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высшего образования
«Чувашский государственный университет имени И.Н.Ульянова»**

факультет искусств

Кафедра иностранных языков № 2

**ОЦЕНОЧНЫЕ МАТЕРИАЛЫ
(ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ)**

по дисциплине

«ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК»

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Оглавление

1. Паспорт оценочных материалов по дисциплине	4
2. Описание уровней сформированности компетенций	7
3. Критерии оценки успеваемости обучающихся	8
4. Оценочные материалы текущего контроля успеваемости	9
4.1. Контрольные работы	9
4.2. Комплект разноуровневых заданий	11
4.2.1. Задания репродуктивного уровня (для оценки «знаний»)	11
4.2.2. Задания реконструктивного уровня (для оценки «умений»)	12
4.2.3. Задания творческого уровня (для оценки «навыков»)	13
4.3. Тестовые материалы	13
4.4. Темы расчетно-графических работ	14
4.5. Контрольные вопросы	14
5. Оценочные материалы промежуточной аттестации обучающихся	14
5.1. Перечень вопросов к зачету	14
5.2. Перечень вопросов к экзамену	15
5.3. Перечень тем курсовой работы	17

1. Паспорт оценочных материалов по дисциплине

№	Контролируемые разделы (темы) дисциплины	код контр олиру емой компе тенци и	Наименование оценочного средства
1	<p>Раздел 1. Introductory course (Вводно–коррективный курс) Тема 1. My Family. (8 часов). 1. Reading Comprehension: We learn foreign languages. The Working Day of a Teacher. My Friend's a Journalist Now. My Last Week-end. My Friend's Family. My Sister's Flat. 2. Grammar: The Noun. Plural form of the nouns. Possessive case. Personal pronouns. Cardinal and ordinal numerals. Auxiliary and link verbs. Forming and using verbs in the Present, Past, Future Simple, Progressive in the Active Voice. Different types of questions. Reading rules. Constructions: <i>to be going to</i>, <i>to have/to have got</i>, <i>there is/there are</i>. Reading rules. 3. Vocabulary Practice. Grammar Use of English. Language Development. Writing an Informal Letter. Тема 2. Exchanging Information (8 часов). 1. Reading Comprehension: At the Library, A Telephone Conversation. A Letter to a Friend. 2. Grammar: Forming and using verbs in the Present Perfect in the Active Voice. The Passive Voices. Identifying the non-finite forms of the verb: the Infinitive. Modal Verbs. Complex sentences. Reading rules/ 3. Vocabulary Practice. Grammar Use of English. Language Development. Situational Role-play. Тема 3. English-speaking Countries (8 часов). 1. Reading Comprehension: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. London. British places of interest. Politics: parliament. The queen: representing Britain. The USA. New York City. 2. Grammar: Positive, comparative, superlative degrees of adjectives. Possessive, interrogative, demonstrative, pronouns. Indirect speech. Identifying the non-finite forms of the verb: the Participle I, the Participle II. Complex sentences. Subordinate clauses. Reading rules. 3. Vocabulary Practice. Grammar Use of English. Language Development. Writing a Summary. Тема 4. Literature: classical and modern (8 ч). 1. Reading Comprehension: Literature: the classics. William Shakespeare. Charles Dickens. Thomas Hardy. Charlotte, Emily</p>	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3	Коллоквиумы, письменное и компьютерное тестирования, выступления на лабораторных занятиях, проверка индивидуальных домашних заданий и эссе, контрольная работа, вопросы к зачету, вопросы к экзамену

	and Anne Bronte, Jane Austen Modern literature. 2. Grammar: Complex sentences with conjunctions because, if, when, that, that is why		
2	<p>Раздел 2. Обучение чтению и переводу специальной литературы</p> <p>Contribution of Russia and English-speaking Countries in Science and Culture Development (Вклад России и англо-говорящих стран в развитие науки и культуры и образования) Тема 5. (8 ч.) Reading Comprehension: Russian Noble Prize winners. Ernest Hemingway. Charles Darwin. William Turner. 2. Grammar: Positive, comparative, superlative degrees of adverbs. Indefinite pronouns. Forming and using verbs in the Present, Past, Future Perfect Progressive in the Active Voice. Identifying the non-finite forms of the verb: the Gerund. Subordinate clauses. Complex Object. 3. Vocabulary Practice. Grammar Use of English. Language Development. Writing an abstract. Тема 6. Education (8 ч). 1. Reading Comprehension: At school. Higher education. Cambridge – a university town. Chuvash State University 2. Grammar: Relative Pronouns. Conditionals. Wishes. Expressing possibility/ assumptions/ obligation/ prohibition/ criticism. 3. Vocabulary Practice. Grammar Use of English. Language Development. Filling forms, blanks, questionnaires, applications. Тема 7. Holidays (8 ч). 1. Reading Comprehension: The official holidays in Russia. Public holidays in Great Britain. Traditional holidays in Great Britain. 2. Grammar: Complex sentences with conjunctions because, if, when, that, that is why. Phrasal verbs. 3. Vocabulary Practice. Grammar Use of English. Language Development. Writing an essay. Тема 8. Environmental Issues (8 ч). 1. Reading Comprehension: Ecology and science. Conservation in Great Britain. 5,000 thousand years of rubbish and recycling. Our throwaway world. The future. 2. Grammar.. Communicative types of sentences. Compound sentences with conjunctions <i>because</i>, <i>but</i>. Subjunctive Mood. 3. Vocabulary Practice. Grammar Use of English. Language Development. Compiling a Resume.</p>	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3	Коллоквиумы, письменное и компьютерное тестирования, выступления на лабораторных занятиях, проверка индивидуальных домашних заданий и эссе, контрольная работа, вопросы к зачету, вопросы к экзамену
3	<p>Раздел 3. Устное профессиональное общение</p> <p>Communicative purposes of language and music usage (Развитие языков и музыки как средств коммуникации)</p> <p>Тема 9. The World of Languages (8 ч). 1. Reading Comprehension: The importance of studying foreign languages. The languages of international communication. Early invasions. The English language: the past, the present, the future. The Welsh</p>	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3	Коллоквиумы, письменное и компьютерное тестирования, выступления на лабораторных занятиях, проверка индивидуальных домашних заданий и

