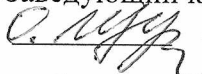



Государственное образовательное учреждение
«Приднестровский государственный университет им. Т.Г. Шевченко»

Филологический факультет

Кафедра английской филологии

Утверждаю
Заведующий кафедрой
 /Щукина О.В./
“ 3 ”  2019 г.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ПО УЧЕБНОЙ ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

«Речевая практика первого иностранного языка»

7.45.04.02 «Лингвистика»

профиль:

«Теория и практика преподавания иностранных языков и культур»

Магистр

Разработал:
доцент
Балан О. В.



Тирасполь – 2019 г.

Паспорт фонда оценочных средств по учебной дисциплине

Знать: лексический минимум не менее 5000 лексических единиц, т.е. слова и словосочетания, обладающие наибольшей частотностью и семантической ценностью, и грамматический минимум, включающий грамматические структуры, необходимые для устного и письменного профессионального общения.

Уметь:

- анализировать оригинальную литературу в области профессиональной деятельности для получения необходимой информации;

- осуществлять поиск новой информации при работе с текстами профессионально-педагогической направленности;

- обмениваться устной информацией в ситуациях повседневного и профессионального общения при обсуждении проблем профессионально-педагогического характера;

- обмениваться письменной информацией, делая записи/выписки, конспекты, составляя план, тезисы, при написании личных и деловых писем, рефератов, тезисов, аннотаций, резюме, отражающих определенные коммуникативные намерения.

Владеть:

- способностью логически верно, аргументировано и ясно выстраивать устную и письменную речь;

- навыками общения в области профессиональной деятельности на иностранном (английском) языке.

Изучение дисциплины направлено на формирование следующих компетенций:

ОК-3 владение навыками социокультурной и межкультурной коммуникации, обеспечивающими адекватность социальных и профессиональных контактов

ОК - 4 Готовностью к работе в коллективе, социальному взаимодействию на основе принятых моральных и правовых норм, проявлять уважение к людям, готовностью нести ответственность за поддержание доверительных партнерских отношений

ОК - 7 владением наследием отечественной научной мысли, направленной на решение общегуманитарных и общечеловеческих задач

ОК - 8 владением культурой мышления, способностью к анализу, обобщению информации постановке целей и выбору путей их достижения, владением культурой устной и письменной речи

ОК-14 готовностью к постоянному саморазвитию, повышению своей квалификации и мастерства

ОПК-1 владением системой лингвистических знаний, включающей в себя знание основных фонетических, лексических, грамматических, словообразовательных явлений и закономерностей функционирования изучаемого иностранного языка, его функциональных разновидностей

ОПК-2 владением системой знаний о ценностях и представлениях, присущих культурам стран изучаемых иностранных языков, об основных различиях концептуальной и языковой картин мира носителей государственного языка Российской Федерации и изучаемых языков

ОПК - 5 владением официальным, нейтральным и неофициальным регистрами общения

ПК - 32 готовностью использовать понятийный аппарат философии, теоретической и прикладной лингвистики, лингводидактики, теории перевода и межкультурной коммуникации для решения профессиональных задач и обладать способностью их творческого использования и развития в ходе решения профессиональных задач.

1. Программа оценивания контролируемой компетенции:

3 семестр

Текущая аттестация	Контролируемые модули, разделы (темы) дисциплины и их наименование *	Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства**
№			
1.	Раздел 1-2. Some hints to lexics. Speaking skills.	ОК-3; ОК – 4; ОК – 7; ОК – 8; ОК-14; ОПК-1; ОПК-2; ОПК – 5; ПК - 32	Контрольная работа №1
Промежуточная аттестация		Код контролируемой компетенции (или ее части)	Наименование оценочного средства**
№			
Итоговая аттестация		ОК-3; ОК – 4; ОК – 7; ОК – 8; ОК-14; ОПК-1; ОПК-2; ОПК – 5; ПК - 32	зачет

3 семестр

ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ

«ПРИДНЕСТРОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ ИМ.Т.Г.ШЕВЧЕНКО»

Филологический факультет

Кафедра английской филологии

Контрольная работа №1

по дисциплине «Речевая практика первого иностранного языка»

1. Read the text and complete it with the phrases (a - g) below.

a) This scans the screen.

b) Live television programmes show you what is happening as it happens.

c) Baird showed his set in 1926.

d) These pass into the TV set.

e) Scientists have been interested in the idea of television since the 1880s.

f) Now nearly every home has one.

g) These tiny flashes of colour build up the picture on your screen.

