19	подготовка к контрольной работе	2	контрольная работа
15.	Тема 15. Present forms (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous).	3	1-3	подготовка к устному опросу	6	устный опрос
16.	Тема 16. Past forms (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous).	3	4-6	подготовка к устному опросу	6	устный опрос
17.	Тема 17. Future forms (Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect Simple, Future Perfect Continuous).	3	7-9	подготовка к устному опросу	5	устный опрос

N	Раздел Дисциплины	Семестр	Неделя семестра	Виды самостоятельной работы студентов	Трудоемкость (в часах)	Формы контроля самостоятельной работы
18.	Тема 18. Infinitive. Gerund. Participles.	3	10-12	подготовка к контрольной работе	5	контрольная работа
19.	Тема 19. Modal verbs.	3	13-14	подготовка к устному опросу	5	устный опрос
20.	Тема 20. Passive Voice.	3	15-16	подготовка к устному опросу	5	устный опрос
21.	Тема 21. Conditionals. Wishes.	3	17	подготовка к устному опросу	5	устный опрос
22.	Тема 22. Clauses.	3	18	подготовка к контрольной работе	5	контрольная работа
23.	Тема 23. Reported Speech.	4	1-3	подготовка к устному опросу	2	устный опрос
25.	Тема 25. Causative form (Having something done).	4	7-9	подготовка к устному опросу	2	устный опрос
27.	Тема 27. Demonstratives. Pronouns. Possessives. Quantifiers.	4	13-15	подготовка к устному опросу	2	устный опрос
29.	Тема 29. Questions and answers.	4	18	подготовка к контрольной работе	2	контрольная работа
30.	Тема 30. Present forms (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous).	5	1-3	подготовка к устному опросу	2	устный опрос
31.	Тема 31. Past forms (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous).	5	4-6	подготовка к устному опросу	2	устный опрос
32.	Тема 32. Future forms (Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect Simple, Future Perfect Continuous).	5	7-9	подготовка к устному опросу	2	устный опрос
33.	Тема 33. Infinitive. Gerund. Participles.	5	10-12	подготовка к контрольной работе	2	контрольная работа
34.	Тема 34. Modal verbs.	5	13-14	подготовка к устному опросу	2	устный опрос
35.	Тема 35. Passive Voice.	5	15-16	подготовка к устному опросу	1	устный опрос
36.	Тема 36. Conditionals. Wishes.	5	17	подготовка к устному опросу	1	устный опрос
37.	Тема 37. Clauses.	5	18	подготовка к устному опросу	2	устный опрос

N	Раздел Дисциплины	Семестр	Неделя семестра	Виды самостоятельной работы студентов	Трудоемкость (в часах)	Формы контроля самостоятельной работы
38.	Тема 38. Reported Speech.	6	1-3	подготовка к устному опросу	8	устный опрос
39.	Тема 39. Nouns. Articles.	6	4-6	подготовка к устному опросу	8	устный опрос
40.	Тема 40. Causative form (Having something done).	6	7-9	подготовка к устному опросу	8	устный опрос
41.	Тема 41. Adjectives. Adverbs. Comparisons.	6	10-12	подготовка к контрольной работе	8	контрольная работа
42.	Тема 42. Demonstratives. Pronouns. Possessives. Quantifiers.	6	13-15	подготовка к устному опросу	8	устный опрос
43.	Тема 43. Prepositions.	6	16-17	подготовка к устному опросу	8	устный опрос
44.	Тема 44. Questions and answers.	6	18	подготовка к контрольной работе	4	контрольная работа
	Итого				164	

5. Образовательные технологии, включая интерактивные формы обучения

Специфика дисциплины "Иностранный язык" не предусматривает активного использования лекционных и семинарских форм обучения. В основе учебного процесса - практические занятия.

В процессе обучения иностранному языку используются разнообразные формы проведения занятий: индивидуальная, парная, групповая и командная работа, ролевые игры, творческие задания, компьютерные симуляции, эссе, устные и письменные презентации по различной тематике, соревнования, конкурсы. При этом широко используются разнообразные мультимедийные средства обучения

6. Оценочные средства для текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины и учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы студентов

Тема 1. 1. Present forms (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous).

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Translate: 1) Мистер Джонсон занят сегодня, но он сможет принять вас завтра. 2) Не может быть, чтобы она отказалась помочь вам. Это на нее не похоже. 3) Вы могли бы уже уложить вещи. Мы можем опоздать на поезд. 4) Она, возможно, забыла или перепутала даты. 5) Она, должно быть, не знает, что вы здесь. 6) Он очень богат. Ему не приходится зарабатывать на жизнь.