	<p>language. Modern English and its variants. 2. Grammar: Clauses of Result. Clauses of purpose. Prepositions of place/ movement/ time. Verbs, Adjectives, Nouns with Prepositions. Asking for/ giving and refusing permission. Making offers and suggestions. 3. Vocabulary Practice. Grammar Use of English. Language Development. Writing a paper. Tema 10. Native Languages in the Changing World (8 ч). 1. Reading Comprehension: My native language through the history. The Russian language. Official languages of the Chuvash republic. The importance of cultural and linguistic diversity. 2. Grammar: parts of the sentence: Subject, Predicate, Attribute, Object, Adverbial Modifier. 3. Vocabulary Practice. Grammar Use of English. Language Development. Writing a review. Tema 11. Musical Styles (8 ч). 1. Reading Comprehension: What is music. Ancient music. Medieval and Renaissance m periods. Baroque music. Classical music. Romantic music. Chamber music. Choral music. Folk music. Country music. Gospel music. Sacred music. Blues/Soul. 2. Grammar: Prepositions of place, direction, time, movement, direction. . Phrasal verbs. 3. Vocabulary Practice. Grammar Use of English. Language Development. Independent project: conducting a research work and laying out findings. Tema 12 . Music as a Sphere of Professional Activity (8 ч). 1. Reading Comprehension: Conductor as a profession. A lover of music. The first night performance. Enrico Caruso. The moonlight sonata 2. Grammar: Polysemy. Synonyms. Antonyms. Affixes. 3. Vocabulary Practice. Grammar Use of English. Language Development. Writing an Official Letter/ Business Letter.</p>		эссе, контрольная работа, вопросы к зачету, вопросы к экзамену
4	<p>Раздел 4. Music in our life (Музыка в нашей жизни) Tema 13. Famous composers (8 ч). 1. Reading Comprehension: Joseph Haydn. Johann Sebastian Bach. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. Ludwig van Beethoven. . Mikhail Glinka. Franz Schubert. Frederic Chopin. Giuseppe Verdi. Richard Wagner. Edward Elgar. Johannes Brahms. Peter Tchaikovsky. George Gershwin. 2. Grammar: Various structures with verbs. Determiners. 3. Vocabulary Practice. Grammar Use of English. Language Development. Writing an application letter. Tema 14. Modern music in Britain (8 ч). Reading Comprehension: Jazz/. Pop music. Disco music. Rock.. Rock'n'roll. Rap. World music. A famous popsinger.. 2. Grammar: Sequence of tenses and indirect speech.. 3. Vocabulary Practice. Grammar Use of English. Language Development. Writing a review. Tema 15. Musical Instruments. (8 ч). 1. Reading Comprehension: String instruments. Woodwind instruments. Brass instruments. Keyboard instruments. Percussion instruments. Orchestra. 2. Grammar: Definite and indefinite articles. Zero articles. Articles with proper names. Articles with geographical names. 3. Vocabulary Practice. Grammar Use of English. Language Development. Independent project: conducting a job market research and laying out findings. Tema 16. Musical</p>	УК-4.1, УК-4.2, УК-4.3	Коллоквиумы, письменное и компьютерное тестирования, выступления на лабораторных занятиях, проверка индивидуальных домашних заданий и эссе, контрольная работа, вопросы к зачету, вопросы к экзамену

	<p>Forms (8 4). 1. Reading Comprehension: Musical notation.. Performing music. Musical forms description. Song, anthem, aria, ballad, cantata, chorale, psalm, serenade, opera, operetta, oratorio, revue , recitative, ensemble. Leonard Bernstein,, Lloyd Webber., Claude Michel Schonberg., Stephen Sondheim: musical 2. Grammar: Lexical and grammatical combinability. Spoken grammar. 3. Vocabulary Practice. Grammar Use of English. Language Development. Independent project: conducting a research work and laying out findings. Writing a final essay.</p>		
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3. Критерии оценки успеваемости обучающихся

Формы и виды контроля знаний обучающихся, предусмотренные по данной дисциплине:

- текущий контроль (выполнение аудиторных контрольных работ, выполнение домашних заданий);
- промежуточная аттестация (зачет, экзамен).

