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УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

УТВЕРЖДАЮ

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РАБОЧАЯ ПРОГРАММА ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

Индекс Б1.О.03 Иностранный язык

наименование дисциплины

образовательная программа направления подготовки 43.03.02 Туризм
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Рабочая программа дисциплины (модуля) разработана на основании федерального государственного образовательного стандарта высшего образования – бакалавриата по направлению подготовки 43.03.02 Туризм, утвержденного приказом Министерства образования и науки Российской Федерации № 516 от 08.06.2017г., учебного плана по основной профессиональной образовательной программе высшего образования - программы бакалавриата по направлению подготовки 43.03.02 Туризм, с учетом следующих профессиональных стандартов, сопряженных с профессиональной деятельностью выпускника:

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РАЗДЕЛ 1. ПАСПОРТ РАБОЧЕЙ ПРОГРАММЫ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

1.1 Цель и задачи дисциплины (модуля)

Цель дисциплины (модуля) заключается в получении обучающимися теоретических знаний об иностранном языке (английском) с последующим применением в профессиональной сфере и практических навыков (формирование) по использованию иностранного языка в социальной сфере.

Задачи дисциплины (модуля):

1. формирование представлений о нормах изучаемого языка в традиционной общелитературной области,
2. развитие умений устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном языке в межличностном общении.

1.2. Место дисциплины (модуля) в структуре основной профессиональной образовательной программы высшего образования – программы бакалавриата

Дисциплина (модуль) «Иностранный язык» реализуется в базовой части основной профессиональной образовательной программы бакалавриата по направлению подготовки 43.03.02 Туризм очной обучения.

Изучение дисциплины (модуля) «Иностранный язык» базируется на знаниях и умениях, полученных обучающимися ранее в ходе освоения программного материала дисциплины «Иностранный язык» в средней школе.

Изучение дисциплины (модуля) «Иностранный язык» является базовым для последующего освоения программного материала дисциплины (модуля) «Иностранный язык в профессиональной деятельности».

1.3 Планируемые результаты обучения по дисциплине (модулю) в рамках планируемых результатов освоения основной профессиональной образовательной программы высшего образования – программы бакалавриата

Процесс освоения дисциплины (модуля) направлен на формирование у обучающихся следующих универсальных и общепрофессиональных компетенций: УК-4, в соответствии с основной профессиональной образовательной программой высшего образования – программой бакалавриата по направлению подготовки 43.03.02 Туризм.

В результате освоения дисциплины (модуля) обучающийся должен демонстрировать следующие результаты:

Категория компетенций	Код компетенции	Формулировка компетенции	Код и наименование индикатора достижения компетенции	Результаты обучения
Коммуникация	УК-4	Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах)	УК-4.1. Владеет системой норм русского литературного языка, родного языка и нормами иностранного языка.	<i>Знать:</i> основные правила коммуникации в устной и письменной форме на иностранном (английском) языке.
			УК-4.2. Выбирает на государственном и иностранном языках коммуникативно приемлемые стиль делового общения, вербальные и невербальные средства взаимодействия с партнерами.	<i>Уметь:</i> обеспечить коммуникацию в письменной и устной форме на иностранном (английском) языке.
				<i>Владеть:</i> навыками устной и письменной коммуникации на иностранном (английском) языке.

			<p>УК-4.3. Использует информационно-коммуникационные технологии при поиске необходимой информации в процессе решения стандартных коммуникативных задач на государственном и иностранном языке.</p>	<p><i>Уметь:</i> осуществлять эффективную коммуникацию в мультикультурной профессиональной среде на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах) на основе применения понятийного аппарата по профилю деятельности)</p>
				<p><i>Владеть:</i> навыками эффективной коммуникации в мультикультурной профессиональной среде</p>

РАЗДЕЛ 2. СТРУКТУРА И СОДЕРЖАНИЕ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

2.1 Объем дисциплины (модуля), включая контактную работу обучающегося с педагогическими работниками и самостоятельную работу обучающегося

Общая трудоемкость дисциплины, изучаемой в 1-2 семестрах на очной и очно-заочной формах, и на 1 курсе заочной формы обучения, составляет 5 зачетных единиц. По дисциплине предусмотрены *зачеты*.