Тема 2. Past forms (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous).

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Past Simple, Past Perfect или Past Perfect Continuous (тема 2) 1. Their faces were smeared with purple juice. They ... blackberries. a) ate; b) had been eating; c) have eaten. 2. His hair was damp. He ... again. a) had been swimming; b) has been swimming; c) have been swimming. 3. They ran to meet me shouting and laughing. The long expected telegram a) came; b) had been coming; c) had come. 4. The answer was brief. Jack ... the hotel. a) had left; b) had been leaving; c) has left. 5. One look at Mother's face was enough. She ... our hiding place. a) had found; b) had found; c) had been finding. 6. She looked pale and listless. She ... and needed a rest. a) had worked; b) had been working; c) had been working. 7. One look at his face was enough?he ... the job. a) had got; b) had gotten; c) had been getting. 8. I could not wear my raincoat. The children ... it as a tent. a) have been using; b) had been using; c) had been used. 9. She dances better now. Her brother ... her probably. a) has been teaching; b) had taught; c) had been teaching. 10. When I got there, she ... all night. a) has been working; b) has worked; c) had been working. 11. They didn't like the house, even though they ... there for years. a) had live; b) had been living; c) have lived. 12. There were books everywhere, she ... for hours. a) had been reading; b) has been reading; c) has read. 13. I wanted to be the first to tell them the news, but I was too late. Someone ... them. a) has already told; b) had already told; c) already told. 14. I couldn't open the office door because someone ... it. a) had locked; b) has locked; c) hadn't locked. 15. We ... for about four hours when I realized that something was wrong with one of the tyres. a) have been working; b) had been working; c) were working. 16. There was nobody at the office. Mr Bennet ... the staff to go home. a) had told; b) has told; c) has been telling. 17. I wanted to help with the washing-up, but they ... it. a) had did; b) have been done; c) had done. 18. I had a pleasant surprise when I got to my room: someone ... some flowers there for me. a) had put; b) had putted; c) had been putting. 19. He ... the pen for some time when he realized that there was no ink in it. a) has been using; b) had been using; c) has used. 20. We ... in the sunshine for about twenty five minutes when I suddenly felt sick. a) have been sitting; b) have sat; c) had been sitting. 21. I couldn't get into the car, because the children ... the car key. a) had hide; b) have hidden; c) had hidden. 22. Why were you so wet? What... ? a) have you been doing; b) had you been doing; c) were you doing. 23. It was 1 a.m., and the dog from the next door ... for two hours. a) had been barked; b) has been barking; c) had been barking. 24. Since the beginning of the play Dan ... a dark girl sitting in front of him. He ... her at once. a) was watching; had noticed; b) had been watching; had noticed; c) had been watching; noticed. 25. I ... the letter. I ... to write it for weeks. a) have written; tried; b) wrote; have tried; c) wrote; had tried. 26. They ... much too fast and I... out of breath. a) had been walking; was; b) had walked; was; c) walked; was.

Тема 3. Future forms (Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect Simple, Future Perfect Continuous).

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

3- The weather _____ unbearably hot lately, so we _____ to buy an air conditioning unit. A) was/are deciding B) will be/had decided C) had been/were deciding D) is/will have decided E) has been/have decided

Тема 4. Infinitive. Gerund. Participles.

контрольная работа , примерные вопросы:

Define the form and the function of the infinitive in the sentence: 1. He advised us to spend a night in the basement. 2. You can leave any time. 3. We began to work on the problem. 4. The tourists made a fire to warm up the kettle. 5. It is great fun to swim with dolphins. 6. The police asked us to tell what we saw. 7. The two lovers went out so as to listen to nightingales. 8. I am too old to make such journeys. 9. To walk every day is good for health. 10. We are so happy to visit him on weekends.

Тема 5. Modal verbs.

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

. Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 6. Passive Voice.