Контрольные мероприятия и соответствующие им максимальные баллы по зачету:

	Контрольные мероприятия	Максимальные баллы
	Выполнение домашнего задания	20
	Подготовка к докладу	20
	Подготовка к презентации	20
	Зачет	40
	Сумма	100

Критерии получения зачета по дисциплине:

- оценка «зачтено» ставится, если обучающийся выполнил все домашние работы, подготовил доклад и презентацию.
- оценка «не зачтено» ставится, если обучающийся не выполнил половину домашних работ, не подготовил доклад и презентацию, и набрал не более 50 баллов.

Контрольные мероприятия и соответствующие им максимальные баллы по экзамену:

	Контрольные мероприятия	Максимальные баллы
	Аудиторная контрольная работа №1	15
	Аудиторная контрольная работа №2	15
	Аудиторная контрольная работа №3	15
	Выполнение домашних заданий	15
	Экзамен	40
	Сумма	100

Критерии экзаменационной оценки:

Оценка формируется путем перевода накопленной в течение обучения суммы баллов обучающегося по следующей шкале:

- «отлично» – 76 баллов и выше.
- «хорошо» – от 56 до 75 баллов;
- «удовлетворительно» – от 41 до 55 баллов;
- «неудовлетворительно» - до 40 баллов.

Оценка «отлично» ставится, если студент набрал не менее 76 баллов и показал глубокое и полное знание материала учебной дисциплины, усвоение основной и дополнительной литературы, рекомендованной рабочей программой учебной дисциплины.

Оценки «хорошо» заслуживает студент, набравший не менее 56 баллов и показавший полное знание основного материала учебной дисциплины, знание основной литературы и знакомство с дополнительной литературой, рекомендованной рабочей

программой.

Оценки «удовлетворительно» заслуживает студент, набравший не менее 41 балла и показавший при ответе на экзамене знание основных положений учебной дисциплины, допустивший отдельные погрешности и сумевший устранить их с помощью преподавателя, знакомый с основной литературой, рекомендованной рабочей программой.

Оценка «неудовлетворительно» ставится, если студент набрал менее 41 балла и при ответе выявились существенные пробелы в знании основных положений учебной дисциплины, неумение студента даже с помощью преподавателя сформулировать правильные ответы на вопросы.

4. Оценочные материалы текущего контроля успеваемости

4.1. Контрольные работы

Контрольная работа №1 по теме «Tenses».

I. Ответьте на вопросы:

1. When was the Chuvash State University founded?
2. Who is the rector of the Chuvash State University?
3. How many faculties are there at the Chuvash State University?
4. Where do you study?
5. What subjects do you study?
6. What is your favourite subject at the University?
7. What faculty do you study at?
8. What can you say about your future profession?
9. Why did you choose this profession?
10. Who helped you to make the choice?

II. Выполните грамматические упражнения на (Active or Passive Voice)

1. Put the verbs in brackets in the right form (Active or Passive Voice). Translate the sentences:

1. She was taken to the hospital yesterday and (to operate) tomorrow.
2. He (to walk) to the station when it began to rain.
3. Much attention must (to pay) to improve the standards of higher education.
4. The construction of this plant (to finish) by the end of the last year.
5. If you (to go) to the laboratory you will see an interesting experiment.

2. Use the Passive Voice in the following sentences. Translate the sentences:

1. Russian scientists make wonderful discoveries.
2. The committee must discuss this question immediately.
3. We are discussing a very important problem.
4. They had carried out the experiment before we came.
5. I saw him at the conference yesterday.

III. Выполните грамматические упражнения по теме «Sequence of Tenses»

1. They thought that she (to graduate) from a technical institute.
2. It was decided that we (to start) our work at eight o'clock.
3. He did it better than I (to expect).
4. Students were informed that they (to have) practical training in Petersburg.
5. We thought that she (not to be able) to make his work in time and therefore (to offer) to help her.
6. I did not know that you already (to read) this book.

7. I knew that he (to prepare) for his exam.
8. It was known that the head of our laboratory (to be) a graduate of Moscow University.
9. Our professor informed us that he (to give) the following lecture on Monday.
10. We found that he (to study) mathematics at the University.

Контрольная работа №2 по теме «Music in our life (Музыка в нашей жизни)».

I. Переведите предложения на русский язык:

Moscow Virtuosi

1. If you're looking for a different kind of classical music concert, head to the House of Music on Tuesday evening, when renowned classical musicians will perform some jazz mixed with classics.

2. Opera diva Khibla Gerzmava will be singing, and the programme includes an eclectic selection of Gershwin, Kramer, Rossini and Mozart. The chamber orchestra Moscow Virtuosi will be accompanying the soloists and renowned jazz pianist Daniil Kramer will be playing his composition "7/11" as well as Mozart's Piano Concerto No.22 in E flat major.

3. Kramer says he is just the link between classical music and jazz, making new music out of material everyone already knows. Switching between a romance of Glinka and boogie-woogie comes easily to him, and he always delights the public with his skilled weaving of melodies.

Andrey Gavrilov

1. Pianist Andrei Gavrilov plays a recital at the Concert Hall of the Gnesin Music Academy this Sunday.

2. The programme spans some of the most popular works in the piano repertoire, beginning with Mozart's Fantasia in D minor and including a couple of Chopin Ballads (No.2 and No.4) as well as Rachmaninov's small pieces.

3. The concert wraps up with Prokofiev's 3rd sonata.

4. A wunderkind from an artistic family – his father Vladimir Gavrilov was a painter and his mother a pianist – Gavrilov began the piano early, and his prodigious talent attracted attention from a young age.