Очная форма обучения

Вид учебной работы	Всего часов	Семестры	
		1	2
Контактная работа обучающихся с педагогическими работниками (по видам учебных занятий) (всего):	90	46	44
Учебные занятия лекционного типа	2	2	0
Практические занятия			
Лабораторные занятия			
Иная контактная работа	88	44	44
Самостоятельная работа обучающихся, всего	72	17	55
Контроль промежуточной аттестации (час)	18	9	9

2.2. Учебно-тематический план дисциплины (модуля)

Очной формы обучения

Раздел, тема	Виды учебной работы, академических часов
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	Всего	Самостоятельная работа	Контактная работа обучающихся с педагогическими работниками						
			Всего	Лекционные занятия	Семинарские/практические занятия	Лабораторные занятия	Иная контактная работа		
							Всего	Практическая подготовка	
Модуль 1 (Семестр 1)									
Раздел 1.1	36	12	24	2			22		
Раздел 1.2	27	5	22				22		
Контроль промежуточной аттестации (час)	9								
Общий объем, часов	72	17	46	2			44		
Форма промежуточной аттестации	Зачет								
Модуль 2 (Семестр 2)									
Раздел 2.1	36	24	12				12		
Раздел 2.2	36	24	12				12		
Раздел 2.3	27	7	20				20		
Контроль промежуточной аттестации (час)	9								

Раздел, тема	Виды учебной работы, академических часов							
	Всего	Самостоятельная работа	Контактная работа обучающихся с педагогическими работниками					
			Всего	Лекционные занятия	Семинарские/практические занятия	Лабораторные занятия	Иная контактная работа	
							Всего	Практическая подготовка
Общий объем, часов	108	55	44				44	
Форма промежуточной аттестации	Зачет							
Общий объем часов по дисциплине (модулю)	180	72	90	2			88	

РАЗДЕЛ 3. УЧЕБНО-МЕТОДИЧЕСКОЕ ОБЕСПЕЧЕНИЕ САМОСТОЯТЕЛЬНОЙ РАБОТЫ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ (МОДУЛЮ)

3.1. Виды самостоятельной работы обучающихся по дисциплине (модулю)

Очной формы обучения

Раздел, тема	Всего	Виды самостоятельной работы обучающихся
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		Академическая активность, час	Форма академической активности	Выполнение практ. заданий, час	Форма практического задания	Рубежный текущий контроль, час	Форма рубежного текущего контроля
Модуль 1. Writing online, семестр 1.							
Раздел 1.1.	12	10	Самостоятельная работа с материалами курса под руководством преподавателя в форме индивидуальных консультаций			2	тестирование
Раздел 1.2.	5	3	Самостоятельная работа с материалами курса под руководством преподавателя в форме индивидуальных консультаций			2	тестирование
Общий объем по модулю/семестру, часов	17	13				4	
Модуль 2. Lexis and Grammar in Writing, семестр 2							
Раздел 2.1.	24	22	Самостоятельная работа с материалами курса под руководством преподавателя в форме индивидуальных консультаций			2	тестирование
Раздел 2.2.	24	22	Самостоятельная работа с материалами курса под руководством преподавателя в форме индивидуальных консультаций			2	тестирование

Раздел 2.3.	7	5	Самостоятельная работа с материалами курса под руководством преподавателя в форме индивидуальных консультаций			2	тестирование
Общий объем по модулю/семестру, часов,	55	49				6	
Общий объем по дисциплине (модулю), часов	72	62				10	

3.2 Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине (модулю) Модуль 1 (Семестр 1).

РАЗДЕЛ 1. Входящее тестирование. Определение индивидуального уровня владения языком и индивидуальной траектории изучения языка. Знакомство с курсами, выбор индивидуального курса. Работа в монологичной иноязычной языковой онлайн среде. Письменное интерактивное обсуждение тем эссе, анализ, выделение ключевых слов и составление назывного плана эссе.

