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КАФЕДРА РОМАНО-ГЕРМАНСКИХ ЯЗЫКОВ

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

Проректор по учебно-методической

работе

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ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ

Иностранный язык (продвинутый уровень) наименование дисциплины

42.04.02 Журналистика шифр и наименование направления подготовки

Мультимедийная журналистика направленность (профиль)

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Фонд оценочных средств рассмотрен и одобрен германских языков	на заседании кафедры романо-
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1. ПАСПОРТ ФОНДА ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ

по дисциплине «Иностранный язык (продвинутый уровень)»

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 контролу 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

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	Устный опрос	Средство контроля усвоения учебного материала темы, раздела или разделов дисциплины, организованное в виде собеседования преподавателя с обучающимися. Целью оценочного средства является получение от учащихся ответов на заранее сформулированные вопросы.	
2	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
3	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 (продвинутый уровень) 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.

Код компетенции	Уровень освоения компетенции	Индикаторы достижения компетенции	Вид учебных занятий ² , работы, формы и методы обучения, способствующие формированию и развитию компетенций ³	Контролируемые разделы и темы дисциплины ⁴	Оценочные средства, используемые для оценки уровня сформированности компетенции ⁵	Критерии оценивания результатов обучения
УК-4	Недостаточный уровень Оценка «незачтено», «неудовлетворительно»	УК-4. 3-1. Знает понятийный аппарат переводоведения	Знает Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа	1. Основы межкультурного взаимодействия. Перевод специального текста 2. Средства массовой коммуникации как зеркало жизни общества.	Тестовые задания, устный опрос, эссе	Не знает принципы и методы лингвистического анализа текста/дискурса; не имеет системное представление об особенностях современного этапа и истории развития изучаемых языков.
	Базовый уровень Оценка, «зачтено», «удовлетворительно»	УК-4. 3-1. Знает понятийный аппарат переводоведения	Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа	1. Основы межкультурного взаимодействия. Перевод специального текста 2. Средства массовой	Тестовые задания, устный опрос, эссе	Частично знает принципы и методы лингвистического анализа текста/дискурса; имеет

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 $^{^{2}}$ 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...

Средний уровень Оценка «зачтено»,	<i>УК-4. 3-1.</i> Знает	Практические	коммуникации как зеркало жизни общества.	Тестовые задания, устный опрос, эссе	представление об особенностях современного этапа и истории развития изучаемых языков. В основном знает
Оценка «зачтено», «хорошо»	понятийный аппарат переводоведения	занятия, самостоятельная работа	межкультурного взаимодействия. Перевод специального текста 2. Средства массовой коммуникации как зеркало жизни общества.	устый опрос, эсс	принципы и методы лингвистического анализа текста/дискурса; имеет представление об особенностях современного этапа и истории развития изучаемых языков.
Высокий уровень Оценка «зачтено», «отлично»	УК-4. 3-1. Знает понятийный аппарат переводоведения	Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа	1. Основы межкультурного взаимодействия. Перевод специального текста 2. Средства массовой коммуникации как зеркало жизни общества.	Тестовые задания, устный опрос, эссе	В совершенстве знает принципы и методы лингвистического анализа текста/дискурса; имеет системное представление об особенностях современного этапа и истории развития изучаемых языков.
Умеет					

Недостаточный уровень Оценка «незачтено», «неудовлетворительно»	УК-4.3-1. Уметь: производить перевод в сфере профессиональной коммуникации	Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа	1. Основы межкультурного взаимодействия. Перевод специального текста 2. Средства массовой коммуникации как зеркало жизни общества.	Тестовые задания, устный опрос, 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	1. Основы межкультурного взаимодействия. Перевод специального текста 2. Средства массовой коммуникации как зеркало жизни общества.	Тестовые задания, устный опрос, 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	1. Основы межкультурного взаимодействия. Перевод специального текста 2. Средства массовой коммуникации как зеркало жизни общества.	Тестовые задания, устный опрос, эссе	В основном умеет проводить перевод в сфере профессиональной коммуникации
Высокий уровень Оценка «зачтено», «отлично»	УК-4.3-1. Уметь: производить перевод в сфере	Практические занятия, самостоятельная	1. Основы межкультурного взаимодействия.	Тестовые задания, устный опрос, эссе	В совершенстве умеет проводить перевод в сфере

