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Должность: Проректор по образовательной деятельности

УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ

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КАФЕДРА РОМАНО-ГЕРМАНСКИХ ЯЗЫКОВ

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Проректор по учебно-методической

работе

Сахарчук Е.С.

ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

ИНОСТРАННЫЙ ЯЗЫК (ПЕРВЫЙ)

наименование дисциплины

42.03.02 Журналистика

шифр и наименование направления подготовки

Интернет-журналистика

направленность (профиль)

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| POCCUHCKAS E.A. Z. OU. | 2022 г |
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| | (должность, место работы) |
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| В.А. Ахтырская «1———————————————————————————————————— | |
| / | |
| И.о. декан факультета | |
| А.А. Устиновская | |

<u>«27» апреля</u> 2022г.

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| | аттестании | | | | | | | |

1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (первый)»

Оценочные средства составляются в соответствии с рабочей программой дисциплины и представляют собой совокупность контрольно-измерительных материалов (типовые задачи (задания), контрольные работы, тесты и др.), предназначенных для измерения уровня достижения обучающимися установленных результатов обучения.

Оценочные средства используются при проведении текущего контроля успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации.

Таблица 1 - Перечень компетенций, формируемых в процессе освоения дисциплины

| Код компетен ции | Наименование результата обучения |
|------------------------|--|
| УК-4 | Способен применять современные коммуникативные технологии, в том числе на иностранном(ых) языке(ах), для академического и профессионального взаимодействия |
| ОПК-3 | Способен использовать многообразие достижений отечественной и мировой культуры в процессе создания медиатекстов и (или) медиапродуктов, и (или) коммуникационных продуктов |

Конечными результатами освоения дисциплины являются сформированные когнитивные дескрипторы «знать», «уметь», «владеть», расписанные по отдельным компетенциям. Формирование дескрипторов происходит в течение всего семестра по этапам в рамках контактной работы, включающей различные виды занятий и самостоятельной работы, с применением различных форм и методов обучения.

2. ПЕРЕЧЕНЬ ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ¹

Таблица 2

| No | Наименование оценочного средства | Характеристика оценочного средства | Представление оценочного средства в ФОС |
|----|--|---|---|
| 1 | Эссе | Средство, позволяющее оценить умение обучающегося письменно излагать суть поставленной проблемы, самостоятельно проводить анализ этой проблемы с использованием концепций и аналитического инструментария соответствующей дисциплины, делать выводы, обобщающие авторскую позицию по поставленной проблеме. | Темы эссе |
| 2 | Тест | Средство, позволяющее оценить уровень знаний обучающегося путем выбора им одного из нескольких вариантов ответов на поставленный вопрос. Возможно использование тестовых вопросов, предусматривающих ввод обучающимся короткого и однозначного ответа на поставленный вопрос. | Тестовые задания |

Приведенный перечень оценочных средств при необходимости может быть дополнен.

 1 Указываются оценочные средства, применяемые в ходе реализации рабочей программы данной дисциплины.

3. ОПИСАНИЕ ПОКАЗАТЕЛЕЙ И КРИТЕРИЕВ ОЦЕНИВАНИЯ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ

Оценивание результатов обучения по дисциплине Иностранный язык (первый) осуществляется в соответствии с Положением о текущем контроле успеваемости и промежуточной аттестации обучающихся.

Предусмотрены следующие виды контроля: текущий контроль (осуществление контроля всех видов аудиторной и внеаудиторной деятельности обучающегося с целью получения первичной информации о ходе усвоения отдельных элементов содержания дисциплины) и промежуточная аттестация (оценивается уровень и качество подготовки по дисциплине в целом).

Показатели и критерии оценивания компетенций, формируемых в процессе освоения данной дисциплины, описаны в табл. 3. Таблица 3.

| оценивания результатов обучения внает принципы методы гвистического пиза ста/дискурса; |
|--|
| обучения внает принципы методы гвистического пиза ста/дискурса; |
| внает принципы методы гвистического пиза ста/дискурса; |
| методы гвистического пиза ста/дискурса; |
| гвистического пиза ста/дискурса; |
| пиза ста/дискурса; |
| ста/дискурса; |
| • 1 |
| • 1 |
| имеет |
| гемное |
| дставление об |
| бенностях |
| ременного |
| па и истории |
| - |
| ВИТИЯ |
| чаемых |
| ков. |
| гично знает |
| нципы и |
| оды |
| гвистического |
| пиза |
| ста/дискурса; |
| ет |
| дставление об |
| бенностях |
| оеменного |
| а и истории |
| вития |
| чаемых |
| ков. |
| |

| Средний уровень Оценка «зач «хорошо» | УК-4. 3-1. Знает понятийный аппарат переводоведения | Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа | 1. Makings of a Journalist 2. The discipline I major in 3. Journalism as a career | Тестовые задания, эссе | В основном знает принципы и методы лингвистического анализа текста/дискурса; имеет представление об особенностях современного этапа и истории развития изучаемых языков. |
|---|---|--|---|---------------------------|--|
| Высокий уровень Оценка «зач «отлично» | УК-4. 3-1. Знает понятийный аппарат переводоведения | Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа | 1. Makings of a Journalist 2. The discipline I major in 3. Journalism as a career | Тестовые задания, эссе | В совершенстве знает принципы и методы лингвистического анализа текста/дискурса; имеет системное представление об особенностях современного |

_

² Лекционные занятия, практические занятия, лабораторные занятия, самостоятельная работа...