Цель: определение уровня остаточных знаний и выбор оптимального учебно-методического материала для повышения уровня владения иностранным языком для формирования УК-4.

Практические навыки: приобретение навыков работы с разнообразными курсами английского языка.

Перечень изучаемых элементов содержания: уровни владения иностранным языком, международная сертификация владения иностранным языком, далее согласно выбранному онлайн курсу. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине»

ЗАДАНИЕ К РАЗДЕЛУ 1

Форма практического задания: согласно выбранному онлайн курсу. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине».

РУБЕЖНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ К РАЗДЕЛУ 1

Форма рубежного контроля – компьютерное тестирование согласно выбранному онлайн курсу. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине».

Раздел 2. В зависимости от выбранного курса. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине».

Цель: согласно выбранному онлайн курсу. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине»

Перечень изучаемых элементов содержания: согласно выбранному онлайн курсу. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине».

ЗАДАНИЕ К РАЗДЕЛУ 2

Форма практического задания: согласно выбранному онлайн курсу. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине».

РУБЕЖНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ К РАЗДЕЛУ 2

Форма рубежного контроля – компьютерное тестирование согласно выбранному онлайн курсу. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине».

Раздел 3. В зависимости от выбранного курса. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине».

Цель: согласно выбранному онлайн курсу. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине»

Перечень изучаемых элементов содержания: согласно выбранному онлайн курсу. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине».

ЗАДАНИЕ К РАЗДЕЛУ 3

Форма практического задания: согласно выбранному онлайн курсу. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине».

РУБЕЖНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ К РАЗДЕЛУ 3

Форма рубежного контроля – компьютерное тестирование согласно выбранному онлайн курсу. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине».

Раздел 4. В зависимости от выбранного курса. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине».

Цель: согласно выбранному онлайн курсу. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине»

Перечень изучаемых элементов содержания: согласно выбранному онлайн курсу. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине».

ЗАДАНИЕ К РАЗДЕЛУ 4

Форма практического задания: согласно выбранному онлайн курсу. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине».

РУБЕЖНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ К РАЗДЕЛУ 4

Форма рубежного контроля – компьютерное тестирование согласно выбранному онлайн курсу. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине».

Раздел 5. В зависимости от выбранного курса. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине».

Цель: согласно выбранному онлайн курсу. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине»

Перечень изучаемых элементов содержания: согласно выбранному онлайн курсу. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине».

ЗАДАНИЕ К РАЗДЕЛУ 5

Форма практического задания: согласно выбранному онлайн курсу. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине».

РУБЕЖНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ К РАЗДЕЛУ 5

Форма рубежного контроля – компьютерное тестирование согласно выбранному онлайн курсу. См. приложение «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине».

РАЗДЕЛ 4. ФОНД ОЦЕНОЧНЫХ СРЕДСТВ ДЛЯ ПРОВЕДЕНИЯ ПРОМЕЖУТОЧНОЙ АТТЕСТАЦИИ ОБУЧАЮЩИХСЯ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ (МОДУЛЮ)

4.1. Форма промежуточной аттестации обучающегося по дисциплине (модулю)

Контрольным мероприятием промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по учебной дисциплине является **зачет**, который проводится в **устной** форме.

4.2. Перечень компетенций с указанием этапов их формирования в процессе освоения образовательной программы

Код компетенции	Содержание компетенции (части компетенции)	Результаты обучения	Этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы
УК-4	Способен осуществлять деловую коммуникацию в устной и письменной формах на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых)	<i>Знать:</i> основные правила коммуникации в устной и письменной форме на иностранном (английском) языке.	Этап формирования знаний
		<i>Уметь:</i> обеспечить коммуникацию в письменной и устной форме на иностранном (английском) языке	Этап формирования умений
		<i>Владеть:</i> навыками устной и письменной	Этап формирования