Television

Television is a way of sending sound and pictures through the air. (1) _____ Although John Logie Baird was the first to show how television worked, his success was based on work by many other scientists from all over the world. (2) _____ The first television service opened in 1936 in Britain. Colour television began in the United States in 1956.

At first, all television was black and white. Few people owned television sets because they were very expensive. (3) _____

Television works by changing light waves into electric signals. This happens inside the TV camera. A picture of what is happening in front of the camera forms on a special behind the lens. Behind the screen is an electron gun. (4) _____ It moves from left to right to cover each part of the picture. Each part is turned into an electric signal which is made stronger, then sent to the transmitter as radio waves. They are picked up by home TV antennas and changed back into electric signals. (5) _____

The TV screen is covered with tiny chemical dots. In a colour set, these are arranged in groups of three: one red, one blue, one green. At the back there are other electron guns. These fire a beam of electrons to scan the screen just as the camera gun does. As each electron hits the screen, it lights up a dot. (6) _____ You do not see lines of coloured flashing lights, because the electron gun moves too fast for the eye to follow. What you see is a picture of what is happening in the television studio.

(7) _____ Most programmes are recorded on film or videotape and sent out later.

2. Read the text and mark each sentence after it "T" for true, "F" for false, "NS" for not stated.

Stop talking rubbish about 3D printing

Pick up any technology magazine, and you'll find sentimental articles about how the world is going to be completely transformed by 3D printing – everyone from Wired to the Economist has speculated on changes to society that 3D printing will bring. The ability to turn objects into data – to copy physical things – has led many people to predict an attack of 3D piracy. It has been written a lot about the criminal possibilities connected with the machines. Yesterday, the founder of Makerbot came out to say his product will “fuel the next industrial revolution”. Having talked to a bunch of manufacturing engineers, I'm not so sure. All the enthusiasm for the “revolution” seems to come from journalist observers of the 3D printing scene, the companies offering the “revolutionary technology”, and a handful of Lefty academics thrilled by the idea of abolishing property. People actually involved in manufacturing are not so sure that it's magic. Let's take a British example.

There was a huge internet furore a few months back when Games Workshop, a British toy soldier manufacturer, felt it had been the world's first victim of digital piracy, and issued a takedown notice on a 3D printing pattern for a vehicle similar to one from its Warhammer 40,000 game. A huge wave of copying, a minefield of intellectual property issues, was predicted.

In actual fact, very little of that has happened.

Patterns for model soldiers exist on file-sharing sites like the Pirate Bay. However, the economics just don't support pirating on that scale. Unlike, say, pirating music, where the act of listening is free, printing out models costs money. A box of model soldiers goes for about £20 online, about £25 in the shops – but the plastic to print them out at home currently costs around £35, and the most common printer – the Makerbot – costs about £2,000. So an epidemic of piracy seems unlikely. Printing is also a fairly exacting process – it takes time, effort, and often you get a pile of goo at the bottom of your machine rather than the thing you wanted. Widespread physical copying won't happen, in the same way that photocopiers didn't lead to an epidemic of photocopying books.

The technology just isn't there yet – even successful prints create models that look like they've been left on a radiator for a few hours. And if it's not good enough for model soldiers, it's

certainly not good enough for things with complex moving parts. One engineer told me: “You have to appreciate how expensive and how specialised most factory tooling is. You can run a 3D Printer for six months and never make the same item twice.”

He thought it would be 10 to 15 years before printers able to create factory-quality products would appear, and those ones able to do in metal would probably never make it into the home.