5. At 18, when he had barely begun studying at the Moscow State Conservatory, he won first prize at the Tchaikovsky International Piano Competition.

6. Although Gavrilov enjoyed a brilliant beginning, life didn't turn out all too well for him.

7. Critical remarks about the Soviet regime landed him in hot water, and he eventually left his home country.

8. In the early '90s he retired, feeling in need of a sabbatical. That stretched on much longer than the two years originally planned, and it was only in this decade that he began playing concerts again.

II. Переведите предложения на английский язык:

1. Он написал довольно много книг.
2. В нашей библиотеке мало английских книг.
3. Ученый был награжден Нобелевской премией.
4. Они обычно не идут домой после школы, они идут в библиотеку.
5. Его сестра иногда говорит по-английски со своими детьми, она хорошо его знает.
6. Он получил такое же образование, как и ты.
7. Вы когда-нибудь были в Британском музее?
8. Ты любишь дождливую погоду?

9. Тебе они помогают переводить тексты с английского языка на русский?
10. Мой отец читает газеты каждое утро, а потом рассказывает нам новости.

III. Поставьте глагол в скобках в нужную форму:

1. It (to go) without saying.
2. He's a vegetarian – he (not to eat) meat.
3. This group (to go) to the theatre next month.
4. We (to want) to live in peace.
5. The child always (to wash) his hands before dinner.
6. On Sunday his little sister (to visit) grandmother.
7. I (to come) home later than usual yesterday.
8. This student (to answer) well at the last lesson.
9. He (to read) the book about Robinson Crusoe in his childhood.
10. The teacher (to ask) the new grammar rule at the next lesson.

Контрольная работа №3 по теме «Education».

1. Переведите текст на русский язык с использованием словаря:

HISTORY OF UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE

Universities originated in Europe during the eleventh century, but they were not the first in the world. Perhaps, the University of Al-Azhar founded in Cairo in 970 is one of the oldest still operating universities in the world.

European universities developed from monastery schools and their development took place so slowly that it is difficult to know the point at which they became universities. Many scholars believe that the oldest European university is the University of Bologna [ba'lounja], Italy. It was founded in the late tenth century, but it had existed as a law school since 890. The University of Paris developed during the eleventh century. Many other universities appeared in Europe during the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.

These first schools were founded largely to serve the professions. They provided the first unified teaching of law, medicine, and theology. The lessons were conducted in the Latin language, which the students were to speak even among themselves.

The oldest universities in Britain Oxford and Cambridge were founded in the Middle Ages. They have much in common and are, therefore, often spoken together, and are sometimes called collectively for convenience as Oxbridge. The word "college" originated later. There were no colleges in those early days and students' life was very different from what it is now. Students were of all ages and came from everywhere. When the students began to settle in Oxford in the 12th century they lived as they could, lodging in inns and with townsfolk, or grouping themselves together and renting a house for their use. The first college (Merton College) was founded in 1249 and it was associated only with the residence for students to lodge. Life in college was strict. Students were not allowed to play games, to sing or dance, to hunt or even to fish. Later, however, colleges developed into complete educational institutions.

Критерии оценки:

За контрольную работу выставляется оценка в виде удельного веса правильно выполненных заданий. Оценка за каждую контрольную работу с весом 0,15 учитывается в итоговой оценке обучающегося.

4.2. Комплект разноуровневых заданий

4.2.1. Задания репродуктивного уровня (для оценки «знаний»)

I. Поставьте предложения в вопросительную и отрицательную формы:

1. He works in a language school.
2. I left school when I was sixteen.
3. I'm going to have a big breakfast today.
4. It is hot today.
5. They are going to buy a very small flat.
6. I was at home yesterday morning.
7. He saw three new films last month.
8. I'm going to pay for the lunch today.
9. She spent a week in the Alps.
10. Next week he will visit his grandparents.

II. Заполните пропуски нужной формой глаголов to be, to have:

1. I know that his father _____ many books in different foreign languages.
2. Usually he _____ at home on Sunday.
3. Next year there _____ new equipment in our school laboratory.
4. Tomorrow I _____ either at the Institute or at home.
5. At present there _____ a beautiful garden near the house.
6. Ten years ago there _____ only a primary school in our village.
7. His parents _____ a comfortable flat.
8. I. V. Kurchatov _____ a well-known Russian physicist.
9. There _____ two terms in the academic year.
10. She _____ want a pizza – she _____ hungry.

III. Выразите согласие/ несогласие с утверждениями:

1. The Institute I study at was opened in the first half of the 20th century and in 40 years it was named after P. P. Ershov.
2. The Institute has a comfortable hostel.
3. There are 6 faculties at the Institute nowadays.
4. The pedagogical faculty trains the teachers of History.
5. We have lectures and practical studies in pedagogical subjects only.
6. Usually we have 2 classes a day.
7. I work hard every day and do my best to pass exams successfully.
8. There is no correspondence department at our Institute.
9. The lack of the Internet library complicates the work of the students.
10. Passive and active practices at school are the only ones during the studies.
11. Different conferences, discussions, competitions make the students' life interesting.
12. Every year we take part in traditional Ershov's Readings.
13. Active social life prevents students from their studies.
14. More than 15.000 specialists graduated from the Institute.

