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ТОМСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ (НИ ТГУ)

Научно-образовательный центр «Высшая ИТ школа»

УТВЕРЖДЕНО:
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Рабочая программа дисциплины

Иностранный язык
(Ин.язык)

по направлению подготовки
09.03.04 (33.04) Программная инженерия

Направленность подготовки
«Программная инженерия»

Форма обучения
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1. Цель и планируемые результаты освоения дисциплины (модуля)

Целью освоения дисциплины является формирование следующих компетенций и результатов обучения:

УК-5	Способен выстраивать межличностное и межгрупповое взаимодействие и общение на русском и иностранном языках, с учётом особенностей различных культурных, социально-исторических, этнических, философских, профессиональных контекстов	Знает: правила и нормы коммуникации на русском и иностранном языках, культурные нормы общения, разнообразные методы аргументации и убеждения в процессе коммуникации Умеет: вести дискуссию, выстраивать аргументацию на русском и иностранном языках; учитывать историческую обусловленность разнообразия и мультикультурности общества при межличностном и межгрупповом взаимодействии; осуществлять коммуникацию, учитывая разнообразие и мультикультурность общества
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2. Задачи освоения дисциплины

– обеспечить овладение умениями осуществления устной и письменной коммуникации на английском языке в деловом общении с использованием релевантных лексических и грамматических формул;

– научить анализировать иноязычные тексты (в том числе аутентичные), включая полимодальные (аудио- и видео-), для решения практических задач в профессиональной деятельности.

3. Место дисциплины (модуля) в структуре образовательной программы

Дисциплина относится к Блоку 1 «Дисциплины (модули)» обязательной части образовательной программы. Для внесения оценок в зачетные книжки обучающихся принимается сокращенное название дисциплины «Ин.язык».

4. Семестр(ы) освоения и форма(ы) промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине

Семестр 1, зачет с оценкой.

Семестр 2, зачет с оценкой.

Семестр 3, зачет с оценкой.

Семестр 4, экзамен.

5. Входные требования для освоения дисциплины

Для успешного освоения дисциплины требуются установление начального уровня владения английским языком (0 — А1 – А2 — В1 — В2) по результатам входного тестирования / собеседования и распределение в учебную группу соответствующего уровня иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции (начинающую или продолжающую) с последующей коррекцией траектории с учетом достигнутого базового уровня в направлении к уровню В2.

6. Язык реализации

Русский

7. Объем дисциплины (модуля)

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины составляет 13 з.е., 468 часов, из которых:

– семинарские занятия: 244.0 ч.

Объем самостоятельной работы студента определен учебным планом.

8. Содержание дисциплины (модуля), структурированное по темам

Тема 1. Формирование человека как личности.

- 1.1. Современная семья. Взаимоотношения в семье. Семейные традиции.
- 1.2. Внешность. Характер. Одежда.
- 1.3. Национальные стереотипы.
- 1.4. Грамматика: типы предложений в английском языке, личные местоимения.

Тема 2. Культура питания.

- 2.1. Здоровая еда.
- 2.2. Кухни мира.
- 2.3. Грамматика: способы выражения настоящего времени, притяжательные местоимения и притяжательный падеж существительных.

Тема 3. Финансовая культура.

- 3.1. Национальные валюты.
- 3.2. Управление собственными денежными средствами.
- 3.3. Грамматика: способы выражения прошедшего времени, неопределённые местоимения.

Тема 4. Современное искусство.

- 4.1. Кино. Театр. Скульптура. Живопись.
- 4.2. Грамматика: способы выражения будущего времени, относительные местоимения, модальные глаголы.

Тема 5. Отдых и развлечения.

- 5.1. Хобби.
- 5.2. Путешествия и туризм. Транспорт.
- 5.3. Спорт и здоровье.
- 5.4. Грамматика: неличные формы глагола, степени сравнения прилагательных и наречий.

Тема 6. Успех и неудача.

- 6.1. Образование и будущая профессия.
- 6.2. Упущенные возможности и нереализованные планы.
- 6.3. Грамматика: сослагательное наклонение в условных предложениях, модальные глаголы.

Тема 7. Человек и закон.

- 7.1. Противоправные действия в виртуальной среде.
- 7.2. Преступление и наказание.
- 7.3. Грамматика: страдательный залог, косвенная речь.

Тема 8. Экология.

- 8.1. Проблемы окружающей среды их решения.
- 8.2. Природные катаклизмы.
- 8.3. Грамматика: модальные глаголы.