He did, however, confidently predict being able to print out parts for his BMW on the factory level ones in a few years' time, but pointed out that those machines weren't going to drop

below a million pounds a piece any time soon, and that even if they did, the materials to make the parts at the right tolerance for a car were incredibly expensive to buy.

None of the current methods of home 3D printing – the thermal fusing of plastic filaments, using UV light to cut polymer resin, depositing glue to bind resin powder, cutting and laminating paper, or even using a laser beam to fuse metal particles – are even close to reaching the standards a machine would require. It's all very well to upload weapon parts to the internet, but without the means to do metal you've printed yourself a cool accessory for

your Halloween gangster costume – and if you're stupid enough to press the trigger, it's more likely to take your arm off than actually fire a bullet.

It strikes me that 3D printing is the microwave of manufacturing. If you look back at newspapers from the 1970s, people predicted that microwaves would be the only device in a kitchen, and that every dish would be microwaved. That never came to pass. Like microwaves, 3D printing will be important, but this isn't the industrial revolution that techno-libertarians

would have you believe.

1) It seems 3D printing has been spoken and argued a lot about in the press.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

2) According to the founder of Makerbot 3D printing will make copying physical things possible.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

3) The revolutionary technology of the 3D printing will take place in the 21st century.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

4) 3D printing will definitely encourage pirating objects.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

5) The quality of 3D copied objects is rather doubtful.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

6) It will take a quarter of a century to make 3D printing successful.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

7) 3D printing is technologically so difficult that it will never come home.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

8) 3D is comparable to microwaving in its history and development.

1) True 2) False 3) Not stated

3. Complete the sentences with the right forms of the words in brackets.

1) In (she) _____ album "A Girl Like Me" the singer wanted to say what a lot of young (woman) _____ would like to say but don't know how to express (they) _____.

- 2) During the course of the (eighteen) _____ century an Englishman, James Cook, completed not one, but three trips around the world. The (one) _____ trip uncovered the East coast of Australia and placed the New Zealand Islands firmly on the map.
- 3) Father. Look, I told you before, I'm not going to buy you a set of drums. It's useless to ask (I) _____ for (they) _____.
- Son. But Dad, I promise I'll only play (they) _____ while you're sleeping. (Joke)
- 4) "You call that music?" I suppose this phrase has been uttered from parents to (child) _____ since the beginning of time.
- 5) You will learn to speak English (good) _____ as you grow (old) _____.
- 6) In Britain there are several working steam railways, the (famous) _____ of which is undoubtedly the Bluebell Railway.
- 7) Did anyone help (she) _____ or did she do it all by (she) _____ ?

4. Choose the right form of the verb to make the sentences complete.

- 1) I can't give you John's article now. It (is translated/is being translated).
- 2) When your granny was a little girl, computer games (were not played/were not being played).
- 3) At the moment a new bridge (is built/is being built) across the river.
- 4) I can't give you any information about the project. It (is discussed/is being discussed) now.
- 5) Everybody was busy. The rooms (were prepared/were being prepared) for the arriving guests.
- 6) We couldn't get in because the rooms (were painted/were being painted).

Критерии оценки:

- «5» получают студенты в том случае, если набирают от 36 до 40 баллов;
- «4» ставится в том случае, если набрано от 28 до 35 баллов;
- «3» - набрано от 20 до 27 баллов;
- «2» получает студент, если набрал менее 20 баллов.

Вопросы к зачету (4 семестр)

1. Read the suggested article and render it in English.
2. Translate the suggested article from Russian into English.
3. Speak about:

- Speak about the roles parents, school and age-segregated groups play in bringing up children.
- Speak about the ways of teaching children responsibility.
- Do you agree with the idea that parents are too permissive with their children nowadays?
- Do you consider grandparents and their influence important in the process of upbringing?
- Parents are too permissive with their children nowadays.
- Dr. Benjamin Spock and his views on the process of upbringing.
- "Bringing up a better baby (and goodbye Dr. Spock)".
- My favorite painter.
- My favorite painting.
- My last visit to the museum.