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

4. The answer was brief. Jack ... the hotel. a) had left; b) had been leaving; c) has left. 5. One look at Mother's face was enough. She ... our hiding place. a) had found; b) had finded; c) had been finding. 6. She looked pale and listless. She ... and needed a rest. a) had worked; b) had been working; c) had been working. 7. One look at his face was enough?he ... the job. a) had got; b) had gotten; c) had been getting. 8. I could not wear my raincoat. The children ... it as a tent. a) have been using; b) had been using; c) had been used. 9. She dances better now. Her brother ... her probably. a) has been teaching; b) had taught; c) had been teaching. 10. When I got there, she ... all night. a) has been working; b) has worked; c) had been working. 11. They didn't like the house, even though they ... there for years. a) had live; b) had been living; c) have lived. 12. There were books everywhere, she ... for hours. a) had been reading; b) has been reading; c) has read. 13. I wanted to be the first to tell them the news, but I was too late. Someone ... them. a) has already told; b) had already told; c) already told. 14. I couldn't open the office door because someone ... it. a) had locked; b) has locked; c) hadn't locked. 15. We ... for about four hours when I realized that something was wrong with one of the tyres. a) have been working; b) had been working; c) were working. 16. There was nobody at the office. Mr Bennet ... the staff to go home. a) had told; b) has told; c) has been telling. 17. I wanted to help with the washing-up, but they ... it. a) had did; b) have been done; c) had done. 18. I had a pleasant surprise when I got to my room: someone ... some flowers there for me. a) had put; b) had putted; c) had been putting. 19. He ... the pen for some time when he realized that there was no ink in it. a) has been using; b) had been using; c) has used. 20. We ... in the sunshine for about twenty five minutes when I suddenly felt sick. a) have been sitting; b) have sat; c) had been sitting. 21. I couldn't get into the car, because the children ... the car key.

Тема 7. Conditionals. Wishes.

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Translate: 1) Мистер Джонсон занят сегодня, но он сможет принять вас завтра. 2) Не может быть, чтобы она отказалась помочь вам. Это на нее не похоже. 3) Вы могли бы уже уложить вещи. Мы можем опоздать на поезд. 4) Она, возможно, забыла или перепутала даты. 5) Она, должно быть, не знает, что вы здесь. 6) Он очень богат. Ему не приходится зарабатывать на жизнь.

Тема 8. Clauses.

контрольная работа , примерные вопросы:

Decide which word or phrase is correct 1. At last I've found the information that I was looking _____. a) for b) for it c) for that d) it 2. Everyone _____ the building was searched by the police. a) enter b) entered c) entering d) enters 3. The plane _____ has just taken off is an hour late. a) it b) what c) which d) who 4. I had just one reply. Abco was the _____ company to reply to my letter. a) last b) most c) only d) second 5. My friend, Nigel, _____ works in the City, earns much more than I do. a) that b) which c) who d) whose 6. Martin is someone with _____ I usually agree. a) him b) that c) who d) whom 7. I'd like to see the photo _____. a) took b) you took it c) that you took d) that you took it 8. Atlanta is the city _____ the Olympic Games were held in 1996. a) that b) when c) where d) which 9. It rained all the time, _____ was a great pity. a) that b) what c) which d) who 10. We passed shops _____ windows were decorated for Christmas. a) the b) their c) which d) whose

Тема 9. Reported Speech.

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Translate: 1) Мистер Джонсон занят сегодня, но он сможет принять вас завтра. 2) Не может быть, чтобы она отказалась помочь вам. Это на нее не похоже. 3) Вы могли бы уже уложить вещи. Мы можем опоздать на поезд. 4) Она, возможно, забыла или перепутала даты. 5) Она, должно быть, не знает, что вы здесь. 6) Он очень богат. Ему не приходится зарабатывать на жизнь.

Тема 9. Nouns. Articles.

Тема 10. Causative form (Having something done).

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Translate: 1) Мистер Джонсон занят сегодня, но он сможет принять вас завтра. 2) Не может быть, чтобы она отказалась помочь вам. Это на нее не похоже. 3) Вы могли бы уже уложить вещи. Мы можем опоздать на поезд. 4) Она, возможно, забыла или перепутала даты. 5) Она, должно быть, не знает, что вы здесь. 6) Он очень богат. Ему не приходится зарабатывать на жизнь.

Тема 11. Adjectives. Adverbs. Comparisons.

Тема 12. Demonstratives. Pronouns. Possessives. Quantifiers.

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Translate: 1) Мистер Джонсон занят сегодня, но он сможет принять вас завтра. 2) Не может быть, чтобы она отказалась помочь вам. Это на нее не похоже. 3) Вы могли бы уже уложить вещи. Мы можем опоздать на поезд. 4) Она, возможно, забыла или перепутала даты. 5) Она, должно быть, не знает, что вы здесь. 6) Он очень богат. Ему не приходится зарабатывать на жизнь.

Тема 13. Prepositions.

Тема 14. Questions and answers.

контрольная работа , примерные вопросы:

Translate: 1) Мистер Джонсон занят сегодня, но он сможет принять вас завтра. 2) Не может быть, чтобы она отказалась помочь вам. Это на нее не похоже. 3) Вы могли бы уже уложить вещи. Мы можем опоздать на поезд. 4) Она, возможно, забыла или перепутала даты. 5) Она, должно быть, не знает, что вы здесь. 6) Он очень богат. Ему не приходится зарабатывать на жизнь.