Тема 9. Наука в современном мире.

- 9.1. Известные учёные и изобретатели.
- 9.2. Грамматика: артикли, сослагательное наклонение.

9. Текущий контроль по дисциплине

Текущий контроль уровня сформированности знаний, умений и навыков иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции осуществляется преподавателем, ведущим практические занятия, в рамках учебной дисциплины в течение семестра путем контроля посещаемости, мониторинга СРС через проверку работ обучающихся; тестирование знаний, умений и навыков всех видов речевой деятельности осуществляется в форме опроса (фронтального, индивидуального,

комбинированного, взаимного), собеседования, групповых учебных дискуссий (круглые столы, дебаты, конференции, ролевые игры), анкетирования, тестирования, контрольных работ, оценочных суждений, творческих заданий и защит проектов. Текущий контроль фиксируется в форме контрольной точки не менее одного раза в семестр.

10. Порядок проведения и критерии оценивания промежуточной аттестации

Промежуточный контроль (зачет с оценкой) в 1, 2, 3 семестрах включает в себя лексико-грамматический тест, устное коммуникативное задание на составление монологических высказываний с использованием изученной лексики и формул речевого общения и проектные задания.

Результаты зачета с оценкой определяются оценками «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно».

Оценка «отлично» выставляется, если студент уверенно владеет различными средствами устной и письменной коммуникации, лексическим и грамматическим материалом; допускает незначительные (не более 2х грамматических и 3-4х лексических; продолжительность речи не менее 3х минут) ошибки в речи, которые не затрудняют коммуникацию.

Оценка «хорошо» выставляется, если студент владеет различными средствами устной и письменной коммуникации, лексическим и грамматическим материалом; допускает незначительные (не более 4х грамматических и 5-6ти лексических; продолжительность речи не менее 3х минут) ошибки в речи, которые не затрудняют коммуникацию; студент способен корректировать свое коммуникативное поведение.

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Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется, если студент не демонстрирует владение средствами устной и письменной коммуникации, лексическим и грамматическим материалом; многочисленные ошибки в речи затрудняют коммуникацию и искажают смысл сказанного; студент не способен корректировать свое коммуникативное поведение.

Примеры типовых заданий для промежуточной аттестации:

Пример лексико-грамматического теста (низкий уровень)

1. Complete the sentences. Put the verb in brackets in the past simple or the past continuous.

Example: We drove (drive) to Manchester last week.

- 1 It _____ (not snow) when I went to bed.
- 2 When _____ she _____ (pass) her driving test?
- 3 Donna _____ (not come) to the theatre with us last night.
- 4 What _____ you _____ (do) at six o'clock last night?
- 5 I _____ (not study) when you rang.
- 6 Last year they _____ (buy) a new house.
- 7 We _____ (see) Rachel at the restaurant yesterday.
- 8 _____ Dan _____ (wear) his suit when you saw him?

2. Complete the dialogue. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Lucy *Did you enjoy* (you enjoy) your trip to Italy?

Jean I had a great time!

Lucy That's good. Where ¹ _____ (you stay)?

- Jean** In a really nice hotel in Sorrento.
Lucy Who ² _____ (you go) with?
Jean Sandy and Mel. We had a few problems while we were there.
Lucy What ³ _____ (happen)?
Jean Mel lost her passport and her purse.
Lucy Really? What ⁴ _____ (she do)?
Jean We went to the police station.
Lucy What ⁵ _____ (they say)?
Jean Well – Mel's things were there!
Lucy That was lucky! Who ⁶ _____ (find) them?
Jean Two children – at the beach.
Lucy That was very lucky!

Пример лексико-грамматического теста (продвинутый уровень)