	языке(ах)	коммуникации на иностранном (английском) языке	навыков и получения опыта
		<i>Уметь:</i> осуществлять эффективную коммуникацию в мультикультурной профессиональной среде на государственном языке Российской Федерации и иностранном(ых) языке(ах) на основе применения понятийного аппарата по профилю деятельности	Этап формирования умений
		<i>Владеть:</i> навыками эффективной коммуникации в мультикультурной профессиональной среде	Этап формирования навыков и получения опыта

4.3 Описание показателей и критериев оценивания компетенций на различных этапах их формирования, описание шкал оценивания

Код компетенции	Этапы формирования компетенций	Показатель оценивания компетенции	Критерии и шкалы оценивания
УК-4	Этап формирования знаний.	<p>Теоретический блок вопросов.</p> <p>Уровень освоения программного материала, логика и грамотность изложения, умение самостоятельно обобщать и излагать материал</p>	<p>1) обучающийся глубоко и прочно освоил программный материал, исчерпывающе, последовательно, грамотно и логически стройно его излагает, тесно увязывает с задачами и будущей деятельностью, не затрудняется с ответом при видоизменении задания, умеет самостоятельно обобщать и излагать материал, не допуская ошибок – 9-10 баллов;</p> <p>2) обучающийся твердо знает программный материал, грамотно и по существу излагает его, не допуская существенных неточностей в ответе на вопрос, может правильно применять теоретические положения -7-8 баллов;</p> <p>3) обучающийся освоил основной материал, но не знает отдельных деталей, допускает неточности, недостаточно правильные формулировки, нарушает последовательность в изложении программного материала - 5-6 баллов;</p> <p>4) обучающийся не знает значительной части программного материала,</p>

			допускает существенные ошибки -0-4 балла.
УК-4	Этап формирования умений	<p>Аналитическое задание: <i>чтение со словарем и без словаря текстов по теме, доклад по теме, эссе.</i></p> <p>Практическое применение теоретических положений применительно к профессиональным задачам, обоснование принятых решений</p>	<p>1) свободно справляется с задачами и практическими заданиями, правильно обосновывает принятые решения, задание выполнено верно, даны ясные аналитические выводы к решению задания, подкрепленные теорией - 9-10 баллов;</p> <p>2) владеет необходимыми умениями и навыками при выполнении практических заданий, задание выполнено верно, отмечается хорошее развитие аргумента, однако отмечены погрешности в ответе, скорректированные при собеседовании -7-8 баллов;</p> <p>3) испытывает затруднения в выполнении практических заданий, задание выполнено с ошибками, отсутствуют логические выводы и заключения к решению 5-6 баллов;</p> <p>4) практические задания, задачи выполняет с большими затруднениями или задание не выполнено вообще, или задание выполнено не до конца, нет четких выводов и заключений по решению задания, сделаны неверные выводы по решению задания - 0-4 баллов.</p>
УК-4	Этап формирования навыков и получения опыта.	<p>Аналитическое задание: <i>беседа по теме, ситуационные задания, перевод)</i></p> <p>Решение практических заданий и задач, владение навыками и умениями при выполнении практических заданий, самостоятельность, умение обобщать и излагать материал.</p>	

4.4 Типовые контрольные задания или иные материалы, необходимые для оценки знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций в процессе освоения образовательной программы

Пример теста для заключительного тестирования (согласно выбранному курсу). См. приложение 2.

4.5 Методические материалы, определяющие процедуры оценивания знаний, умений, навыков и (или) опыта деятельности, характеризующих этапы формирования компетенций

Промежуточная аттестация по учебной дисциплине проводится в соответствии с Положением о промежуточной аттестации обучающихся по основным профессиональным образовательным программам высшего образования – программ бакалавриата/магистратуры/специалитета в Российском государственном социальном

университете и Положением о балльно-рейтинговой системе оценки успеваемости обучающихся по основным профессиональным образовательным программам высшего образования - программам бакалавриата, программам специалитета, программам магистратуры в Российском государственном социальном университете.

На промежуточную аттестацию отводится 20 рейтинговых баллов.

Ответы обучающегося на контрольном мероприятии промежуточной аттестации оцениваются педагогическим работником по 20 - балльной шкале, а итоговая оценка по учебной дисциплине выставляется по системе зачтено/не зачтено для зачета.