³ Необходимо указать активные и интерактивные методы обучения (например, интерактивная лекция, работа в малых группах, методы мозгового штурма и т.д.), способствующие развитию у обучающихся навыков командной работы, межличностной коммуникации, принятия решений, лидерских качеств.

⁴ Наименование темы (раздела) берется из рабочей программы дисциплины.

⁵ Оценочное средство должно выбираться с учетом запланированных результатов освоения дисциплины, например: «Знать» – собеседование, коллоквиум, тест...

[«]Уметь», «Владеть» — индивидуальный или групповой проект, кейс-задача, деловая (ролевая) игра, портфолио...

| | | Умеет | | | этапа и истории развития изучаемых языков. |
|--|--|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| Недостаточный уровень Оценка «незачтено», «неудовлетворительно» | УК-4.3-1. Уметь: производить перевод в сфере профессиональной коммуникации | Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа | Makings of a Journalist The discipline I major in Journalism as a career | Тестовые задания, эссе | Не умеет проводить перевод в сфере профессиональной коммуникации |
| Базовый уровень Оценка, «зачтено», «удовлетворительно» | УК-4.3-1. Уметь: производить перевод в сфере профессиональной коммуникации | Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа | Makings of a Journalist The discipline I major in Journalism as a career | Тестовые задания, эссе | Частично умеет производить перевод в сфере профессиональной коммуникации |
| Средний уровень Оценка «зачтено», «хорошо» | УК-4.3-1. Уметь: производить перевод в сфере профессиональной коммуникации | Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа | Makings of a Journalist The discipline I major in Journalism as a career | Тестовые задания, эссе | В основном умеет проводить перевод в сфере профессиональной коммуникации |
| Высокий уровень Оценка «зачтено», «отлично» | УК-4.3-1. Уметь: производить перевод в сфере профессиональной коммуникации | Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа | Makings of a Journalist The discipline I major in Journalism as a career | Тестовые задания, эссе | В совершенстве умеет проводить перевод в сфере профессиональной коммуникации |
| Недостаточный уровень Оценка «незачтено», «неудовлетворительно» | УК-4.3-1. Владеет навыками лингвистического анализа текста/дискурса на | Владеет Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа | 1. Makings of a Journalist 2. The discipline I major in 3. Journalism as a career | Тестовые задания, эссе | Не владеет переводческими навыками и умениями в области |

| | основе системных знаний современного этапа и истории развития изучаемых языков. | | | | письменного и устного перевода в сфере профессиональной коммуникации |
|--|--|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| Базовый уровень Оценка, «зачтено», «удовлетворительно» | УК-4.3-1. Владеет переводческими и умениями в области письменного и устного перевода в сфере профессиональной коммуникации | Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа | Makings of a Journalist The discipline I major in Journalism as a career | Тестовые задания, эссе | Частично владеет переводческими навыками и умениями в области письменного и устного перевода в сфере профессиональной коммуникации |
| Средний уровень Оценка «зачтено», «хорошо» | УК-4.3-1. Владеет переводческими навыками и умениями в области письменного и устного перевода в сфере профессиональной коммуникации | Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа | 1. Makings of a Journalist 2. The discipline I major in 3. Journalism as a career | Тестовые задания, эссе | В основном владеет переводческими навыками и умениями в области письменного и устного перевода в сфере профессиональной коммуникации |
| Высокий уровень Оценка «зачтено», «отлично» | УК-4.3-1. Владеет переводческими и навыками и умениями в области и письменного и | Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа | Makings of a Journalist The discipline I major in Journalism as a career | Тестовые задания, эссе | В совершенстве владеет переводческими навыками и умениями в области |

| устного перевода в | письменного и |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| сфере | устного перевода в |
| профессиональной | сфере |
| коммуникации | профессиональной |
| | коммуникации |