1. Tick A, B or C to complete the sentences.

- 1 How long _____ Belinda?
 A do you know B have you been knowing C have you known
- 2 _____ the floor yet?
 A Have you been cleaning B Have you cleaned C Did you clean
- 3 I've been writing emails all day – I think _____ over a hundred?
 A I've been sending B I'm sending C I've sent
- 4 We've lived in this house _____ I was six years old.
 A from B for C since
- 5 **A** You look exhausted!
B That's because I _____ the garden all day.
 A dug B 've dug C 've been digging
- 6 There's blood on your shirt! You _____ yourself!
 A 've cut B cut C 've been cutting
- 7 Bungee jumping is the best thing _____ in my life.
 A I've ever done B I ever did C I've ever been doing
- 8 **A** Do you want to have a game of tennis later?
B No thanks. _____ twice this week.
 A I've already played B I've already been playing
 C I've been already playing
- 9 How many times _____ to the coast this year?
 A have you been B did you go C have you been going
- 10 How long _____ at this language school?
 A do you study B have you been studying C you have been studying
- 11 Harry's got a _____ sports car.
 A blue new fantastic B fantastic new blue C new blue fantastic
- 12 _____ have a reputation for being hard-working people.
 A A Pole B The Poles C Polish
- 13 _____ joined my English class this week.
 A A Chinese B Chinese girl C A Chinese girl
- 14 I think the _____ dress suits you best.
 A green long cotton B long green cotton C cotton long green
- 15 My grandparents have a(n) _____ cottage in the country.
 A old lovely little B lovely little old C little old lovely
- 16 The government should do more to help _____.
 A poor B the poor C the poverty
- 17 Could I have _____, please?

- A the green ones B the green C the ones green
- 18 All _____ in my class were really friendly.
A the Mexicans B the Mexican C Mexicans
- 19 _____ are going to become an increasingly large section of society.
A The Elderly B The old people C The elderly
- 20 I'd love to learn more about _____ – they seem such interesting people.
A the Japanese B Japanese C the Japan

Пример задания на составление монологических высказываний (низкий)

Моя визитная карточка (Расскажите о себе, своей семье, интересах, о своём родном городе).

Пример задания на составление монологических высказываний (продвинутый)

Прокомментируйте следующее высказывание: «Люди в моей стране придерживаются здоровой диеты».

Экзамен в четвертом семестре проводится в устной и письменной формах. Продолжительность устного экзамена 15 минут на студента. Допуском к экзамену является лексико-грамматический тест.

При проведении экзамена проверяется уровень сформированности компетенции с учетом ИУК-4.2.

Устная часть экзамена включает беседу по проблемной задаче. При этом допускаются вариативные задания, например, выполнение и защита проекта (презентация).

Результаты экзамена определяются оценками «отлично», «хорошо», «удовлетворительно», «неудовлетворительно».

Оценка «отлично» выставляется, если студент уверенно владеет различными средствами устной и письменной коммуникации, лексическим и грамматическим материалом; допускает незначительные (не более 2х грамматических и 3-4х лексических; продолжительность речи не менее 3х минут) ошибки в речи, которые не затрудняют коммуникацию.

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Оценка «удовлетворительно» выставляется, если студент неуверенно и не в полном объеме владеет средствами устной и письменной коммуникации, не демонстрирует разнообразие в использовании лексического и грамматического материала; студент с трудом способен корректировать свое коммуникативное поведение.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» выставляется, если студент не демонстрирует владение средствами устной и письменной коммуникации, лексическим и грамматическим материалом; многочисленные ошибки в речи затрудняют коммуникацию и искажают смысл сказанного; студент не способен корректировать свое коммуникативное поведение.

Примеры экзаменационных заданий (низкий)

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: I usually *get up* (get up) at seven o'clock.

- 1 Tod _____ (watch) TV at the moment.
- 2 The sports hall _____ (not clean) on Wednesdays.
- 3 Ella _____ (have) blonde hair, but now she's quite dark.

- 4 He _____ (look for) a job next month.
- 5 What _____ he _____ (find) when he opened the door?
- 6 She _____ (not go) out last night; she went home after work.
- 7 I _____ (go) to the USA five times. How about you?
- 8 When we arrived, they _____ already _____ (leave) – the house was empty.
- 9 They _____ (not listen) to the teacher at the moment.
- 10 _____ you ever _____ (see) a giraffe?
- 11 She _____ (meet) her new boss last week.
- 12 Happy anniversary! How long _____ you _____ (be) married?
- 13 I don't think it _____ (snow) this week. It's too warm.
- 14 He _____ (cook) lunch when we arrived, so we offered to help.
- 15 We left the cinema because we _____ (see) the film before.
- 16 Pizza _____ (make) with flour, oil, tomatoes and cheese.

2 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: Where do you live?

- 1 How _____ bread do you eat?
- 2 I _____ do the washing up now. I'll do it later.
- 3 A chemist's is a place _____ you buy medicines.
- 4 **A** I don't like Chinese food.
B _____ do I.
- 5 Put _____ some shoes. We're going outside.
- 6 We walked _____ of the shop, because the music was too loud.
- 7 _____ it was a warm day, she wore a big winter coat.
- 8 I went to Rome _____ learn Italian.
- 9 What _____ you do if it rains this afternoon?
- 10 **A** Have you heard the news?
B No, not _____.