4.2.2. Задания реконструктивного уровня (для оценки «умений»)

I. Выберите правильный вариант ответа:

How the Americans Chose Their First President

Everyone (1. use to think; think; thinks; uses to think) of the President of the United States (2. to be; being; like; as) the most powerful man in (3. western world; the western world; West; occident). But when the representatives of the thirteen former British colonies (4. found;

met; encountered; put together) to draw up constitution of the new country (**5.** at; by; on; in) 1788, (**6.** a number; a big lot; a large amount; the most) of them were not sure whether they(**7.** should; would; ought; must) to have a President at all. There were even (**8.** few; a few; little; a little) who (**9.** had preferred; would have preferred; should have preferred; were preferring) a king, (**10.** although; however; nevertheless; in spite of) their successful war against the British king, George III.

The decision was in doubt (**11.** until; as far as; so far as; by) the last moment. One group wanted (**12.** that the President was elected; the President would be elected; the President to be elected; to be elected the President) for life, while (**13.** another; other; the other; some other) suggested that (**14.** it should; it would; there would; there should) not be a President, because a Committee would govern the country better; the third group (**15.** would have liked; would; would like; would be liking) a President (**16.** that's; whose; which; of which) term of office would last seven years but who could not stand for reelection, because they were afraid he would spend his time (**17.** looking for; to look for; to look at; looking at) votes at the next election.

In the end they chose George Washington as President for four years and let him (**18.** stand; to stand; be standing; that he stood) for reelection because they trusted him. But they were (**19.** so careful; too careful; careful enough; enough careful) to make rules in case a future President (**20.** would carry; carried; would behave; behaved) badly and these rules were used to get rid of President Nixon two hundred years later.

II. Расположите предложения в правильной последовательности.

If I prepare my breakfast for my own, I should have to get up earlier. I do not like to get up early, but I have to, because I have a lot of work to do during the day.

I do not like big breakfasts; I prefer a cup of coffee and a sandwich. On week days I usually get up nearly six o'clock. I like a big dinner, because when I come home from school I am hungry. Then I go to school. It is rather far from my house and I go there by bus. I make my bed, wash my face, put my clothes on and go to the kitchen to have breakfast. I have classes till two or three o'clock, it depends on a week day. Then I come home and have dinner. My mother usually prepares, breakfast for me, but sometimes I do it myself.

III. Исправьте ошибки в каждом предложении:

1. The United states of america has often been caled a nation of immigrants.
2. For centuries, people moved to the united States in search of the "American Dream".
3. Million of people a year still apply of visas to live and work in the US. Nowadays, however, the United States has very srict immigrant controls.
4. There are two main type of visa.
5. Non-immigrantvisas is given to people visiting the USA for a temporary period, for example, as tourist, or to study in an American university.
6. If you want to live in US permanent, you need immigrant visa.
7. This is known as "green card", although these days the visas are actually white, pink, or multi-coloured.
8. There is a number of ways in which you can qualify for a Green Card, such as having close relatives which are american citizens, or investing money to start your own busines in the US.
9. There are limited numbers of visas issued each year though, so you will propable be put on a waiting list.
10. This mean that even if you will meet all the requirements, it might be a long.

IV. Ответьте на вопросы:

When and where were you born? 2 What Institute do you study at? 3 When was it opened? 4 What faculties are there at the Institute? 5 What kind of specialists does the Institute train? 6 You are a full-time student, aren't you? 7 What studies do you attend? 8 How often do you have your examination period? 9 Do some students study by correspondence? 10 Where is the hostel situated? 11 What is there at the students' disposal? 12 What do the practices develop? 13 Are there any camps for the students' rest in summer? 14 Do the students take part in conferences, discussions, competitions?

4.2.3. Задания творческого уровня (для оценки «навыков»)

1. Заполнение анкеты, написание заявления о приёме на работу
2. Написание краткой биографии для устройства на работу в виде резюме.
3. Ролевая игра-собеседование «Устройство на работу».
4. Составление вопросника для опроса на тему «Современность и национальная чувашская музыка».
5. Отчёт о проведённом исследовании на тему «Сферы распространения национальной чувашской музыки».
6. Рефераты на темы «Прошлое чувашской народной музыки», «Рождение чувашской классической музыки».
7. Доклад по теме «Будущее чувашской народной песни» с использованием краткой записи.
8. Эссе на темы «Польза соблюдения народных обычаев». «Важность продолжения народных традиций»
9. Составить схему, классифицирующую человеческие ценности с точки зрения их характера их существования.
10. Рецензия на статью "Where have our values gone?".
11. Презентация - сравнение на тему «Духовные ценности моей родины и страны изучаемого языка».

4.3. Тестовые материалы

- I. Преобразуйте глаголы в скобках в Инфинитив или Герундий
1. Have you ever considered ... (to emigrate)?
2. The customs officer refused ... (to let) him into the country.
3. They denied ... (to enter) the country illegally.
4. The government agreed ... (to allow) the refugees over the border.
5. They threatened ... (to deport) her on the next flight.
6. He avoided ... (to cross) the bridge by swimming the river.
7. The tourists offered ... (to hide) her in the boot of their car.
8. Would you mind ... (to show) me your passport, sir?
9. Have you finished ... (to fill in) that form?
10. He pretended not ... (to understand) the regulations.