Критерии выставления оценки определяются Положением о балльно-рейтинговой системе оценки успеваемости обучающихся по основным профессиональным образовательным программам высшего образования - программам бакалавриата, программам специалитета, программам магистратуры в Российском государственном социальном университете.

РАЗДЕЛ 5. УСЛОВИЯ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ДИСЦИПЛИНЫ (МОДУЛЯ)

5.1. Перечень основной и дополнительной учебной литературы для освоения дисциплины (модуля)

5.1.1. Основная литература

1. Кузьменкова, Ю. Б. Английский язык: учебник и практикум для вузов / Ю. Б. Кузьменкова. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2022. — 412 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-15064-3. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://urait.ru/bcode/488823>
2. Мошняга, Е. В. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (A2-B1+) : учебное пособие для вузов / Е. В. Мошняга. — 6-е изд., испр. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2022. — 267 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-10436-3. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.urait.ru/bcode/494569>
3. Трибунская, С. А. Английский язык для изучающих туризм (B1-B2) : учебное пособие для вузов / С. А. Трибунская. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2022. — 218 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-11310-5. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.urait.ru/bcode/474118>

5.1.2. Дополнительная литература

1. Английский язык для академических целей. English for Academic Purposes : учебное пособие для вузов / Т. А. Барановская, А. В. Захарова, Т. Б. Пospelова, Ю. А. Суворова ; под редакцией Т. А. Барановской. — 2-е изд., перераб. и доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2022. — 220 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-13839-9. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.urait.ru/bcode/489787>

2. Методика обучения иностранному языку : учебник и практикум для вузов / О. И. Трубицина [и др.] ; под редакцией О. И. Трубициной. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2022. — 384 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-09404-6. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.urait.ru/bcode/489717>

3. Английский язык для экономистов (B1-B2) : учебник и практикум для вузов / Т. А. Барановская [и др.] ; ответственный редактор Т. А. Барановская. — 3-е изд., перераб. и

доп. — Москва : Издательство Юрайт, 2022. — 421 с. — (Высшее образование). — ISBN 978-5-534-15097-1. — Текст : электронный // Образовательная платформа Юрайт [сайт]. — URL: <https://www.urait.ru/bcode/488977>

5.2 Перечень ресурсов информационно-коммуникационной сети «Интернет», необходимых для освоения дисциплины (модуля)

№№	Название электронного ресурса	Описание электронного ресурса	Используемый для работы адрес
1.	ЭБС «ZNANIUM.COM»	Электронная библиотека, обеспечивающая доступ высших и средних учебных заведений, публичных библиотек и корпоративных пользователей к наиболее востребованным материалам	https://znanium.com
2.	Научная электронная библиотека eLIBRARY.ru	Крупнейший российский информационно-аналитический портал в области науки, технологии, медицины и образования, содержащий рефераты и полные тексты более 34 млн научных публикаций и патентов	http://elibrary.ru/
3.	Образовательная платформа Юрайт	Электронно-библиотечная система для ВУЗов, ССУЗов, обеспечивающая доступ к учебникам, учебной и методической литературе по различным дисциплинам.	https://urait.ru/
4.	ЭБС «Лань»	Полнотекстовая база данных периодических изданий	https://e.lanbook.com
5.	Электронная Библиотека МГГЭУ	База данных МГГЭУ	http://portal.mgsgi.ru/elektronnaya_biblioteka/

5.3 Методические указания для обучающихся по освоению дисциплины (модуля)

Освоение обучающимся дисциплины (модуля) «Проектная деятельность» предполагает изучение материалов дисциплины (модуля) на аудиторных занятиях и в ходе самостоятельной работы. Аудиторные занятия проходят в форме лекций, семинаров и практических занятий. Самостоятельная работа включает разнообразный комплекс видов и форм работы обучающихся.

Для успешного освоения дисциплины (модуля) и достижения поставленных целей необходимо внимательно ознакомиться с рабочей программой дисциплины (модуля), доступной в электронной информационно-образовательной среде МГГЭУ.