3 Underline the correct word(s) in each sentence.

Example: Have you finished that book yet / just?

- 1 You **must** / **mustn't** listen to your teacher. She's trying to help you.
- 2 This is the **best** / **better** museum I've ever visited.
- 3 This bike's **most** / **more** expensive than mine.
- 4 He's eaten **too many** / **too much** cakes, and now he feels ill!
- 5 You **mustn't** / **don't have to** wear a uniform at work if you don't want to.
- 6 You don't do **enough** / **too** housework. I have to do it all!
- 7 We had a boring weekend. We didn't have **anything** / **nothing** to do.
- 8 You **don't have to** / **should** try on this shirt. I think it'll look great on you.
- 9 They **might** / **must** go to the beach tomorrow – if the weather's hot.
- 10 Wait! You walk more **quickly** / **quicker** than me.
- 11 Who **did paint** / **painting** this picture? It's great!
- 12 She **said** / **told** us she was busy this weekend.
- 13 **Walking** / **Walk** in the country makes me feel great.
- 14 If I didn't have to, I **won't** / **wouldn't** go to that conference.

VOCABULARY

4 Underline the odd word out.

Example: funny friendly kind safe

- 1 fly mosquito dolphin bee

- 2 palace statue receipt castle
- 3 talkative polluted crowded dangerous
- 4 sightseeing ironing camping sunbathing
- 5 jeans leggings tights gloves

5 Complete the sentences with the correct word.

Example: My mum's sisters are my aunts.
aunts cousins uncles

- 1 David _____ me he wanted to get a burger.
told said replied
- 2 We _____ a really good time at the festival.
spent had did
- 3 My brother is my aunt's _____.
niece grandson nephew
- 4 Put your lights on. We're going to drive _____ a tunnel!
through under across
- 5 The opposite of *crowded* is _____.
clean safe empty
- 6 Kate's really _____. She always gives me presents.
mean lazy generous
- 7 Can you turn _____ the TV? I want to watch the news.
on in off
- 8 Is he looking _____ to the party?
after for forward
- 9 Those jeans look nice. Would you like to _____ them on?
take try wear
- 10 Enter our competition now! You could _____ a great prize.
win earn make
- 11 Our new school year starts _____ 5th September.
in on at
- 12 We haven't got much money _____ we aren't going to buy the flat.
because so although
- 13 He _____ on really well with his sister.
does gets makes
- 14 I'm not _____ good at languages. I find them difficult.
bit quite very

6 Write the opposite.

Example: fail pass

- 1 borrow _____
- 2 generous _____
- 3 interesting _____
- 4 remember _____
- 5 find _____
- 6 dangerous _____

7 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

Example: What music do you listen to?

- 1 Be careful when you jump _____ the swimming pool.
- 2 I'm not sure if I can come camping. It depends _____ my work.

- 3 Did you wait long _____ your train?
- 4 Harry's worried _____ his driving test tomorrow.
- 5 Leo fell in love _____ his girlfriend soon after they met.
- 6 Can you pay _____ the tickets today?
- 7 Please write _____ me soon, and tell me all your news.
- 8 What time did you arrive _____ school? Were you late?

8 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: Write down the words.

- 1 Can you _____ the dog for a walk?
- 2 I'm taking this watch _____ to the shop. It doesn't work.
- 3 Work _____ pairs to do this next exercise.
- 4 Don't run _____ the road! It's dangerous.
- 5 Let's _____ Fred to the party on Saturday.
- 6 Shall we _____ surfing tomorrow?
- 7 Don't _____ so much noise! I'm trying to study.

READING

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

The woman who can remember every day of her life

As part of our series on extraordinary people, this week we find out about Rita Howard, a woman with a very unusual talent.

What was the weather like yesterday? What were you thinking about when you woke up this morning? If someone asked you these questions, you probably wouldn't find it too hard to answer. But how about remembering the same information for this date last year, or even ten years ago? Most of us find it easy to remember what happened on the most important days of our lives, but soon forget the little details of the other days, weeks, months and years. We often imagine that, without this regular 'forgetting', our brains would be too crowded with memories and thoughts. For Rita Howard, however, it's as easy to remember a day thirty years ago as it is to tell us about yesterday.