Тема 15. Present forms (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous).

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Translate: 1) Мистер Джонсон занят сегодня, но он сможет принять вас завтра. 2) Не может быть, чтобы она отказалась помочь вам. Это на нее не похоже. 3) Вы могли бы уже уложить вещи. Мы можем опоздать на поезд. 4) Она, возможно, забыла или перепутала даты. 5) Она, должно быть, не знает, что вы здесь. 6) Он очень богат. Ему не приходится зарабатывать на жизнь.

Тема 16. Past forms (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous).

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Translate: 1) Мистер Джонсон занят сегодня, но он сможет принять вас завтра. 2) Не может быть, чтобы она отказалась помочь вам. Это на нее не похоже. 3) Вы могли бы уже уложить вещи. Мы можем опоздать на поезд. 4) Она, возможно, забыла или перепутала даты. 5) Она, должно быть, не знает, что вы здесь. 6) Он очень богат. Ему не приходится зарабатывать на жизнь.

Тема 17. Future forms (Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect Simple, Future Perfect Continuous).

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Translate: 1) Мистер Джонсон занят сегодня, но он сможет принять вас завтра. 2) Не может быть, чтобы она отказалась помочь вам. Это на нее не похоже. 3) Вы могли бы уже уложить вещи. Мы можем опоздать на поезд. 4) Она, возможно, забыла или перепутала даты. 5) Она, должно быть, не знает, что вы здесь. 6) Он очень богат. Ему не приходится зарабатывать на жизнь.

Тема 18. Infinitive. Gerund. Participles.

контрольная работа , примерные вопросы:

Translate: 1) Мистер Джонсон занят сегодня, но он сможет принять вас завтра. 2) Не может быть, чтобы она отказалась помочь вам. Это на нее не похоже. 3) Вы могли бы уже уложить вещи. Мы можем опоздать на поезд. 4) Она, возможно, забыла или перепутала даты. 5) Она, должно быть, не знает, что вы здесь. 6) Он очень богат. Ему не приходится зарабатывать на жизнь.

Тема 19. Modal verbs.

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 20. Passive Voice.

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 21. Conditionals. Wishes.

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 22. Clauses.

контрольная работа , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 23. Reported Speech.

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 24. Nouns. Articles.

Тема 25. Causative form (Having something done).

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 26. Adjectives. Adverbs. Comparisons.

Тема 27. Demonstratives. Pronouns. Possessives. Quantifiers.

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 28. Prepositions.

Тема 29. Questions and answers.

контрольная работа , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 30. Present forms (Present Simple, Present Continuous, Present Perfect Simple, Present Perfect Continuous).

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 31. Past forms (Past Simple, Past Continuous, Past Perfect Simple, Past Perfect Continuous).

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 32. Future forms (Future Simple, Future Continuous, Future Perfect Simple, Future Perfect Continuous).

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 33. Infinitive. Gerund. Participles.

контрольная работа , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 34. Modal verbs.

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 35. Passive Voice.

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 36. Conditionals. Wishes.

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 37. Clauses.

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 38. Reported Speech.

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 39. Nouns. Articles.

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 40. Causative form (Having something done).

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 41. Adjectives. Adverbs. Comparisons.

контрольная работа , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 42. Demonstratives. Pronouns. Possessives. Quantifiers.

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 43. Prepositions.

устный опрос , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема 44. Questions and answers.

контрольная работа , примерные вопросы:

Underline the correct modal verb: 1. Ted's flight from Amsterdam took more than 11 hours. He (had better, must, can) be exhausted after such a long flight. 2. The book is optional. My professor said we could read it if we needed extra credit. But we (don't have to, cannot, must not) read it if we don't want to. 3. Susan (might not, can't, couldn't) hear the speaker because the crowd was cheering so loudly. 4. The television isn't working. It (must have been, must be, must) damaged during the move. 5. Kate: (Can you, Are you able to, Might you) hold your breath for more than a minute? Jack: No, I can't. 6. You (don't have to, shouldn't, can't) be rich to be a success. Some of the most successful people I know haven't got a penny to their name. 7. I've redone this math problem at least twenty times, but my answer is wrong according to the answer key. The answer in the book (should, must, have to) be wrong! 8. You (couldn't, can't, won't be able to) do the job if you didn't speak Japanese fluently. 9. You (don't have to, can't shouldn't) worry so much. It doesn't do you any good. Either you get the job, or you don't. If you don't, just apply for another one. Eventually, you will find work. 10. You (have to, ought to, should) be kidding! That can't be true. 11. You (would, may, might) leave the table once you have finished your meal and politely excused yourself. 12. Jenny's engagement ring is enormous! It (must be costing, must cost, must have cost) a fortune. 13. (Will, Must, Shall) we move into the living room? It's more comfortable in there and there's a beautiful view of the lake. 14. If I had gone white water rafting with my friends, I (would float, would be floating, would have float) down the Colorado River right now. 15. At first, my boss didn't want to hire Sam. But, because I had previously worked with Sam, I told my boss that he (has to, must, ought to) take another look at his resume and reconsider him for the position.

