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***Филологический факультет
Кафедра германской филологии***

**ФОНД
ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ
ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ**

«Иностранный язык»

46.03.01 «История»

Квалификация выпускника: бакалавр

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Фонд оценочных средств разработан на основе рабочей программы дисциплины «Иностранный язык», входящей в состав программы 46.03.01 «История»

Для контроля успеваемости используются следующие оценочные средства: тест, контрольная работа, зачет, экзамен.

Пример контрольной работы по английскому языку

1. Tick the correct sentence.

1. a My daughter's eyes are red because she's cried.
b My daughter's eyes are red because she's been crying.
2. a The athletes have now run twenty kilometres,
b The athletes have now been running twenty kilometres.
3. a My toe hurts so much I think I've broken it. 25 b My toe hurts so much I think I've been breaking it.
4. a Have you waited here a long time?
b Have you been waiting here a long time?
5. a I haven't understood a word he's said.
b I haven't been understanding a word he's said.
6. a I've learned how to play the violin but I'm still not very good.
b I've been learning how to play the violin but I'm still not very good

2. Write *do* or *make* for each group of words.

a profit

1. _____ a start

an effort

business

2. _____ your best

overtime

arrangements

3. _____ connections

suggestions

yourself understood

4. _____ something clear

way for something

a degree

5. _____ some damage

somebody a favour

a good impression

6. _____ the big time

my day

3. Form compound words by using each of these words once only.

alarm air bag escape food line mail office pill shelf software way

1. Bring a sleeping _____ because we only have two beds.
2. I work in Singapore but the company's head _____ is in Shanghai.
3. We get more junk _____ through our letter box than letters.
4. Designing popular computer _____ can make you rich.
5. We heard the fire _____ and everyone ran out of the building.
6. You'll need a strong _____ for all those book dictionaries.
7. It's an open- _____ concert in England, so I hope it doesn't rain.
8. Progress was slow at first, but now we're making real head _____.
9. There was no fire _____, so we had to jump from a window.
10. I took a sleeping _____, but still stayed awake all night.
11. A well-known air _____ charges only 1 euro to fly to Moscow.
12. Many people say that eating only junk _____ makes you fat.

5. Cross out the words that people would often miss out in conversation.

- 1 Have you read any good books lately?
- 2 I'll see you tonight.
- 3 Do you want a chocolate? Take one!
- 4 I'm back. Have you been missing me?
- 5 Are you going to the match tonight?
- 6 'United might lose.' 'I hope so.'
- 7 Have you seen the new Harry Potter film yet?
- 8 Are you late again? Nine o'clock in future, please.
- 9 Nice material. I don't like the colour, though.
- 10 I'm sorry I upset you. Next time I'll be more careful.

Примерные вопросы к экзамену

1. *Read and retell the text*
2. *Translate from Russian the sentences given by the examiner.*
3. *Speak on a given topic: Charities.*

FAMILY LIFE

The English are a nation of stay-at-home. "There is no place like home," they say.

A "typical" British family used to consist of mother, father and two children, but in recent years there have been many changes in family life. Some of these have been caused by new laws and others are the result of changes in society. For example, since the law made it easier to get a divorce, the number of divorces has increased. In fact one marriage in every three now ends in divorce. This means that there are a lot of one-parent families. Society is now more tolerant than it used to be of unmarried people, unmarried couples and single parents. You might think that marriage and the family are not so popular as they once were.

However, the majority of divorced people marry again.

Members of a family - grandparents, aunts, uncles, cousins - keep in touch, but they see less of each other than they used to. This is because people often move away from their home

town to work, and so the family becomes scattered. Christmas is the traditional season for reunions.

Although the family group is smaller nowadays than it used to be, relatives often travel many miles in order to spend the holiday together.

In general, each generation is keen to become independent of parents in establishing its own family, and this fact can lead to social as well as geographical differences within the larger family group. Relationships within the family are different now. The father is more involved with bringing up children, often because the mother goes out to work. Although the family holiday is still an important part of family life (usually taken in August, and often abroad) many children have holidays away from their parents, often with a school party or other organized group.

British Homes. The majority of the British population live in small houses built close together. A typical house of this kind is built with two floors. The front door, which faces the street, opens into a hall with two rooms, one on each side of the hall. One of them is the dining-room; the other may be called the sitting-room or the living-room. The most modern name for this room is the lounge. The rooms upstairs are bedrooms; they are often very small. Often the dining-room is the most comfortable room in the house, and the one that is used all the time.

A lot of houses of this type were built in British cities in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Today the land where they stand has become very valuable and the owners either sell it or pull down the old houses and build large blocks of flats.

Many British people give their suburban house a name, such as the Cedars, the Poplars, the Rhubarb Cottage, even though there are no trees or vegetables in their gardens. People of high social position have country houses with names, so a house with a name seems "better" than a house with a number. Numbers make the postman's work much easier, but this is not important.

Answer the questions:

1. What is a "typical" British family? How many persons does it usually contain?

Do they live together?

2. In Britain one marriage in every three now ends in divorce. How can you explain this situation? Is it because of the young age when people get married?

Are there any other reasons? If they are, what are these reasons? What is it necessary to escape divorce? Give your opinion.

Translate the sentences:

1. Если я заболею, я не буду вызывать врача.