Rita can choose any date from her 68 years and say where she was, what she was doing, and what day of the week it was. For years, she had no idea that this amazing memory was anything special. She was a hard-working student who always did well at school. Then later she became a historian, a job where she had many opportunities to use her ability to memorize all the facts she'd ever learned. Even so, it was only six years ago, when she was in a research project, that scientists actually told Rita she had hyperthymesia – an unusually good memory of her own experiences. Only around 20 people worldwide have the condition.

'People began to imagine that I knew everything,' says Rita. 'Whereas, of course, I only know everything about my own life!' Another common idea is that Rita has far more memories than everyone else. 'In fact, we all have a similar number,' she comments. 'I'm just far better at finding and using mine than other people.'

As Rita reached retirement age, she wondered if her memory would get worse. Three years later, however, it's just as good as ever. 'Will that always be the case?' she asks. 'Who knows? I know all about the past, not the future!'

Example: This is the first article in the series.

A True B False C Doesn't say

- 1 Most people don't find it difficult to remember recent events.

- A True B False C Doesn't say
- 2 People find it easier to remember their own lives than world events.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 3 We generally think that it's useful to forget small things.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 4 Rita Howard is best at remembering things which happened a long time ago.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 5 When she was young, Rita thought everyone had an excellent memory.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 6 People noticed her ability to memorize information when she was at school.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 7 People expect Rita to know about things that she hasn't experienced.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 8 Everyone's brain has as many memories as Rita's.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 9 Rita is working as a historian.
A True B False C Doesn't say
- 10 Age hasn't changed Rita's abilities.
A True B False C Doesn't say

2 Read the text again and answer the questions.

- Which two details does the writer give as examples of things that are easy to remember?

- What kind of information do most people forget quite quickly?

- How old is Rita Howard?

- What kind of student was she?

- What did she expect to happen after she finished working?

Примеры экзаменационных заданий (продвинутый)

GRAMMAR

1 Complete the sentences. Use the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: Are you going (go) on holiday this year?

- Sonia _____ (work) in the garden. Shall I call her for you?
- We _____ (go) to the Edinburgh Festival in August last year.
- If I found £20 on the floor in a shop, I _____ (give) it to one of the assistants.
- My mother _____ (go) to salsa dance classes for the last two months – she loves it!
- Wait until Roberto _____ (get) here and then the meeting can begin.
- I think I _____ (send) Pedro the wrong file when I emailed him yesterday.
- Diana told me she _____ (want) to start learning French.
- I _____ (drink) less coffee at the moment to see if it helps with my headaches.
- 'Is Mike at home?' 'He _____ (go) to the shops. He'll be back in an hour.'
- When we returned, we saw that somebody _____ (break) one of our windows.
- I would have invited you to the party if I _____ (know) you were around!
- Students will get their results in June. A letter _____ (send) to their home address.
- I don't want to eat curry again! We _____ (have) it twice last week.
- 'Didn't you hear your phone ring?' 'No, I _____ (listen) to music on headphones.'
- Mary _____ (meet) Anna for lunch most days. Their offices are very close.

Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: That's the house where my father was born.

- 1 It won't take long to paint this room, _____ it?
- 2 That's the door _____ takes you back to reception.
- 3 You wouldn't have missed the train if you _____ stayed in bed so long.
- 4 Wait _____ everyone is here before you start the meeting.
- 5 If I _____ you, I wouldn't say anything and just forget about it.
- 6 Will Donna be _____ to give me a lift to the station later?
- 7 Chris _____ me if I knew why he had been made redundant.
- 8 You're Andy's new secretary, _____ you?
- 9 The car park is free – you don't _____ to pay!
- 10 I didn't _____ to like cabbage but I love it now.

3 Underline the correct word(s).

Example: There's *no* / *not* enough time to get the project finished today.

- 1 I don't mind people *disagree* / *disagreeing* with me.
- 2 Could you drive more *slower* / *slowly*? I hate it when you drive fast.
- 3 Sally *wouldn't* / *won't* pass her driving test if she doesn't practise more.
- 4 That's the man *whose* / *who's* dog bit me last month!
- 5 You *mustn't* / *shouldn't* record films in the cinema. It's illegal!
- 6 My sister *said* / *told* me not to tell anyone about her new boyfriend.
- 7 *Will* / *Shall* you call me when William arrives?
- 8 If you sent him a birthday card, *he'll* / *he'd* really appreciate it.
- 9 Lisa *usually* / *use to* listens to the radio when she works.
- 10 There were very *few* / *little* people at the concert because of the weather.
- 11 We'll come and see you again *the next* / *next* Saturday.
- 12 There aren't *any* / *no* eggs in the fridge. Shall I get some?
- 13 You won't be able to get home *unless* / *if* you call a taxi.
- 14 Richard has always worked much harder *than* / *that* I do.
- 15 The Olympics and Paralympics *held* / *were held* in London in 2012.