Следует обратить внимание на списки основной и дополнительной литературы, на предлагаемые преподавателем ресурсы информационно-телекоммуникационной сети Интернет. Эта информация необходима для самостоятельной работы обучающегося.

При подготовке к аудиторным занятиям необходимо помнить особенности каждой формы его проведения.

Подготовка к учебному занятию лекционного типа заключается в следующем.

С целью обеспечения успешного обучения обучающийся должен готовиться к лекции, поскольку она является важнейшей формой организации учебного процесса, поскольку:

- знакомит с новым учебным материалом;
- разъясняет учебные элементы, трудные для понимания;
- систематизирует учебный материал;
- ориентирует в учебном процессе.

С этой целью:

- внимательно прочитайте материал предыдущей лекции;
- ознакомьтесь с учебным материалом по учебнику и учебным пособиям с темой прочитанной лекции;
- внесите дополнения к полученным ранее знаниям по теме лекции на полях лекционной тетради;
- запишите возможные вопросы, которые вы зададите лектору на лекции по материалу изученной лекции;
- постарайтесь уяснить место изучаемой темы в своей подготовке;
- узнайте тему предстоящей лекции (по тематическому плану, по информации лектора) и запишите информацию, которой вы владеете по данному вопросу.

Подготовка к занятию семинарского типа

При подготовке и работе во время проведения занятий семинарского типа следует обратить внимание на следующие моменты: на процесс предварительной подготовки, на работу во время занятия, обработку полученных результатов, исправление полученных замечаний.

Предварительная подготовка к учебному занятию семинарского типа заключается в изучении теоретического материала в отведенное для самостоятельной работы время, ознакомление с инструктивными материалами с целью осознания задач лабораторной работы/практического занятия, техники безопасности при работе с приборами, веществами.

Работа во время проведения учебного занятия семинарского типа включает:

- консультирование студентов преподавателями и вспомогательным персоналом с целью предоставления исчерпывающей информации, необходимой для самостоятельного выполнения предложенных преподавателем задач, ознакомление с правилами техники безопасности при работе в лаборатории;
- самостоятельное выполнение заданий согласно обозначенной учебной программой тематики.

Самостоятельная работа.

Для более углубленного изучения темы задания для самостоятельной работы рекомендуется выполнять параллельно с изучением данной темы. При выполнении заданий по возможности используйте наглядное представление материала. Более подробная информация о самостоятельной работе представлена в разделах «Учебно-методическое обеспечение самостоятельной работы по дисциплине (модулю)», «Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по дисциплине (модулю)».

5.4 Информационно-технологическое обеспечение образовательного процесса по дисциплины (модуля)

5.4.1. Средства информационных технологий

1. Персональные компьютеры;
2. Средства доступа в Интернет;
3. Проектор.

5.4.2. Программное обеспечение

- Microsoft Windows 7 Enterprise
- Microsoft office 2010
- Яндекс.Телемост
- Яндекс.Документы
- Яндекс.Диск
- Telegram
- Discord
- Консультант Плюс
- 7-zip

5.4.3. Информационные справочные системы

Название электронного ресурса	Описание электронного ресурса	Используемый для работы адрес
ЭБС «ZNANIUM.COM»	Электронная библиотека, обеспечивающая доступ высших и средних учебных заведений, публичных библиотек и корпоративных пользователей к наиболее востребованным материалам	https://znanium.com
Научная электронная библиотека eLIBRARY.ru	Крупнейший российский информационно-аналитический портал в области науки, технологии, медицины и образования, содержащий рефераты и полные тексты более 34 млн научных публикаций и патентов	http://elibrary.ru/
Образовательная платформа Юрайт	Электронно-библиотечная система для ВУЗов, ССУЗов, обеспечивающая доступ к учебникам, учебной и методической литературе по различным дисциплинам.	https://urait.ru/
ЭБС «Лань»	Полнотекстовая база данных периодических изданий	https://e.lanbook.com
Электронная Библиотека МГГЭУ	База данных МГГЭУ	http://portal.mgsi.ru/elektronnaya_biblioteka/
Консультант Плюс	Справочно-правовая система Консультант Плюс	http://www.consultant.ru//