| ОПК-3 | | | Знает | | | |
|-------|--|---|--|--|---------------------------|--|
| | Недостаточный уровень Оценка «незачтено», «неудовлетворительно» | ОПК-3.1. Знает отечественный и мировой культурный процесс | Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа | 1. Makings of a Journalist 2. The discipline I major in 3. Journalism as a career | Тестовые задания, эссе | Не знает отечественный и мировой культурный процесс |
| | Базовый уровень Оценка, «зачтено», «удовлетворительно» | ОПК-3.1. Знает отечественный и мировой культурный процесс | Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа | 1. Makings of a Journalist 2. The discipline I major in 3. Journalism as a career | Тестовые задания, эссе | Знает отечественный и мировой культурный процесс, знания не сформированы |
| | Средний уровень Оценка «зачтено», «хорошо» | ОПК-3.1. Знает отечественный и мировой культурный процесс | Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа | Makings of a Journalist The discipline I major in Journalism as a career | Тестовые задания, эссе | Знает отечественный и мировой культурный процесс, знания сформированы частично |
| | Высокий уровень Оценка «зачтено», «отлично» | ОПК-3.1. Знает отечественный и мировой культурный процесс | занятия, самостоятельная работа | 1. Makings of a Journalist 2. The discipline I major in 3. Journalism as a career | Тестовые задания, эссе | Знает отечественный и мировой культурный процесс |
| | 11 0 | OFFICE A ST | Умеет | 1 3/11 6 | | TT |
| | Недостаточный уровень Оценка «незачтено», «неудовлетворительно» | ОПК-3.2 Умеет создавать медиатексты и медиапродукты. | Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа | Makings of a Journalist The discipline I major in Journalism as a career | Тестовые задания, эссе | Не умеет создавать медиатексты и медиапродукты |
| | Базовый уровень Оценка, «зачтено», «удовлетворительно» | ОПК-3.2 Умеет создавать медиатексты и медиапродукты. | Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа | Makings of a Journalist The discipline I major in | Тестовые задания, эссе | Частично создает медиатексты и медиапродукты. |

| Средний уровень Оценка «зачтено», «хорошо» Высокий уровень Оценка «зачтено», «отлично» | ОПК-3.2 Умеет создавать медиапродукты. ОПК-3.2 Умеет создавать | занятия, самостоятельная работа | 3. Journalism as a career 1. Makings of a Journalist 2. The discipline I major in 3. Journalism as a career 1. Makings of a Journalist 2. The discipline I | Тестовые задания, эссе Тестовые задания, эссе | Умеет создавать медиатексты и медиапродукты, допускает незначительные ошибки Умеет создавать медиатексты и медиапродукты. |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| | медиатексты и медиапродукты. | работа Владее | major in 3. Journalism as a career | | |
| Недостаточный уровень Оценка «незачтено», «неудовлетворительно» | ОПК-3.3. Владеет навыками создания медиатекстов и медиапродуктов. | | Makings of a Journalist The discipline I major in Journalism as a career | Тестовые задания, эссе | Не владеет навыками создания медиатекстов и медиапродуктов |
| Базовый уровень Оценка, «зачтено», «удовлетворительно» | ОПК-3.3. Владеет навыками создания медиатекстов и медиапродуктов | Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа | Makings of a Journalist The discipline I major in Journalism as a career | Тестовые задания, эссе | Частично владеет навыками создания медиатекстов и медиапродуктов |
| Средний уровень Оценка «зачтено», «хорошо» | ОПК-3.3. Владеет навыками создания медиатекстов и медиапродуктов | Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа | Makings of a Journalist The discipline I major in Journalism as a career | Тестовые задания, эссе | Владеет навыками создания медиатекстов и медиапродуктов, допускает незначительные ошибки |
| Высокий уровень | ОПК-3.3. Владеет навыками создания | Практические занятия, | 1. Makings of a Journalist | Тестовые задания, эссе | В совершенстве владеет навыками |

| Оценка | «зачтено», | медиатекстов | И | самостоятельная | 2. The discipline I | создания | |
|-----------|------------|----------------|---|-----------------|---------------------|----------------|---|
| «отлично» | | медиапродуктов | | работа | major in | медиатекстов | И |
| | | | | 1 | 3. Journalism as a | медиапродуктов | |
| | | | | | career | | |

4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры

оценивания результатов обучения

Тест является простейшей формой контроля, направленной на проверку владения терминологическим аппаратом, современными информационными технологиями и конкретными знаниями в области фундаментальных и прикладных дисциплин. Тест состоит из небольшого количества элементарных задач; может предоставлять возможность выбора из перечня ответов; занимает часть учебного занятия (10-30 минут); правильные решения разбираются на том же или следующем занятии. Частота тестирования определяется преподавателем.

На первом этапе написания эссе проверяется оригинальность работы (проверка на заимствование (плагиат))

На втором этапе проверяются следующие элементы:

- 1) соответствие содержания письменной работы её теме, полнота раскрытия темы (оценка того, насколько содержание письменной работы соответствует заявленной теме и в какой мере тема раскрыта автором);
- 2) использование профессиональной терминологии (оценка того, в какой мере в работе отражены профессиональные термины и понятия, свойственные теме работы);
- 3) стилистика письменной речи (оценка структурно-смысловой организации текста, внутренней целостности, соразмерности членения на части, соподчиненности компонентов работы друг другу и целому);
- 4) грамотность текста (оценка того, насколько <u>владеет</u> автор навыками письма в соответствии с грамматическими нормами языка. Проверка текста на наличие грамматических ошибок, употребление штампов, то есть избитых выражений; ошибочное словообразование; ошибки в образовании словоформ; ошибки в пунктуации и т.п.);
- 5) наличие собственного отношения автора к рассматриваемой проблеме (если предусмотрено форматом эссе) /теме (насколько точно и аргументировано выражено отношение автора к теме письменной работы):