Тема . Итоговая форма контроля

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Примерные вопросы к зачету и экзамену:

Формы контроля успеваемости

Контрольная работа - две каждый семестр (1 - лексическая, 1 - грамматическая)

Промежуточный зачет - в конце 1,3,5, семестров (7,8)

Экзамен - в конце 2,4,6 семестров

Итоговый зачет - по окончании курса (8 семестр)

Требования к зачету:

А) Базовый блок

- 1) Аудирование: 2 отрывка от 2 до 4 минут звучания (в зависимости от уровня подготовки студентов) с последующим письменным ответом на вопросы - 15 минут;
- 2) Коммуникативное чтение: текст общебытового характера не более 1200 п.з. на поисковое чтение (с последующим письменным ответом на вопросы) или на устное реферирование - 15 минут;
- 3) Беседа по темам, изученным в семестре.

Б) Профессионально-ориентированный блок

- 1) Аудирование: 2 отрывка от 2 до 4 минут звучания (в зависимости от уровня подготовки студентов и специальности) с последующим письменным ответом на вопросы - 15 минут;
- 2) Коммуникативное чтение: текст научного характера не более 1200 п.з. на поисковое чтение с последующим письменным ответом на вопросы или на устное реферирование - 15 минут
- 3) Беседа по темам специальности, изученным в семестре.

Итоговый контроль - финальный экзамен/зачет.

1. Аудирование: 2 отрывка от 2 до 4 минут звучания (в зависимости от уровня подготовки студентов и специальности) с последующим письменным ответом на вопросы - 15 минут;
2. Коммуникативное чтение: текст научного характера не более 1200 п.з. на поисковое чтение (с последующим письменным ответом на вопросы) или на устное реферирование - 15 минут
3. Беседа по темам специальности, изученным в семестре.
4. Письменный перевод текста научно-исследовательского характера (1800-2000 п.з., 50-60 минут) со словарем.

1. Оценочные средства для текущего контроля успеваемости, промежуточной аттестации по итогам освоения дисциплины и учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы студентов.

6.1 Примеры заданий для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине, а также для контроля самостоятельной работы обучающегося по отдельным разделам дисциплины.

БАЗОВЫЙ БЛОК

B1

Reading

You are going to read an article about a woman who owns a circus. Seven sentences have been removed from the article. Choose from the sentences A-H the one which fits each gap (1-7). There is one extra sentence which you do not need to use.

A It was there that she learned the skill of haute йcole - making a horse perform on its back legs.

B The tent can only hold a maximum of 250 people, so the atmosphere is close and intimate.

C Entering the ring for the first time as a performer was a fantastic thrill.

D We feel we are putting something back into these communities that has been missing for some time.

E We always look for the best of new and traditional circus, but the problem is that many of the best acts go abroad.

There were very few signs that this fairly traditional upbringing would lead a rather shy young girl to a career in the circus.

G But winter is also a busy time, and is in fact when Nell is at her most frantic, researching, designing and preparing the next show.

H There are no wild animals, but horses play a leading role in the performances, and Nell herself is an expert rider.

Life in the big top with Giffords Circus

Nell Gifford lives a childhood fantasy - as a ringmaster.

The drum rolls, the curtains open, and a horse rears into the spotlight. Nell Gifford, a statuesque 27-year-old, is riding the horse. The crowd cheers and, with a thumping heart, she begins: 'Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls welcome to Giffords Circus'. The ringmistress, Nell Gifford, is the only female circus owner in Europe. She and her husband Toti started the business just a few years ago. Since then, they have created one of the most successful shows in the country. Their performances are always sold out, and they recently so impressed their colleagues that they were awarded the prestigious Jerwood circus award.

If the word 'circus' conjures up images of aggressive clowns and sick-looking lions, think again. 1 _____ The other acts are a mixture of theatre, dance and traditional circus skills such as juggling and acrobatics, all accompanied by a circus band.

The show is based on old circuses from the 1930s and much of its appeal comes from its size. 2 _____ The ring is also fairly small, and the audience can almost reach out and touch the performers as they move around. This creates a real feeling of belonging; as Nell points out 'There are no tricks, no hiding behind lights. It's all pretty raw.'