VOCABULARY

4 Underline the odd one out.

Example: composer teacher employee violinist

- 1 sociable charming affectionate spoilt
- 2 script cartoon comedy musical
- 3 get expelled graduate cheat fail
- 4 retire get sacked apply for resign
- 5 fried grilled tinned baked

5 Write the noun.

Example: organize organization

- 1 complain _____
- 2 lose _____
- 3 respond _____
- 4 deliver _____
- 5 succeed _____
- 6 explain _____

6 Complete the sentences with the correct preposition.

Example: What are you going to do next weekend?

- 1 Vicky is really good _____ card games – she always wins.
- 2 You must be really pleased _____ your exam results!
- 3 Scotland is famous _____ its golf courses.
- 4 We spent €4,000 _____ a holiday in New York.
- 5 I'm so tired. I'm really looking forward _____ my holiday next week.
- 6 Jake's thinking _____ applying for a job with Microsoft.
- 7 I'm not keen _____ lamb. I prefer beef or chicken.

7 Complete the sentences with the correct words.

Example: I inherited a lot of money a few years ago from my grandfather.

Inherited earned invested

- 1 We were late, but luckily there was a taxi _____ very near the office.
platform rank station
- 2 We didn't just _____ the other team – we destroyed them!
win draw beat
- 3 *The Hobbit* was _____ New Zealand.
directed by based on filmed in
- 4 My brother's only seven so he's still at _____ school.
secondary nursery primary
- 5 I have plenty of free time because I only work _____.
temporary part-time self-employed
- 6 You can't ride your motorbike through here – it's a _____ area.
residential pedestrian suburb
- 7 I got a 10% _____ on the coat because it had a button missing.
refund bargain discount
- 8 Be careful what you say to Maria. She's very _____.
reliable sensible sensitive
- 9 We usually eat outside on the _____ in summer.
terrace roof path
- 10 I didn't have breakfast this morning. I'm absolutely _____!
starving furious freezing
- 11 Can you _____ to the shoes you want in the window?
nod point touch
- 12 It was very _____ that Jeff drove past and saw us just after we'd missed the bus.
fortune fortunate unfortunate
- 13 I'm not going to spend the money I inherited. I'm going to _____ it.
owe waste invest
- 14 Megan was very _____ of her sister after she was promoted.
jealous ambitious moody

8 Complete the sentences with one word.

Example: My sister and I get on well with each other.

- 1 I'm trying to cut down _____ the amount of meat I eat.
- 2 Rob's the new sales manager, and is now in _____ of 50 people.
- 3 I like foreign films but I prefer them dubbed. I hate having to read the _____.
- 4 Sarah _____ yoga for an hour every day. She says it's very relaxing.
- 5 I'm afraid Katie isn't in the office. Do you want to leave a _____?
- 6 Ben _____ in the exam – he copied answers from the boy next to him.

- 7 It was nice to see you again after such a long time. Let's _____ in touch.
 8 I got _____ playing rugby last week. I sprained my ankle.

READING

1 Read the text and tick (✓) A, B, or C.

Our facial expression is usually the first indicator of our state of mind. When we're happy, we smile. And when we're sad or angry, we **frown**. There are times, however, when we don't want people to know what we're really thinking or feeling, or when we're trying to hide something. In these situations, we choose our words carefully, and we consciously make our facial expression **mirror** what we're saying.

However, up to 90 per cent of communication is non-verbal. So we might say one thing, but our body language often tells a different story. Body language refers to the **pattern** of gestures that express our **inner** thoughts and feelings in communication.