Преподаватель, оценивая эссе, использует результаты предыдущих двух этапов. При выставлении «зачтено» опирается на следующие критерии:

Критерии оценки эссе преподавателем:

- качество исходного материала, который использован (аналитический анализ прочитанной литературы, лекций, записи результатов дискуссий, собственные соображения и накопленный опыт по данной проблеме);
- качество обработки имеющегося исходного материала (его организация, аргументация и доводы);
- аргументация (насколько точно она соотносится с поднятыми в авторском тексте проблемами).

5. Материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

Темы эссе

(рефератов, докладов, сообщений)

- Beauty (as expressed in design, presentation, and format). 1.
- Literary style (as expressed in writing). 2.
- Universal appeal (to touch the heart or mind; to have lasting ef-fect, to be addressed to a 3. mass readership; to appeal to intellectuals, to rank-and-file people).
- Impact (great impact; lessening impact; lack of impact; long-term impact; short-term impact).
- Design. Good newspaper design strives to be clear and simple (to serve its readers best; to be gray and dull; to do a lot of graphics; few "jumps", jumping a story - or continuing it from one page to an other - is something that bothers readers; to use shorter stories that will end on the page they began).
- Color (readers like color; to design the color into the paper rather than using it as an 6. afterthought; color doesn't always help a reader; color makes something 25 percent more important than it would have been without it).
- Headlines (a range of headlines weights: to attract the reader to a story; should be bold or 7. light; to reflect the mood of importance of the story).

Контролируемые компетенции: УК-4, ОПК-3

a. Be polite and not interrupt his instructions.

Оценка компетенций осуществляется в соответствии с таблицей 4.

| Тесто | вые | зяля | ния |
|-------|-----|------|-----|

| Тестовые задания |
|--|
| 1. Examples of people that was considered great at verbal communication. |
| a. Joe Biden b. Ronald Reagan c. Jimmy Carter d. Barak Obama |
| 2 is a non-verbal form of communication. |
| a. Internet b. radio c. smile d. music |
| 3customarily kiss a business associate on both cheeks in greeting instead of |
| shaking hands. |
| a. Chinese b. Germans c. Americans d. Swedes |
| 4. To walk arm in arm for female colleagues in signify a personal business |
| relationship. |
| a. Britain b. America c. Germany d. Russia |
| 5. Korean business conglomerate like Samsung and Hyundai are referred to as |
| a. giants b. pyramids c. enigma d. Chaebols |
| 6. Samsung has formed its corporate and the management styles. |
| a. business b. management c. culture d. style |
| 7. Does the lack ofunderstanding matter for foreign staff turnover in Samsung? |
| a. business b. management c. effective d. cultural |
| 8. Foreign employees in Korean chaebols have difficult time due todifferences. |
| a. age b. education level c. culture d. ethnic |
| 9. Foreign staffs would take double burdens from both national culture differences and |
| unique corporatewhen working for Korean chaebols. |
| a. management b. peculiarity c. cultures d. style |
| 10. Hofstede defines culture as «mental programming» corresponds to a much broader use |
| of the word that is common among sociologists and |
| a. historians b. managers c. professors d. anthropologists |
| 11. Working under an American supervisor you should: |

- b. Not let him know that you did not understand.
- c. Hide your mistakes until he discovers them.
- d. Maintain ongoing honest communication about work problems and progress.
- 12. If you are having family problems, your American supervisor is probably expected to:
- a. Listen to you just as he would to a friend.
- b. Discuss it with you and make a plan of action to solve the problem.
- c. Give you a week's vacation to solve the problem.
- d. Visit your home and discuss the problems.
- 13. Your American co-worker has invited you to play tennis with him for the second time in a month. This could mean that:
 - a. You are now his close friend.
 - b. You can talk with him about your problems with your family.
 - c. He expects you to solve the technical problem he has at work.
 - d. He just enjoys playing tennis with you.
- 14. You are working hard to finish your project. Your American coworker is sitting down reading the newspaper. He might:
 - a. Come very close and look at what you are doing.
 - b. Bring you a cup of coffee to keep you awake.
 - c. Try to help you only if you asked him.
 - d. Ask you to stop working and join him to go to the movies.
 - 15. Most American companies will start marketing a product when it:
 - a. Is in a prototype stage.
 - b. Is on the drawing board.
 - c. Is on the shelf ready for the customers.
 - d. Has passed the quality control test.
 - 16. An American leaves the office telling his foreign co-worker, "Let's get together this week". The foreign worker should:
 - a. Invite the American to his house for a homemade dinner.
 - b. Expect the American to invite him for dinner at his house.
 - c. Expect the American to invite him to play tennis with him.
 - d. Accept it as a friendly comment.
 - 17. Many Americans are inclined to feel confident that they can accomplish many tasks because:
 - a. They possess a strong infrastructure to complete the task.
 - b. They like to work hard day and night.
 - c. They believe nature and God will help them.
 - d. They can depend on other people to help them.
 - 18. During his performance appraisal, an American employee might:
 - a. Agree fully with his manager's evaluation.
 - b. Defend his performance and justify his actions.
 - c. Ask his managers to write down his future goals.
 - d. Not ask questions about his next promotion or salary increase.
 - 19. An American will almost always arrive on time for business appointments because:
 - a. He will want to relax for a while.
 - b. He wants to get the sale.
 - c. He shows respect for the host's time.
 - d. He has a lot of spare time.
 - 20. You are travelling on an American bus. Beside you is an American. You should:
 - a. Greet him. b. Ask where he is going. c. Introduce yourself. d. Just sit quietly.
 - 21. You meet an American friend in the hallway who says, "How are you?" You should:
 - a. Stop and shake hands with him.
 - b. Tell him, "Just fine", and continue walking.