2. Если бы я не ел пирожных и мороженого, я бы похудел.

3. Как жаль, что я не поехал с вами

4. Я смогу уйти отсюда только после того как все закончат работать.

Пример билета к зачету

1. Read and retell the text

2. Translate from Russian the sentences given by the examiner.

3. Speak on a given topic: Travelling.

Once there was a bad little boy whose name was Jim -- though, if you will notice, you will find that bad little boys are nearly always called James in your Sunday-school books. It was strange, but still it was true that this one was called Jim.

He didn't have any sick mother either -- a sick mother who was pious and had the consumption, and would be glad to lie down in the grave and be at rest but for the strong love she bore her boy, and the anxiety she felt that the world might be harsh and cold towards him when she was gone. Most bad boys in the Sunday-books are named James, and have sick mothers, who teach them to say, "Now, I lay me down," etc., and sing them to sleep with sweet, plaintive voices, and then kiss them good-night, and kneel down by the bedside and weep. But it was different with this fellow. He was named Jim, and there wasn't anything the matter with his mother -- no consumption, nor anything of that kind. She was rather stout than otherwise, and she was not pious; moreover, she was not anxious on Jim's account. She said if he were to break his neck it wouldn't be much loss. She always spanked Jim to sleep, and she never kissed him good-night; on the contrary, she boxed his ears when she was ready to leave him.

Once this little bad boy stole the key of the pantry, and slipped in there and helped himself to some jam, and filled up the vessel with tar, so that his mother would never know the difference; but all at once a terrible feeling didn't come over him, and something didn't seem to whisper to him, "Is it right to disobey my mother? Isn't it sinful to do this? Where do bad little boys go who gobble up their good kind mother's jam?" and then he didn't kneel down all alone and promise never to be wicked any more, and rise up with a light, happy heart, and go and tell his mother all about it, and beg her forgiveness, and be blessed by her with tears of pride and thankfulness in her eyes. No; that is the way with all other bad boys in the books;

but it happened otherwise with this Jim, strangely enough. He ate that jam, and said it was bully, in his sinful, vulgar way; and he put in the tar, and said that was bully also, and laughed, and observed "that the old woman would get up and snort" when she found it out; and when she did find it out, he denied knowing anything about it, and she whipped him severely, and he did the crying himself. Everything about this boy was curious - everything turned out differently with him from the way it does to the bad James in the books.

Once he climbed up in Farmer Acorn's apple-tree to steal apples, and the limb didn't break, and he didn't fall and break his arm, and get torn by the farmer's great dog, and then languish on a sick bed for weeks, and repent and become good. Oh! no; he stole as many apples as he wanted and came down all right; and he was all ready for the dog too, and knocked him endways with a brick when he came to tear him. It was very strange - nothing like it ever happened in those mild little books with marbled backs, and with pictures in them of men with swallow-tailed coats and bell-crowned hats, and pantaloons that are short in the legs, and women with the waists of their dresses under their arms, and no hoops on. Nothing like it in any of the Sunday-school books.

Translate the sentences:

1. Почему ты такой счастливый? – Я целый день играл в футбол.
2. Я починил машину. На этот раз мне повезло с мастерской.
3. Он увидел, что его не поняли, и покраснел от досады.
4. У меня почти не осталось конфет, но если хочешь, я дам тебе немного.
5. Ты ведешь себя как маленький ребенок. Тебе это несвойственно.

Шкала оценивание экзамена/зачета

91–100 баллов = «Отлично» (зачтено)

-обучающийся знает основные грамматические правила, все базовые модели словоизменения, определенный минимум профессиональной лексики

-обучающийся умеет читать и переводить без словаря тексты профессиональной тематики, грамотно строить диалог в рамках повседневной тематики

- обучающийся отлично владеет навыками письменного и устного перевода, навыками письменной речи и реферирования текстов различного содержания, навыками понимания речи на слух

74–90 балла = «Хорошо» (зачтено)

- обучающийся в целом знает основные грамматические правила, в основном успешно ориентируется в базовых моделях словоизменения, определенный минимум профессиональной лексики

- обучающийся читает и переводит со словарем тексты профессиональной тематики, грамотно строит диалог в рамках повседневной тематики
- обучающийся владеет навыками письменной речи и реферирования текстов, в большинстве случаев понимает речь на слух

61–73 балла = «Удовлетворительно» (зачтено)

- обучающийся плохо осведомлен об основных грамматических правилах, с трудом ориентируется в базовых моделях словоизменения, слабо владеет минимумом профессиональной лексики
- обучающийся плохо читает и неуверенно переводит со словарем тексты профессиональной тематики, с большим трудом и не во всякой ситуации способен построить диалог в рамках повседневной тематики
- обучающийся слабо владеет навыками письменной речи и реферирования текстов, в ряде случаев не понимает речь на слух

<50–60 баллов = «Неудовлетворительно» (не зачтено)

- обучающийся не знает основные грамматические правила, не ориентируется в базовых моделях словоизменения, не владеет определенным минимумом профессиональной лексики
- обучающийся плохо читает и неправильно переводит со словарем тексты профессиональной тематики, не способен построить диалог в рамках повседневной тематики
- обучающийся не владеет навыками письменной речи и реферирования текстов, в не понимает речь на слух

Автор (ы) __ ст преп. Исакова Г.Ф. _____

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