From May to September, the circus travels around the countryside, stopping in small villages all over the south of England. 'Villages today need live entertainment,' says Nell 'and a good circus in a village provides a focal point for everyone. 3 _____ And we know from people's reactions that villagers really appreciate what we are trying to do.

Nell's route into the business was an unusual one. She had an idyllic childhood in the English countryside, growing up with horses and ponies. Later she went to Oxford University, where she studied English Literature. 4 _____

That all changed when she went to America at the age of 18 and joined Circus Flora, which was owned by a distant relative. 'I went there for no other reason than the promise of adventure in the USA,' says Nell 'but from day one, there was no question that this was what I wanted to do. 5 _____ It felt as if the rest of my life had just started.'

From then on she spent all her free time working in circuses, learning as much as she could about the business. When she was back in Europe, she joined the acclaimed Circus Roncalli to develop her riding skills even more. 6 _____ Her fiancé Toti frequently visited and became entranced by the lifestyle, and it was then that they began to make plans to set up a circus of their own.

For Nell and Toti, the success of their circus is a dream come true, but it also involves a great deal of work. Summer is filled with the challenges of keeping the show on the road, moving every few days, keeping the performers happy, and managing the day-to-day aspects of the business. 7 _____

There are no definite plans for the future, but why should there be, as life on the road is only just beginning? Giffords Circus is going from strength to strength, and promises many exciting summers for years to come.

B1

Use of English

For questions 1-10, read the text below. Use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a word that fits in the gap in the same line.

PlayStation? thumb

A 13-year-old girl from Durban has become the 1
YOUNG

person to have had a 2 accepted by the
CONTRIBUTE

3 respected South African Medical Journal.
INTERNATIONAL

Safura Karim 4 did her research into 'PlayStation? Thumb' ORIGIN as part of a school project. It gives details of the injuries that many of her schoolmates 5 suffer from, and which are REGULAR caused by the 6 use of computer games for hours and hours. INTERRUPT Safura thinks that computer games are 7 and does not own POINT a PlayStation herself.

She said that she was 8 to hear that her article had been DELIGHT accepted by the journal. She comes from a 9 family - her SCIENCE parents are both 10 , and she is hoping to become a doctor. RESEARCH

B2

Use of English

For questions 1-12, read the text below and decide which word best fits each gap

The Black Sea

Arriving in the Black Sea port of Batumi was a dream 1 _____ true for me. For years I had longed to 2 _____ slowly along the promenade 3 _____ out over this landlocked sea, so as I headed to the coast, I felt both excited and strangely nervous. According 4 _____ my guidebook, the Black Sea is more like a lake than a sea. It has no tides, and, thanks to modern 5 _____, we now know that below a certain depth it is too poisonous to sustain life. But its calm surface gives a false 6 _____; on stormy days, the churning waters can have a 7 _____ effect on shipping.

My travelling companion and I had bought cheap tickets on the overnight train from Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia. By the time we arrived in Batumi, we were so tired and hungry that we virtually 8 _____ off the train. We had a few 9 _____ to eat from the previous night's meal, but nothing appetising. We had a very 10 _____ time that first evening though, excited 11 _____ the thought of being by the sea where once, 12 _____ the sudden storms, Ancient Greeks traded and Byzantine ships patrolled the shores.

A2

Reading

Passage 1 has nine paragraphs A-I. Choose the most suitable headings for each paragraph from the list of headings given.

Island legends

Resources for exchange

Competition for fishing rights

The low cost of equipment

Agatti's favourable location

Rising income levels

The social nature of reef occupations

Resources for islanders' own use

High levels of expertise

Alternative sources of employment

Resources for earning money

Social rights and obligations

The coral reefs of Agatti Island

A Agatti is one of the Lakshadweep Islands off the south-west coast of India. These islands are surrounded by lagoons and coral reefs which are in turn surrounded by the open ocean. Coral reefs, which are formed from the skeletons of minute sea creatures, give shelter to a variety of plants and animals, and therefore have the potential to provide a stream of diverse benefits to the inhabitants of Agatti Island.

B In the first place, the reefs provide food and other products for consumption by the islanders themselves. Foods include different types of fish, octopus and molluscs, and in the case of poorer families these constitute as much as 90% of the protein they consume. Reef resources are also used for medicinal purposes. For example, the money cowrie, a shell known locally as Vallakavadi, is commonly made into a paste and used as a home remedy to treat cysts in the eye.