- c. Tell him about problems you have with your family.
- d. Look at him and keep going.
- 22. Your co-worker called you on the phone and asked, "How are you doing?" You should:
- a. Say, "OK, thank you".
- b. Explain to him how hard it is to work under pressure.
- c. Discuss with him your family problems.
- d. Ask him if he has time to listen to a detailed reply.
- 23. You have completed a business transaction with an American firm.

You expect your American businessman will:

- a. Write you to thank you for the business.
- b. Become your friend and invite you to play tennis or golf.
- c. Send you a New Year's card every year.
- d. Call again for more business.
- 24. You are at a business luncheon. You have been approached by an American businessman. He introduces himself and exchanges cards with you. He will probably:
 - a. Give a detailed presentation of his company.
 - b. Keep talking with you until lunch time.
 - c. Excuse himself to meet more people.
 - d. Ask about your family.
 - 25. Frequently major decisions in American companies are made based on:
 - a. Employee services and interests.
 - b. Middle line managers' recommendations.
 - c. First line management.
 - d. Top executives' vision and market data.
 - 26. You are on a training assignment in a US company. You should:
 - a. Introduce yourself to all department personnel
 - b. Get permission from your supervisor every time you leave the office
 - c. Learn to depend on yourself to solve your problems
 - d. Try to establish harmony within your group.
- 27. This is your first week of training in an American company. Your department secretary seems very friendly and helpful. She may be:
 - a. Expecting you to invite her to the restaurant to dinner with you.
 - b. Doing her job
 - c. Interested to start relations with you.
 - d. Expecting you to bring her some flowers or a small present.
 - 28. Americans tend to value _____ more than spiritual enlightenment.
 - a. money b. private house c. material possessions d. private yacht
 - 29. Most Americans like ______ in daily interactions.
 - a. energy and honesty b. frankness c. formality and ritual d. informality
 - 30. Americans usually rely on ______ for help rather than asking people.
 - a. Internet d. themselves c. others d. foreigners
 - 31. Americans value time and its control and are _____.
 - a. money-oriented b. dollar-oriented c. future-oriented d. family-oriented
 - 32. Americans customarily collect evidence and make decisions based on their _____
 - a. calculations b. prognosis c. feelings d.findings
 - 33. The majority of Americans use to refuse an offer.
 - a. letters b. direct messages c. indirect messages 4. code words
 - 34. Many Americans are open and share their _____.
 - a. money b. wealth c. optimism d. space.
 - 35. Most Americans are a oriented society.
 - a. present b. money c. future d. past
 - 36. Americans tend to see themselves as confident and ______.