11. Immigration officials tend ... (to be) suspicious.

II. Выберите правильный вариант:

1. *Having connected/Connected/Connecting/Being connected* people of different ages, nationalities and views, the Internet is supposed to have become one of the important means of modern communications.

2. At the end of each month the record keeping accuracy is checked *by balanced/balancing/having balanced/being balanced* debits and credits in ledgers.

3. Government officials spoke of this company's business activity *being prohibited/prohibiting/having been prohibited/is prohibiting* due to illegal use of famous trademarks for selling its low-quality goods.

4 Government officials insisted on the country's debts *repaying/being repaid/repaid/having repaid* to the International Monetary Fund in time according to the agreement.

5 The error in the trial balance is due to the financial information *having been recorded/being recorded/having recorded/recording* inaccurately at the first step of the accounting cycle.

6 Engineers are interested in their innovations *protected/protecting/having protected/being protected* legally by patents.

III. Выполните грамматические упражнения по теме «Complex Subject или Complex Object»

Переведите предложения. Найдите и укажите тип инфинитивного оборота (Complex Subject или Complex Object):

1. Water can be said to be a universal solvent.

2. I have never heard anyone give so much interesting information in one report.

3. Volatile impurities in water are not likely to be easily removed.

4. The composition of air is found to vary slightly with elevation.

5. The conditions of the experiment caused the light waves to change their frequency.

IV. Определите тип условного предложения

1. We wish our experiments gave better results.

2. But for electricity little could be done in a modern research laboratory.

3. He proposed that they take part in working out new methods of this research.

4. It would be desirable to carry out this work as soon as possible.

5. One should operate this machine carefully lest it go out of order.

4.4. Темы расчетно-графических работ

Расчетно-графические работы не предусмотрены.

4.5 Контрольные вопросы

1. Сделайте сообщение на тему «Чувашский государственный университет»
2. Сделайте сообщение на тему «Россия и Великобритания: сходства и различия».
3. Сделайте сообщение на тему «Чувашская республика: географическое положение, политический строй, экономическое положение, знаменитые люди, культурные события»
4. Сделайте сообщение на тему «Вклад И. Я. Яковлева в развитие чувашской культуры»
5. Сделайте сообщение на тему «Вклад И. Н. Ульянова в развитие народного образования»
6. Сделайте сообщение на тему «Английский язык: прошлое настоящее, будущее».
7. Сделайте сообщение на тему «Традиционные праздники Чувашии».
8. Сделайте сообщение на тему «Общность и уникальность правил речевого поведения народов Великобритании и Чувашии»
9. Сделайте сообщение на тему «Б. Бриттен и Максимов: биография, творчество, судьба»
10. Сделайте сообщение на тему «История музыки британского и чувашского народов»
11. Сделайте сообщение на тему «Дирижирование как сфера профессиональной деятельности»
12. Сделайте сообщение на тему «Национальные традиции сохранения народной культуры»
13. Сделайте сообщение на тему «Композиторы «могучей кучки»
14. Сделайте сообщение на тему «Современная эстрадная музыка »
5. Оценочные материалы промежуточной аттестации обучающихся

5.1 Перечень вопросов к зачету

I семестр

1. We learn foreign languages (Я изучаю иностранные языки).
2. My Working Day (Мой рабочий день).
3. My future job. (Моя будущая работа)
4. My Last Week-end (Мой выходной).
5. My Family (Моя семья).
6. My Home (Мой дом)
7. At the Library (В библиотеке)..
8. A Telephone Conversation (Разговор по телефону)..
9. A Letter to a Friend (Письмо другу).
10. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Великобритания).
11. London (Лондон).
12. British places of interest (Достопримечательности Англии).
13. Politics: parliament. (Политика: парламент).
14. The queen: representing Britain (Королева – представитель Великобритании).
15. The USA (США).
16. New York City (Нью-Йорк).
17. Russian Noble Prize winners (Российские лауреаты Нобелевской премии).
18. I. Y. Yakovlev.
19. I. N. Ulyanov.
20. A. S. Pushkin.
21. M. Y. Lermontov.
22. Ernest Hemingway (Эрнест Хемингуэй.).
23. Charles Darwin (Чарльз Дарвин).

24. William Turner (Вильям Тёрнер).
25. At school (В школе).
26. Higher education (Высшее образование).
27. Universities and colleges (Университеты и институты)
28. Cambridge – a university town (Кембридж – университетский город).
29. The importance of studying foreign languages (Важность изучения иностранных языков).
30. The languages of international communication (Языки международного общения).
31. Early invasions (Ранние завоевания Британии).