	профессиональной коммуникации	работа	Перевод специального текста 2. Средства массовой коммуникации как зеркало жизни общества.		профессиональной коммуникации
«неудовлетворительно»	УК-4.3-1. Владеет навыками лингвистического анализа текста/дискурса на основе системных знаний современного этапа и истории развития изучаемых	Владеет Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа	1. Основы межкультурного взаимодействия. Перевод специального текста 2. Средства массовой коммуникации как зеркало жизни общества.	Тестовые задания, устный опрос, эссе	Не владеет переводческими навыками и умениями в области письменного и устного перевода в сфере профессиональной коммуникации
Базовый уровень Оценка, «зачтено», «удовлетворительно» Средний уровень	языков. УК-4.3-1. Владеет переводческими навыками и умениями в области письменного и устного перевода в сфере профессиональной коммуникации УК-4.3-1. Владеет переводческими	Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа Практические занятия,	1. Основы межкультурного взаимодействия. Перевод специального текста 2. Средства массовой коммуникации как зеркало жизни общества. 1. Основы межкультурного	Тестовые задания, устный опрос, эссе Тестовые задания, устный опрос, эссе	Частично владеет переводческими навыками и умениями в области письменного и устного перевода в сфере профессиональной коммуникации В основном владеет

	умениями в области письменного и устного перевода в сфере профессиональной коммуникации	работа	Перевод специального текста 2. Средства массовой коммуникации как зеркало жизни общества.		навыками умениями области письменного устного перевода сфере профессиональна коммуникации	
Высокий уровень Оценка «зачтено», «отлично»	УК-4.3-1. Владеет переводческими навыками и умениями в области письменного и устного перевода в сфере профессиональной коммуникации	Практические занятия, самостоятельная работа	1. Основы межкультурного взаимодействия. Перевод специального текста 2. Средства массовой коммуникации как зеркало жизни общества.	Тестовые задания, устный опрос, эссе	В совершенст владеет переводческими навыками умениями области письменного устного перевод сфере профессионально коммуникации	и в и а в

4. Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры

оценивания результатов обучения

Устный опрос позволяет оценить знания и кругозор студента, умение логически построить ответ, владение монологической речью и иные коммуникативные навыки. Устный опрос обладает большими возможностями воспитательного воздействия преподавателя, т.к. при непосредственном контакте создаются условия для его неформального общения студентом.

На первом этапе подготовки 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 владеет 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).

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.

5. Материалы для проведения текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации

Вопросы к устному опросу

- 1. What is your morning routine?
- 2. How long have you stuck with your morning routine?
- 3. How has your morning routine changed over recent years?
- 4. What time do you go to sleep?
- 5. Do you do anything before going to bed to make your morning easier?
- 6. Do you use an alarm to wake you up in the morning, and if so do you ever hit the snooze button?
- 7. How soon after waking up do you have breakfast, and what do you typically have?
- 8. Do you answer email first thing in the morning or leave it until later in the day?
- 9. Do you use any apps or products to enhance your sleep or morning routine?
- 10. How soon do you check your phone in the morning?
- 11. What are your most important tasks in the morning?
- 12. Do you also follow your morning routine on weekends, or do you change some steps?
- 13. Does Britain have a National Day?
- 14. How do the British celebrate traditional and religious holidays?
- 15. What and when are "bank" holidays?
- 16. What is Pancake Day?
- 17. What is Guy Fawkes Night?
- 18. What is the significance of the poppy and when is it worn?
- 19. What are Britain's national flowers?
- 20. Where can I find out about British folk songs and folk tales?
- 21. What are Britain's national costumes?
- 22. What is Burns' Night and how is it celebrated?
- 23. What are the most common superstitions in Britain?
- 24. What's your favorite season and why?
- 25. Are there any special traditions associated with different seasons in your country?
- 26. Have you ever been caught in bad weather? If so, what did you do?
- 27. What crops are produced in which seasons in your country?
- 28. Do you think weather patterns are changing? If so, why do you think this is?
- 29. Do you have many disasters in you country which are caused by weather?
- 30. Do you know any interesting myths or stories about weather?

Контролируемые компетенции: УК-4

Оценка компетенций осуществляется в соответствии с таблицей 4.

Темы эссе

(рефератов, докладов, сообщений)

A report on your favourite television programme.

Your own news programme.

A review on a magazine

Journalists' responsibility.

Контролируемые компетенции: УК-4

Оценка компетенций осуществляется в соответствии с таблицей 4.