| a. religion b. information c. law d. culture 47. A cultured person would never criticize other nation's | | essimistic b. optimistic c. money oriented d. hard-working |
|---|-------------|---|
| 38. Americans usually believe being on time for an appointment shows | | |
| a. contempt b. respect c. doubts d. unpsertainty 39. Most Americans believe they can control their destiny by their a. army b. NAVY c. special operations d. own actions. 40. Shaking hands is important when you meet a. a gentleman b. a professional c. a Chinese d. an American. 41. Many Americans like to deal with | | |
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| 41. Many Americans like to deal with | 40. 3 | Shaking hands is important when you meet |
| a. money issues b. foreigners c. local population d. problems 42. Americans use | | |
| 42. Americans use | | |
| a. special operations b. ambiguity c. color revolutions d. credit cards 43. Physical | | |
| 43. Physical is important but we must not neglect the culture of the mind. a. strength b. exercises c. abilities d. culture 44. Americans believe that universities should be centers of a. information b. knowledge c. intellectual power d. culture 45. The culture of Eskimos is studied by a. historians b. culturologists c. socioloigists d. anthropologists. 46. The European invaders used to say that their mission was to disseminate among aborigines. a. religion b. information c. law d. culture 47. A cultured person would never criticize other nation's a. habits b. traditions c. way of life d. political system 48. Corporate culture is especially important for companies operating a. in China b. in Germany c. in Italy d. on the international arena. 49. While speculating on world issues, we mustn't leave behind a. geopolitics b. cultural differences c. geostrategy d. money issues 50. Song Liehua found life in London a bit of at first. a. a culture shock b. enigmatic problem c. interesting code d. corrupt experience 51. Culturally, the city has a lot at offer b. to loan c. give d. divide 52. Culture means the acquainting of ourselves with the best that has been known and thought a. in America b. in Britain c. in the West d. in the world. 53. Australia has its own cultural identity, which is very different from that of a. the rest of the world b. Britain c. Europe d. South East Asia. 54. Britain is known to be a society. a. sophisticated b. culturally diverse c. normal d. nice 55. This country has a rich heritage. a. culture b. history c. phenomenon d. peculiarities 57. Cross cultural communication course is a good opportunity for students to learn about other a. territories b. countries c. cultures d. cities 58. The USA is often accused of cultural a. aggression b. imperialism c. dominance d. diversity | 42 | Americans useto avoid conflict and loss of face. |
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| a. aggression b. imperialism c. dominance d. diversity | | |
| • | 58. | The USA is often accused of cultural |
| 59. A person knows a lot about music, art, theatre, etc. | a. aş | ggression b. imperialism c. dominance d. diversity |
| | | Aperson knows a lot about music, art, theatre, etc. |
| a. modern b. cultural c. vise d. normal | a. m | nodern b. cultural c. vise d. normal |
| 60. You won't find muchin this sleepy little town, I am afraid. | | |
| a weelth b manay a culture d time | a. w | realth b. money c. culture d. time |

| 61. They enjoyactivities like going to the theatre and the opera. | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| a. energetic b. cultural c. sophisticated d. rare | | | | | |
| 62. The French aresophisticated people. | | | | | |
| a. historically b. very c. not d. culturally | | | | | |
| 63. Working late hours for very little money seems part of the company | | | | | |
| a. way of life b. tradition c. style d. culture | | | | | |
| 64. Culture shock is a phenomenon. | | | | | |
| a. abnormal b. rare c. usual d. psychological | | | | | |
| 65. When asked to describe yourself, do you think of yourself as belonging to a particular | | | | | |
| group? | | | | | |
| a. ethnic b. cultural c. religious d. age | | | | | |
| 66. What experiences have you had that increased your sense of belonging to | | | | | |
| a particular group? | | | | | |
| 67. How has a person's background influenced: | | | | | |
| a. the way a person spends his holidays | | | | | |
| b. the way a person express himself, verbally and non-verbally | | | | | |
| c. the way a person thinks about and relate to other groups | | | | | |
| d. the way a person chooses his friends? | | | | | |
| 68. What makes a person's cultural backgrounds different from his previous stereotypes? | | | | | |
| a. friendships b. social relationships c. travel contacts d. Internet, films, TV, | | | | | |
| newspapers | | | | | |
| 69. Globalization means that there is now oneculture everywhere in the world. | | | | | |
| a. English b. American c. business d. Chinese | | | | | |
| 70. If they want to do business with me, then they'll have to adapt to my a. habits b. traditions c. timetable d. culture | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| 71. "When in Rome, do as the do." a. locals b. Romans c. Italians d. Latin`s | | | | | |
| 72. It's to generalize about cultures. | | | | | |
| a. possible b. natural c. impossible d. abnormal | | | | | |
| 73. Intercultural training just confirms | | | | | |
| a. cultural differences b. stereotypes c. traditions d. psychological peculiarities | | | | | |
| 74. Today I'm dealing with the Americans, tomorrow with a group from Japan. I can't | | | | | |
| possibly learn all I need to know about all the I have to deal with. | | | | | |
| a. customs b. traditions c. ethnic stereotypes d. cultures | | | | | |
| 75. What I need when I go abroad is a list of | | | | | |
| a. dos and don'ts b. ethnic stereotypes c. national traditions d. national holidays | | | | | |
| 76. Problems in international business relationships are not always caused by | | | | | |
| a. traditions d. culture peculiarities c. business models d. language difficulties | | | | | |
| 77. Doing business with people of other nationalities involves more than learning foreign | | | | | |
| languages. There are often | | | | | |
| a. religious differences b. cultural differences c. different national backgrounds d. | | | | | |
| different business models. | | | | | |
| 78. During business negotiations we need to be aware of | | | | | |
| a. customs b. attitudes c. socializing d. body language | | | | | |
| 79. The shake hands less often than other European people. | | | | | |
| a. French b. Spanish c. Germans d. Englishmen | | | | | |
| 80. Americans use first names more often than many other nationalities. | | | | | |
| a. Russians b. Chinese c. Japanese d. Americans | | | | | |
| 81. The consider that harmony and consensus in business | | | | | |
| communications are very important. | | | | | |
| a. Americans b. Englishmen c. Spanish d. Japanese | | | | | |
| 81 When we visit other countries it is important to good observers and listeners | | | | | |