II семестр

1. The Germanic influence (Германское влияние на английский язык).
2. The French influence (Французское влияние на английский язык).
3. The Colonial influence (Колониальное влияние на английский язык).
4. The classical influence (Классическое влияние на английский язык).
5. The Welsh language (Валлийский язык).
6. Modern English and its variants (Современный английский язык и его варианты).
7. The official holidays in Russia (Официальные праздники России).
8. Victory day (День победы)
9. Public holidays in Great Britain (Государственные праздники Великобритании).
10. Traditional holidays (Народные праздники).
11. Easter (Пасха)
12. Ecology and science (Экология и наука).
13. Conservation in Great Britain (Охрана окружающей среды в Великобритании).
14. Our throwaway world (Проблема мусора в мире).
15. The slogan of the future: reduce, reuse, recycle (Спасение природы – дело каждого).
16. Literature: the classics (Классическая литература).
17. William Shakespeare (Вильям Шекспир).
18. Charles Dickens (Чарльз Диккенс).
19. Thomas Hardy (Томас Гарди).
20. Charlotte, Emily and Anne Bronte (Сёстры Бронте).
21. Jane Austen (Джейн Остен).
22. What is music..
23. Ancient music (Античная музыка).
24. Medieval and Renaissance periods (Музыка Средневековья и Возрождения)
25. Baroque music. (Музыка периода барокко).
26. Classical music. (Музыка периода классицизма)
27. Chamber music (Камерная музыка)
28. Choral music (Хоровая музыка)
29. Romantic music. (Музыка эпохи романтизма)
30. Folk music. Country music (Народная музыка)
31. Gospel music. Sacred music. (Религиозная музыка)
32. Blues/Soul

III семестр

1. Conductor as a profession (Профессия дирижёра).
2. A lover of music (Любитель музыки).
3. The first night performance (Премьера)
4. Enrico Caruso.
5. The moonlight sonata (Лунная соната).
6. Joseph Haydn. Johann
7. Sebastian Bach.
8. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

9. Ludwig van Beethoven.
10. Mikhail Glinka.
11. Franz Schubert.
12. Frederic Chopin.
13. Giuseppe Verdi.
14. Richard Wagner.
15. Edward Elgar.
16. Johannes Brahms.
17. Peter Tchaikovsky.
18. George Gershwin.
19. Making a choice of a career path. (Выбор профессии).
20. Jazz.
21. Pop music. Disco music.
22. Rock. Rock'n'roll.
23. Rap. World music.
24. A famous popsinger (Знаменитый эстрадный певец).
25. String instruments. (Струнные инструменты)
26. Woodwind instruments. (Язычковые инструменты)
27. Brass instruments (Медные духовые инструменты).
28. Keyboard instruments (Клавишные инструменты).
29. Percussion instruments (Ударные инструменты).
30. Orchestra (Оркестр)
31. Musical notation. (Музыкальная грамота).
32. Performing music (Исполнительское искусство).
33. Musical forms description. Song, anthem, aria, ballad, cantata, chorale, psalm, serenade, opera, operetta, oratorio, revue, recitative, ensemble. (Музыкальные формы).
34. Leonard Bernstein, Lloyd Webber, Claude Michel Schonberg, Stephen Sondheim: musical. (Родоначальники мюзикла)

II. Выполните грамматические упражнения на (Active or Passive Voice)

1. *Put the verbs in brackets in the right form (Active or Passive Voice). Translate the sentences:*

1. She was taken to the hospital yesterday and (to operate) tomorrow.
2. He (to walk) to the station when it began to rain.
3. Much attention must (to pay) to improve the standards of higher education.
4. The construction of this plant (to finish) by the end of the last year.
5. If you (to go) to the laboratory you will see an interesting experiment.

2. *Use the Passive Voice in the following sentences. Translate the sentences:*

1. Russian scientists make wonderful discoveries.
2. The committee must discuss this question immediately.
3. We are discussing a very important problem.
4. They had carried out the experiment before we came.
5. I saw him at the conference yesterday.

III. Выполните грамматические упражнения по теме «Sequence of Tenses»

1. They thought that she (to graduate) from a technical institute.
2. It was decided that we (to start) our work at eight o'clock.
3. He did it better than I (to expect).
4. Students were informed that they (to have) practical training in Petersburg.
5. We thought that she (not to be able) to make his work in time and therefore (to offer) to help her.

6. I did not know that you already (to read) this book.
7. I knew that he (to prepare) for his exam.
8. It was known that the head of our laboratory (to be) a graduate of Moscow University.
9. Our professor informed us that he (to give) the following lecture on Monday.
10. We found that he (to study) mathematics at the University.

IV. Сделайте сообщение по теме.

5.2 Перечень вопросов к экзамену

1. The Germanic influence (Германское влияние на английский язык).
2. The French influence (Французское влияние на английский язык).
3. The Colonial influence (Колониальное влияние на английский язык).
4. The classical influence (Классическое влияние на английский язык).
5. The Welsh language (Валлийский язык).
6. Modern English and its variants (Современный английский язык и его варианты).
7. The official holidays in Russia (Официальные праздники России).
8. Victory day (День победы)
9. Public holidays in Great Britain (Государственные праздники Великобритании).
10. Traditional holidays (Народные праздники).
11. Easter (Пасха)
12. Our throwaway world (Проблема мусора в мире).
13. The slogan of the future: reduce, reuse, recycle (Спасение природы – дело каждого).
14. Literature: the classics (Классическая литература).
15. William Shakespeare (Вильям Шекспир).
16. Charles Dickens (Чарльз Диккенс).
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18. Charlotte, Emily and Anne Bronte (Сёстры Бронте).
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20. What is music..
21. Ancient music (Античная музыка).
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23. Baroque music. (Музыка периода барокко).
24. Classical music. (Музыка периода классицизма)
25. Chamber music (Камерная музыка)
26. Choral music (Хоровая музыка)
27. Romantic music. (Музыка эпохи романтизма)
28. Folk music. Country music (Народная музыка)
29. Gospel music. Sacred music. (Религиозная музыка)
30. Blues/Soul
31. Conductor as a profession (Профессия дирижёра).
32. A lover of music (Любитель музыки).
33. The first night performance (Премьера)
34. Enrico Caruso.
35. The moonlight sonata (Лунная соната).
36. Joseph Haydn. Johann
37. Sebastian Bach.
38. Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.
39. Ludwig van Beethoven.
40. Mikhail Glinka..
41. Franz Schubert.
42. Frederic Chopin..
43. Giuseppe Verdi..