Unless we are very clever, our bodies will usually try to tell the truth, no matter what our words and facial expressions are communicating. Here are three of the most common ways that our bodies can **give us away**:

- 1) Touching our faces more often than usual. If we are lying, we often cover our mouth with our hand or put a finger on our lip. Part of us knows that what we are saying is not true, and tries to stop it coming out. Touching our ear or hair and, most commonly, our nose are signs that we might be feeling anxious, or that we are angry or frightened but don't feel able to express it.
- 2) **Gesturing** with our hands. Experiments have shown that we use our hands to talk with much less than usual when what we are saying is not true. We don't know exactly what our hands are saying, but we know they are probably communicating something important so we try not to use them. A person who says he or she is very pleased with something, and they have their arms **folded** while they are speaking, may actually be feeling quite the opposite.
- 3) Moving our legs and feet. These are the most **revealing** parts of our body as they are the furthest from our face and we don't usually pay attention to what they are doing. An interviewer might be listening patiently, smiling, and **nodding**, but if he's **tapping** his foot, this could tell us that he is not enjoying the interview at all.

Most of us don't know exactly what someone else's body language means. But if we feel uneasy in someone's company, it may be because their words and their body are saying different things from each other. This difference can have a significant effect on how we get on with that person.

Example: The expression on our face can _____.

- A show how we're feeling B hide what we really think
 C both show how we're feeling and hide what we're really thinking

- 1 We change the expression on our faces when we want people to believe _____.
 A what we're really thinking B that we're lying C what we're saying
- 2 Our body language shows _____.
 A what we want people to think B what we're really thinking
 C that we always tell the truth
- 3 People who aren't being honest often _____.
 A touch their faces more frequently B try to stop talking C touch their hair
- 4 People who are afraid tend to _____.
 A cover their mouths B touch their noses C touch their hands
- 5 It's common to _____ if we aren't telling the truth.
 A use our hands more B use our hands less C look at our hands
- 6 To decide if someone is telling the truth, looking at their hands is _____ listening to what they say.
 A a better indication than B just as effective as C not as effective as
- 7 When it comes to watching body language, legs and feet _____.
 A aren't as interesting as faces B are the most revealing
 C aren't worth looking at

- 8 If an interviewer's foot is moving, he's probably _____.
A listening very carefully B not enjoying the interview C not paying attention
- 9 _____ can interpret a person's body language accurately.
A Few people B Nobody C Most people
- 10 If a person's words and body language don't match, we can feel _____.
A at ease B relaxed C uncomfortable

2 Match five of the highlighted words and phrases with the definitions.

- 1 crossed in front of your chest

- 2 moving the head up and down

- 3 regular way things happen

- 4 letting something be known that is usually hidden

- 5 make lines appear in the space above your eyes

Примеры заданий для беседы по проблемной задаче (низкий уровень)

Составьте монологическое высказывание по теме "If I won a lottery, I would ...". Ответьте на вопросы собеседника/преподавателя по теме.

Примеры заданий для беседы по проблемной задаче (продвинутый уровень)

Обсудите с собеседником одно из приведенных ниже утверждений, сказав, согласны вы с ним или нет. Назовите причины.

'Anti-social crimes, such as vandalism or drunken behaviour, should be more severely punished.'

'The cost of air travel should increase to stop people from flying as much and to prevent climate change.'

'The more sleep you get, the longer you are likely to live.'

11. Учебно-методическое обеспечение

а) Методические указания по организации самостоятельной дистанционной работы студентов для ликвидации академической задолженности по дисциплине «Иностранный язык» с применением ДОТ.

Самостоятельная работа студентов, направленная на ликвидацию академической задолженности по дисциплине «Иностранный язык», организована с помощью цифровой платформы Гугл класс для категории лиц, имеющих более 60% пропусков практических занятий и не выполнивших минимальный объем программы курса как по уважительной, так и неуважительной причине с целью получения допуска к сдаче дифференцированного зачёта или экзамена в традиционной форме (очно).

В указанный период не включаются время болезни, нахождение студента в академическом отпуске или отпуске по беременности и родам. Данный регламент распространяется на лица, переведенные из других организаций и имеющие академическую задолженность в связи с переводом.

Студенты обязаны ликвидировать академическую задолженность за пропущенный семестр в течение одного месяца следующего семестра.

Любые разногласия и возникающие проблемные ситуации в рамках данного регламента преподавателю следует решать в индивидуальном порядке.

б) Оценочные материалы текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации по дисциплине.

в) Методические указания по организации самостоятельной работы студентов.

12. Перечень учебной литературы и ресурсов сети Интернет

а) основная литература:

– Oxenden C. English file: pre-intermediate Student's book 3rd edition: Учебное пособие / С. Oxenden, Ch. Latham-Koenig. Oxford, 2012. – 169с.