- a. use information of b. use business models of c. use manuals on cross cultural communications of d. use textbooks of 82. We should avoid criticizing other cultures and realize that we all have similar problems but different ______ of dealing with them. a. Customs b. traditions c. habits d. ways 83. Name an example of high context culture. a. American b. Japanese c. Latin d. Korean 84. Name the example of low context culture a. Russian b. British c. German d. Greek 85. All of the information can be lost in translation using basic English except: a. cultural sensitivity b. nuances c. codified rules d. style 86. Cross cultural communication deals with exchange information between people belonging to different _ a. classes b. professions c. backgrounds d. cultures 87. The same gestures used by the Americans mean different things to _____. c. Swiss d. Japanese a. English b. German consider punctuality very important. a. Arabs b. English c. Spanish d. Japanese 89. Time is not of great importance in _____ a. Britain b. Japan c. Latin America d. USA use hand to point on an object and don't use finger. a. Japanese b. Americans c. Englishmen d. Spanish 91. In general, Americans value most: a. Social recognition. b. Happiness. c. Equality. d. Money. 92. Many Americans see themselves as: a. Modest and shy. b. Family members. c. Formal and ritualistic. d. Created equal to others. 93. Other cultures may see Americans as: a. Victimized by economic crisis. b. Reliant on their families for help. c. Group-oriented. d. Ignorant about other cultures. 94. When writing to an American company, it is very important to: a. Reference your source. b. Start your letter with a flattering introduction about your company president. c. Have your letter signed by your company director and president. d. Be specific on the purpose of the letter. 95. In a business introduction to an American he may ask you to call him by his first name because: a. He is not interested in business. b. He likes harmony in discussion. c. His last name may be hard to pronounce, d. He wants to be comfortable and move into an informal stage of business discussion. 96. When talking with an American business partner on the phone, it is common for him to ask you first about:
 - a. Your family health.
 - b. Your financial situation.
 - c. When you are planning to visit him.
 - d. How you are doing.

- 97. Mr. Saito, from Japan, is leaving the office of an American businessman who says to him, "We should get together sometime". Mr Saito should:
 - a. Invite his American friend for dinner.
 - b. Expect that his American friend will invite him to the bar.
 - c. Consider it as just a friendly comment.
 - d. Stop by his house to have a drink.
 - 98. American business meetings usually start with:
 - a. Discussion of the past weekend's baseball game.
 - b. Formal agenda and tasks to be accomplished.
 - c. Period of harmony.
 - d. Introduction about everyone's past work experience.
 - 99. In American business meetings you are expected to:
 - a. Wait until the end and state firmly your position.
 - b. Talk about how it is difficult to get to the meeting.
 - c. Maintain group harmony and do not ask embarrassing questions.
 - d. Express your ideas openly and rationalize them aggressively.
 - 100. At the end of an American business meeting the participants may:
 - a. All go to the cafeteria to have a drink.
 - b. Write a conclusion and/or action plan with specific responsibilities and dates.
 - c. Conduct behind-the-scene discussions to change the conclusion.
 - d. Apologize to each other for any confrontations they had during the meeting.

Контролируемые компетенции: УК-4, ОПК-3

Оценка компетенций осуществляется в соответствии с таблицей 4.

Вопросы к экзамену

- 1. Read, translatate and render the article
- 2. Speak on the topic
- 3. Account for your lexical minimum

Text 1. What Are the Mass Media?

A message can be communicated to a mass audience by many means: hardly an American lives through a day without feeling the impact of at least one of the mass media. The oldest media are those of the printed word and picture which carry their message through the sense of sight: the weekly and daily newspapers, magazines, books, pamphlets, direct mail circulars, and billboards. Radio is the mass communications medium aimed at the sense of sound, whereas television and motion pictures appeal both to the visual and auditory senses.

The reader turns to his newspaper for news and opinion, entertainment, and the advertising it publishes. In the weekly the focus is upon the reader's own community; in the daily the focus is upon the nation and the world as well. Magazines give him background information, entertainment, opinion, and the advertising; books offer longer range and more detailed examination of subjects, as well as entertainment; pamphlets, direct mail pieces, and billboards bring the views of commercial and civic organizations. Films may inform and persuade as well as entertain. Television and radio offer entertainment, news and opinion, and advertising messages and can bring direct coverage of public events into the listener's home.