44. Richard Wagner.
45. Edward Elgar.
46. Johannes Brahms.
47. Peter Tchaikovsky.
48. George Gershwin.
49. Making a choice of a career path (Выбор профессии).
50. Jazz.
51. Pop music. Disco music.
52. Rock. Rock'n'roll.
53. Rap. World music.
54. A famous popsinger (Знаменитый эстрадный певец).
55. String instruments. (Струнные инструменты)
56. Woodwind instruments. (Язычковые инструменты)
57. Brass instruments (Медные духовые инструменты).
58. Keyboard instruments (Клавишные инструменты).
59. Percussion instruments (Ударные инструменты).
60. Orchestra (Оркестр)
61. Musical notation. (Музыкальная грамота).
62. Performing music (Исполнительское искусство).
63. Musical forms description. Song, anthem, aria, ballad, cantata, chorale, psalm, serenade, opera, operetta, oratorio, revue, recitative, ensemble. (Музыкальные формы).
64. Leonard Bernstein, Lloyd Webber, Claude Michel Schonberg, Stephen Sondheim.: musical. (Родоначальники мюзикла)

Содержание экзамена:

1. Письменный перевод неадаптированного текста по специальности со словарем (900 печ. зн. за 45 минут).
2. Аннотирование статьи по специальности (2000 печ. знаков за 15 минут).
4. Устное монологическое высказывание или беседа на заданную тему (объемом не менее 25-30 высказываний).

Пример экзаменационного билета

1.

Чувашский государственный университет им. И.Н.Ульянова	Экзаменационный билет №1 Кафедра Иностранных языков № 2 Дисциплина Иностранный язык Факультет искусств Отделение Очное	Утверждаю: Зав. кафедрой 01.12.2020
<p>1. Give a talk on the topic. What is music..</p> <p>2. Read and translate text № 1 in writing.</p> <p>3. Write a summary of text № 2.</p> <p>Cinema Jazz Awards</p> <p><i>Dec. 21, 8:30 pm, Igor Butman's Club at Chistiye Prudy, 16 Ulansky Per. (Ulanskaya hotel building), m. Chistiye Prudy, butmanclub.ru.</i></p> <p>It's always interesting to watch a silent film with a live band playing a new, original score – and even more exciting when different bands compete, each presenting its own musical interpretation of a movie. On Wednesday, there's a chance to watch such a spectacle in Igor Butman's Club at Chistiye Prudy.</p> <p>Four bands are competing in the Cinema Jazz Awards – Igor Butman's Trio, the Alexei</p>		

Nadzharov-Denis Shulgin Duet, Salyut, and The Types – playing soundtracks they’ve created for Luis Buñuel and Salvador Dali’s 1929 surrealist classic “Andalusian Dog” and three short films by early 20th-century American cinema pioneer Edwin Stanton Porter. The feast for eyes and ears ends with the presentation of the Cinema Jazz Award and the title of “The Country’s Best Film Scorer.” The Cinema Jazz Awards have been running since 2009. Previous winners are Vladimir Nesterenko’s Ensemble, Ivan Farmakovsky’s Quartet, Alex Rostotsky and the group ESH

by *Jennifer Chate*

Art November

Forget Thanksgiving—Bach and Beethoven lovers are getting the most gluttonous feast of all this month at the 18th annual international arts festival Art November. The festival is devoted to preserving the legacy of 19th century pianist Anton Rubinstein and promoting Russian culture.

In honor of Rubinstein’s contribution to cementing Bach and Beethoven’s place in the classical repertoire, this year’s festival features a comprehensive set of works by the German masters. For the first time, Moscow’s Tchaikovsky Conservatory has joined the list of organizers, which also includes the State Institute of Art Sciences and the International House of Music. Over the course of the month, all 52 of Beethoven’s sonatas from 1782 to 1822 are being performed at the Tchaikovsky Conservatory, the International House of Music, the State Institute of Art Sciences and the Tchaikovsky Cultural Center. Renowned French pianist François Frédéric Guy and Russian cellist and organist Alexander Kniazev number among the featured musicians. A special performance of Beethoven’s chamber music will take place on the 21st.

The festival highlight is the Bach Marathon on November 27, when musicians will play all of Bach’s concerts in every instrumental version in 10 hours. The international roster of performers includes American pianist Christopher Taylor, Norwegian flutist Ingela Oien and Macedonian “oboe poetess” Gordana Josifova Nedelkovska. Felix Korobov, chief conductor of the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theater, is to lead the Moscow Conservatory Chamber Orchestra.

On the 25th, the Tchaikovsky Cultural Center is to host a separate evening of Bach’s clavier and choral music. For the first time, Art November is also celebrating organ music, with Bach organ concertos at the Evangelical Lutheran Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul on the 17th and 20th.

by *Joy Neumeyer*

5.3. Перечень тем курсовой работы

Курсовые работы не предусмотрены.