C In addition, the reef contributes to income generation. According to a recent survey, 20% of the households on Agatti report lagoon fishing, or shingle, mollusc, octopus and cowrie collection as their main occupation (Hoon et al, 2002). For poor households, the direct contribution of the reef to their financial resources is significant: 12% of poor households are completely dependent on the reef for their household income, while 59% of poor households rely on the reef for 70% of their household income, and the remaining 29% for 50% of their household income.

D Bartering of reef resources also commonly takes place, both between islanders and between islands. For example, Agatti Island is known for its abundance of octopus, and this is often used to obtain products from nearby Androth Island. Locally, reef products may be given by islanders in return for favours, such as help in constructing a house or net mending, or for other products such as rice, coconuts or fish.

E The investment required to exploit the reefs is minimal. It involves simple, locally available tools and equipment, some of which can be used without a boat, such as the fishing practice known as Kat moodsal. This is carried out in the shallow eastern lagoon of Agatti by children and adults, close to shore at low tide, throughout the year. A small cast net, a leaf bag, and plastic slippers are all that are required, and the activity can yield 10-12 small fish (approximately 1 kg) for household consumption. Cast nets are not expensive, and all the households in Agatti own at least one. Even the boats, which operate in the lagoon and near-shore reef, are constructed locally and have low running costs. They are either small, non-mechanical, traditional wooden rowing boats, known as Thonis, or rafts, known as Tharappam.

F During more than 400 years of occupation and survival, the Agatti islanders have developed an intimate knowledge of the reefs. They have knowledge of numerous different types of fish and where they can be found according to the tide or lunar cycle. They have also developed a local naming system or folk taxonomy, naming fish according to their shape. Sometimes the same species is given different names depending on its size and age. For example, a full grown Emperor fish is called Metti and a juvenile is called Killokam. The abundance of each species at different fishing grounds is also well known. Along with this knowledge of reef resources, the islanders have developed a wide range of skills and techniques for exploiting them. A multitude of different fishing techniques are still used by the islanders, each targeting different areas of the reef and particular species.

G The reef plays an important role in the social lives of the islanders too, being an integral part of traditions and rituals. Most of the island's folklore revolves around the reef and sea. There is hardly any tale or song which does not mention the traditional sailing crafts, known as Odams, the journeys of enterprising 'heroes', the adventures of sea fishing and encounters with sea creatures. Songs that women sing recollect women looking for returning Odams, and requesting the waves to be gentler and the breeze just right for the sails. There are stories of the benevolent sea ghost baluvam, whose coming to shore is considered a harbinger of prosperity for that year, bringing more coconuts, more fish and general well-being.

H The reef is regarded by the islanders as common property, and all the islanders are entitled to use the lagoon and reef resources. In the past, fishing groups would obtain permission from the Amin (island head person) and go fishing in the grounds allotted by him. On their return, the Amin would be given a share of the catch, normally one of the best or biggest fish. This practice no longer exists, but there is still a code of conduct or etiquette for exploiting the reef, and common respect for this is an effective way of avoiding conflict or disputes.

I Exploitation of such vast and diverse resources as the reefs and lagoon surrounding the island has encouraged collaborative efforts, mainly for purposes of safety, but also as a necessity in the operation of many fishing techniques. For example, an indigenous gear and operation known as Bala fadal involves 25-30 men. Reef gleaning for cowrie collection by groups of 6-10 women is also a common activity, and even today, although its economic significance is marginal, it continues as a recreational activity.

A2

Reading

Choose the correct answer, A, B, C, or D.

What does the author say in paragraph 1 about the date July 4, 1845?

A Thoreau possibly decided to move on that day because it was Independence Day.

B Thoreau was not able to move on that date because it was a national holiday.

C Thoreau began to construct his cabin near Walden Pond on that day.

D Thoreau agreed to buy land on Walden Pond from Emerson on that date.

On Walden Pond

1 During his lifetime, Henry David Thoreau wrote over twenty books?travel books, books of poetry, and collections of essays?but none has had such a lasting influence as *Walden*, an account of the time he spent in a tiny house on the shore of Walden Pond near Concord, Massachusetts. Born in 1817 in Concord, Thoreau graduated from Harvard University in nearby Cambridge, Massachusetts. When he returned to Concord, he worked for his father, who manufactured pencils, and tutored the children of writer Ralph W. Emerson, Thoreau's friend and mentor. Thoreau then decided to move to a relatively isolated one-room cabin in the woods just outside of Concord on land owned by Emerson. Thoreau began clearing the land and building the cabin in the spring of 1845 and, perhaps significantly, he chose to move in on July 4 of that year on the holiday celebrating the independence of the United States in 1776. He lived on the pond for two years, but in *Walden*, he compresses that time into a single year.