There are important agencies of communication which are adjuncts of the mass media. These are (1) the press associations, which collect and distribute news and pictures to the newspapers, television and radio stations, and news magazines; (2) the syndicates, which offer background news and pictures, commentary, and entertainment features to newspapers, television and radio, and magazines; (3) the advertising agencies, which serve their business clients, on the one hand, and the mass media, on the other; (4) the advertising departments of companies and institutions, which serve in merchandising roles; and the public relations departments, which serve in information roles; (5) the public relations counciling firms and publicity organizations, which

offer information in behalf of their clients, and (6) research individuals and groups, who help gauge the impact of the message and guide mass communicators to more effective paths.

Text 2. General Organization of Newspapers

The newspapers in the United States can be divided roughly into four categories: weeklies and semiweeklies, small dailies, larger dailies (mostly in the submetropolitan areas), and the gigantic metropolitan dailies. Each of these newspapers has a definite purpose and is tailored to the needs of the community it serves. The size and frequency of a newspaper's edition depend upon the amount of advertising and circulation revenue it commands; trying to publish a newspaper on a grander scale than its community can support is a sure and swift way to bankruptcy.

Most American newspapers have a page that is eight columns wide and twenty to twenty-one inches deep; the normal column width is slightly less than 2 inches. This is called a standard size page. A rather small minority newspapers are tabloid in format, usually five columns wide and 15 inches deep, or approximately half the size of a standard page. Although it is widely agreed that the tabloid size newspaper is very easy for the reader to handle, the problems of printing it and the limitations on its advertising potential have kept many publishers from adopting this format. In spite of these limitations the newspaper with by far the largest circulation in the United States, the *New York Daily News*, uses the tabloid format.

Unfortunately because of the editorial approach used by some metropolitan newspapers, the word "tabloid" has taken a connotation of sensationalism. This is unfair to many tabloids whose content is no more sensational than that of standard size dailies. Equating physical size and content is a false approach, too often practiced.

No matter what their size, all newspapers have a fundamental organization in common. Each has five major departments:

- editorial, which gathers and prepares the news, entertainment, and opinion materials, both written and illustrated;
- advertising, which solicits and prepares the commercial messages addressed to the readers;
- circulation, which has the task of selling and delivering the newspaper to the readers of a community;
- production, which turns the editorial materials and advertisements into type and prints the newspapers;
- and business, which oversees the newspaper's entire operation. Newspaper stories are written to include the "5 W's and H" who, what, when, where, why, and how. Their purpose is to present a report of an action or a situation in simple, easily understood language that can be comprehended by a mass audience of different educational levels. Increased emphasis has been placed upon simplicity of writing in recent years and upon explaining the "why" of news situations.

Text 3. The Small Daily Newspaper

The differences in operation of the weekly newspaper and the small daily newspaper are great, because the fundamental element of timeliness has been added. The principle of "today's news today" dominates the minds of daily newspapermen, no matter how small their paper may be.

Because the process of assembling and printing the newspaper is done six or seven times a week, instead of once, the thinking of the men who do the job is accelerated. Working on a daily does not necessarily make a reporter or an advertising solicitor a better newspaperman than his colleagues on the weeklies, but it does tend to make him a faster one. Deadlines take on a fresh, compelling meaning. A weekly may define its news deadline as "Tuesday afternoon", and still be able to slip through a couple of late columns Wednesday morning without seriously disturbing the rather flexible press time. Not so on the daily; if the copy deadline is 12:40 p.m., any stories sent

out to the composing room after that minute may make the press start late. That in turn can mean missed bus connections and lost street sales for the circulation department. However, in the 24 hours before publication a weekly newspaperman turns out a large amount of copy, probably more than he would do on a daily.

A substantial overlapping exists between the weekly and small daily fields, in the sense that weekly cities sometimes are larger than small daily cities, and some weeklies have more circulation and advertising linage than small dailies. Yet, given a choice of jobs at identical pay, the majority of newspaperman would probably choose the daily. They find more stimulation in the faster pace, in seeing their stories in print shortly after they have written them, and in having a greater kinship with world affairs through the presence of wire service news teletypes in the office.

What, then, causes some towns to have daily papers and other larger towns to have only a weekly? Essentially it is a matter of geography, supplemented at times by the commercial audacity of the publisher. When a good-sized town is close to a large city, competition from the big neighbouring paper may make successful operation of a small city daily financially impossible. Yet there is room for a weekly newspaper to present community news and the advertising of local merchants. A small daily in a relatively isolated region may operate at a profit, whereas the same paper would fail if it were published in the shadow of a large city daily.

5.4.2. Примерные темы для беседы, выносимые на экзамен

- 1. About myself/My background
- 2. My future profession
- 3. How I see myself 5 years from now
- 4. Contemporary journalism in Russia
- 5. Mass media in Britain
- 6. Mass media in the USA
- 7. What it takes to be a good journalist
- 8. Journalism as a career
- 9. The role of the Internet in modern world
- 10. My reasons to be a journalist

лист регистрации изменений

| <u>№</u> п/п | Содержание изменения | Измененные пункты | Решение Учебно- методического совета |
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