– Oxenden C. English file: pre-intermediate Workbook 3rd edition: Учебное пособие / С. Oxenden, Ch. Latham-Koenig. Oxford, 2012. – 97с.

– Oxenden C. English file: pre-intermediate Teacher's book 3rd edition: Учебное пособие / С. Oxenden, Ch. Latham-Koenig. Oxford, 2012. – 280с.

– Oxenden C. English file: intermediate Student's book 3rd edition: Учебное пособие / С. Oxenden, Ch. Latham-Koenig. Oxford, 2012. – 171с.

– Oxenden C. English file: intermediate Workbook 3rd edition: Учебное пособие / С. Oxenden, Ch. Latham-Koenig. Oxford, 2012. – 90с.

– Oxenden C. English file: intermediate Teacher's book 3rd edition: Учебное пособие / С. Oxenden, Ch. Latham-Koenig. Oxford, 2012. – 227с.

– Latham-Koenig C. English file: intermediate plus Student's book 3rd edition: Учебное пособие / Christina Latham-Koenig, Clive Oxenden, Mike Boyle. Oxford, 2014. – 168с.

– Latham-Koenig C. English file: intermediate plus Workbook with key 3rd edition: Учебное пособие / Christina Latham-Koenig, Clive Oxenden with Jane Hudson. Oxford, 2014. – 88с.

– Oxenden C. English file: upper-intermediate Student's book 3rd edition: Учебное пособие / С. Oxenden, Ch. Latham-Koenig. Oxford, 2012. – 170с.

– Oxenden C. English file: upper-intermediate Workbook 3rd edition: Учебное пособие / С. Oxenden, Ch. Latham-Koenig. Oxford, 2012. – 89с.

– Oxenden C. English file: upper-intermediate Teacher's book 3rd edition: Учебное пособие / С. Oxenden, Ch. Latham-Koenig. Oxford, 2012. – 289с.

б) дополнительная литература:

– English grammar in use: a self-study reference and practice book for intermediate learners of English: with answers and ebook /Raymond Murphy - 4th edition with ebook. - Cambridge [a. o.]: Cambridge University Press, 2015.

– Advanced grammar in use: a self-study reference and practice book for advanced learners of English: with answers /Martin Hewings- 3rd edition. - Cambridge [a. o.]: Cambridge University Press, 2013.

в) ресурсы сети Интернет:

– www.wikipedia.org

– www.google.com

– Словарь и редактор WoordHunt - <https://woordhunt.ru/>

– Словарь Мультитран - www.multitrans.ru

– Словарь Reverso - <https://context.reverso.net/>

– <https://www.youtube.com/>

13. Перечень информационных технологий

а) лицензионное и свободно распространяемое программное обеспечение:

– Microsoft Office Standart 2013 Russian: пакет программ. Включает приложения: MS Office

Word, MS Office Excel, MS Office PowerPoint, MS Office OneNote, MS Office Publisher, MS Outlook, MS Office Web Apps (Word Excel MS PowerPoint Outlook);

– публично доступные облачные технологии (Google Docs, Яндекс диск и т.п.).

б) информационные справочные системы:

– Электронный каталог Научной библиотеки ТГУ –
<http://chamo.lib.tsu.ru/search/query?locale=ru>HYPERLINK

"<http://chamo.lib.tsu.ru/search/query?locale=ru&theme=system>"&HYPERLINK

"<http://chamo.lib.tsu.ru/search/query?locale=ru&theme=system>"theme=system
– Электронная библиотека (репозиторий) ТГУ –

<http://vital.lib.tsu.ru/vital/access/manager/Index>

– ЭБС Лань – <http://e.lanbook.com/>

– ЭБС Консультант студента – <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/>

– Образовательная платформа Юрайт – <https://urait.ru/>

– ЭБС ZNANIUM.com – <https://znanium.com/>

– ЭБС IPRbooks – <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/>

14. Материально-техническое обеспечение

Аудитории для проведения занятий семинарского типа, индивидуальных и групповых консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации.

Для проведения занятий используется аудитория с круглым столом/мобильными партами. Необходимо наличие проектора, доски, компьютера с выходом в Интернет, оргтехники.

Помещения для самостоятельной работы, оснащенные компьютерной техникой и доступом к сети Интернет, в электронную информационно-образовательную среду и к информационным справочным системам.

15. Информация о разработчиках

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