Тестовые задания

a. Joe Biden b. Ronald Reagan c. Jimmy Čarter d. Barak Obama 2	1. Examples of people that was considered great at verbal communication.
2	
a. Internet	
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	
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 of understanding 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 to differences. a. age b. education level c. culture d. ethnic 9. Foreign staffs would take double burdens from both national culture differences and unique corporate when 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: a. Be polite and not interrupt his instructions. 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	
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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:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
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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:	
15. Most American companies will start marketing a product when it:	
a. Is in a prototype stage.	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. d. themselves c. others d. foreigners a. Internet 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. pessimistic b. optimistic c. money oriented d. hard-working 37. Americans are inclined to believe in d. future hardships c. free competition d. free elections 38. Americans usually believe being on time for an appointment shows ______. b. respect c. doubts d. unpsertainty a. contempt 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 ______directly and frankly. a. money issues b. foreigners c. local population d. problems 42. Americans use ______to avoid conflict and loss of face. a. special operations b. ambiguity c. color revolutions d. credit cards 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
- 46. The European invaders used to say that their mission was to disseminate _____ among aborigines.

 a. religion b. information c. law d. culture

a. historians b. culturologists c. socioloigists d. anthropologists.

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 ofat first.
a. a culture shock b. enigmatic problem c. interesting code d. corrupt experience
51. Culturally, the city has a lot
a. to 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 asociety.
a. sophisticated b. culturally diverse c. normal d. nice
55. This country has a richheritage.
a. cultural b. historical c. ancient d. modern
56. Cross cultural communication course studies the Greek
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
59. Aperson knows a lot about music, art, theatre, etc.
a. modern b. cultural c. vise d. normal
60. You won't find muchin this sleepy little town, I am afraid.
a. wealth 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."
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
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 busines 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 simila
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
a. English b. German c. Swiss d. Japanese
88 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
90. 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.

Вопросы к экзамену

- 1. Translate in writing from Russian into English
- 2. Render the artcle below (orally). Express your opinion on the topic.
- 3. Tell about your plans for scientific research
- 4. Account for your lexical minimum

French radio wants to play English songs

Radio stations in France have been protesting against a possible new government rule. DJs were already unhappy with a 30-year-old system that requires them to make sure that 40 percent of the songs they play are in French. Now the government wants them to make sure the songs in French are not the same popular hits. Radio stations could get a fine if they do not follow these rules. Radio company bosses say the new rule will stop French people from listening to the radio. Many music lovers already choose music streaming services to listen to American or British songs. Moreover, many French artists, such as Daft Punk and Phoenix, now sing in English so they can be popular globally.

France's government says the new law is to protect its culture from American and British influences. It especially wants to stop the English language from getting deeper into French culture. A spokesman for the French music industry said the new law is necessary. He said that if the radio stations were allowed to play whatever songs they wanted, "both the French language and the music would lose out". He added that: "[Radio stations] can't just be allowed to do what they want when it comes to language." A union for French musicians said the lawis important to protect French musicians. He said: "It remains fundamental for French artists to have the chance of making a career out of music."

https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1510/151005-english-songs-reading_100.htm

1. Render the article below (orally). Express your opinion on the topic.

Turkey takes over biggest newspaper

Turkish police have used tear gas, rubber bullets and water cannon against protestors outside the offices of a national newspaper in Istanbul. The demonstrators were protesting against the takeover of a private newspaper by the Turkish government. Turkish authorities seized control of the company that owns Turkey's best-selling newspaper Zaman. The paper was once a supporter of President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, but then became one of his fiercest critics. Authorities say Zaman has links to the US-based Muslim cleric Fethullah Gulen, who the government says plotted a coup to oust President Erdogan. Commentators say it is another blow for freedom in Turkey.

The takeover of Zaman by the Turkish government has sparked concerns in Europe about Turkey's readiness to join the European Union. European Enlargement Commissioner Johannes Hahn said the latest developments jeopardised recent progress made by Turkey. The chairman of Germany's foreign affairs committee said, "the violent action against a critical newspaper" and "the fact that the government takes over the whole paper is a severe blow...against the freedom of press". The editor-in-chief of Zaman's English newspaper lamented: "Our [final] headline is about us again, and that should give an idea about the kind of democracy in the country. There's no rule of law left in Turkey."

https://breakingnewsenglish.com/speed_reading.html

лист регистрации изменений

№ п/п	Содержание изменения	Измененные пункты	Решение Учебно-
11/11			методического совета
			СОВСТА