2 Thoreau wrote in *Walden*, "I went to the woods because I wished to live deliberately . . . and not, when I came to die, discover that I had not lived." Essentially, *Walden* is Thoreau's description of an experiment in self-reliance and in living the simple life. He believed that owning anything beyond the basic necessities of life was an obstacle to a happy life rather than an advantage. He wrote, "I see young men . . . whose misfortune it is to have inherited farms, houses, barns, cattle, and farming tools; for these are more easily acquired than got rid of." He built his own house for a mere \$28.13 (about \$300.00 in today's dollars). He grew beans and other vegetables, which he sold for a modest profit. In *Walden*, he includes a rather lengthy, detailed reckoning of how much he spent and how much he earned, information which some readers find tedious. He spent the rest of his time at the pond walking in the woods, reading, and writing a book about a canoe trip with his brother, *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers*.

3 Although Thoreau valued solitude and spent much time alone, he was not completely cut off from society. His cabin was close to the road to Concord and he often walked to town to do business and have dinner with family or friends. He entertained visitors at his cabin and his mother sometimes brought him meals. Richard Zachs, a contemporary critic, says that it was like "suburban boys going to their tree house in the backyard and pretending they're camping in the heart of the jungle."

4 Thoreau had an ambivalent attitude towards technology. He invented a method of making pencils from low-grade clay for use in his father's factory. But he was suspicious of the greatest technological innovations of his time, the telegraph and the railroad. He pointed out in *Walden* that the nation was hastily building a telegraph system that would soon link the country from Maine to Texas, but Thoreau said "Maine and Texas, it may be, have nothing important to communicate." He believed that trains gave people an illusion of freedom, but in fact represented a new servitude, because it meant obeying fixed train schedules and routes. He also wrote that he found a "train" of clouds moving across the sunrise of much more interest than a train of railroad cars going to Boston.

5 Thoreau was a dedicated student of nature. *Walden* is filled with minute observations of animals, plants, and weather. He wrote, "For years I was a self-appointed inspector of snowstorms and rainstorms." When writing about animals, he would relate their behavior to that of humans, as in his fascinating account of war between red and black ants. His writings about the "interconnectedness" of nature anticipate the environmental movement by about 125 years.

6 Like his fellow New Englander, twentieth-century poet Robert Frost, Thoreau wrote in a style that seems folksy on the surface, but it contains wit and symbolism. Thoreau sprinkled his prose with classical allusions as well as with word play and puns, some of which are difficult for today's readers to comprehend. Thoreau can be poetic too, as when he beautifully describes ice on the pond. But despite the clarity of his writing, *Walden* is not an easy book, especially for first time readers. It has no plot line, no real characters outside of Thoreau himself, and even the most enthusiastic Thoreau admirer would probably agree that some of his descriptions of ponds, woods and storms go on too long. But it is an important book, and definitely worth the effort.

6 семестр: экзамен

7.1. Основная литература:

Английский язык : практический курс : учебное пособие для студентов, углубленно изучающих историю и культуру ислама / В. К. Зарубина, О. Ф. Махрова ; М-во образования и науки РФ, Моск. гос. лингвист. ун-т .? Москва : [ГК ИТЛ], 2007 .? 313 с. : ил., табл. ; 21, 500.

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<http://znanium.com/bookread.php?book=455230>

Ерофеева, Л. А. Modern English in Conversation [Электронный ресурс] : Уч. пособ. по современному разговорному английскому языку / Л. А. Ерофеева. - 2-е изд., стереотип. - М. : Флинта, 2011. - 340 с.

<http://znanium.com/bookread.php?book=406099>

7.2. Дополнительная литература:

Комаров, А. С. Practical Grammar Exercises of English for Students. Практическая грамматика английского языка для студентов [Электронный ресурс] : сб. упражнений / А. С. Комаров. - 2-е изд. - М.: Флинта, 2012. - 256 с. - ISBN 978-5-89349-849-3

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Практический курс английского языка : сборник упражнений для студентов 5 курса, изучающих английский язык как специальность / Казан. гос. ун-т, Филол. фак. ; [сост. А. Р. Залялеева] .? Казань : [Казанский государственный университет], 2007 .? 67, [1] с. ; 21 .? Библиогр. в конце кн., 100.

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7.3. Интернет-ресурсы:

электронные учебники, тексты, упражнения - www.longman-elt.com

электронные учебники, тексты, упражнения - www.longman.com/totalenglish

электронные учебники, тексты, упражнения - www.rahul.net

электронные учебники, тексты, упражнения - www.macmillantnglish.com

электронные учебники, тексты, упражнения - www.academiaisla.com

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