5.5 Материально-техническое обеспечение образовательного процесса по дисциплине (модулю)

Для изучения дисциплины (модуля) «Иностранный язык» в рамках реализации основной профессиональной образовательной программы по направлению подготовки **43.03.02 Туризм** используются:

Учебная аудитория для занятий лекционного типа оснащена специализированной мебелью (стол для преподавателя, парты, стулья, доска для написания мелом); техническими средствами обучения (видеопроекционное оборудование, средства звуковоспроизведения, экран и имеющие выход в сеть Интернет).

Учебная аудитория для занятий семинарского типа: оснащена специализированной мебелью (стол для преподавателя, парты, стулья, доска для написания мелом).

Помещения для самостоятельной работы обучающихся: оснащены специализированной мебелью (парты, стулья) техническими средствами обучения (персональные компьютеры с доступом в сеть интернет и обеспечением доступа в электронно-информационную среду университета, программным обеспечением).

5.6 Образовательные технологии.

При реализации дисциплины (модуля) «Иностранный язык» применяются различные образовательные технологии, в том числе технологии электронного обучения.

Освоение дисциплины (модуля) «Иностранный язык» предусматривает использование в учебном процессе активных и интерактивных форм проведения учебных занятий в форме деловых и ролевых игр, разбора конкретных ситуаций в сочетании с внеаудиторной работой с целью формирования и развития профессиональных навыков обучающихся.

При освоении дисциплины (модуля) «Иностранный язык» предусмотрено применение электронного обучения.

Учебные часы дисциплины (модуля) «Иностранный язык» предусматривают классическую контактную работу преподавателя с обучающимся в аудитории и контактную работу посредством электронной информационно-образовательной среды в синхронном и асинхронном режиме (вне аудитории) посредством применения возможностей компьютерных технологий (электронная почта, тестирование, презентация, форум и др.).

РАЗДЕЛ 6. ОСОБЕННОСТИ ОБУЧЕНИЯ ИНВАЛИДОВ И ЛИЦ С ОВЗ

При организации обучения инвалидов и лиц с ОВЗ обеспечиваются следующие необходимые условия:

– учебные занятия организуются исходя из психофизического развития и состояния здоровья инвалидов и лиц с ОВЗ совместно с другими обучающимися в общих группах, а также индивидуально, в соответствии с графиком индивидуальных занятий;

– при организации учебных занятий в общих группах используются социально-активные и рефлексивные методы обучения, технологии социокультурной реабилитации с целью оказания помощи в установлении полноценных межличностных отношений, создания комфортного психологического климата в группе;

– в процессе образовательной деятельности применяются материально-техническое оснащение, специализированные технические средства приема-передачи учебной информации в доступных формах для студентов с различными нарушениями, электронные образовательные ресурсы в адаптированных формах.

- подбор и разработка учебных материалов преподавателями производится с учетом психофизического развития и состояния здоровья инвалидов и лиц с ОВЗ;
 - использование элементов дистанционного обучения при работе со студентами, имеющими затруднения с моторикой;
 - обеспечение студентов текстами конспектов (при затруднении с конспектированием);
 - использование при проверке усвоения материала методик, не требующих выполнения рукописных работ или изложения вслух (при затруднениях с письмом и речью)
- например, тестовых бланков.

При проведении процедуры оценивания результатов обучения инвалидов и лиц с ограниченными возможностями здоровья по дисциплине обеспечивается выполнение следующих дополнительных требований в зависимости от индивидуальных особенностей обучающихся:

- 1) инструкция по порядку проведения процедуры оценивания предоставляется в доступной форме (устно, в письменной форме, на электронном носителе, в печатной форме увеличенным шрифтом и т.п.);
- 2) доступная форма предоставления заданий оценочных средств (в печатной форме, в печатной форме увеличенным шрифтом, в форме электронного документа);
- 3) доступная форма предоставления ответов на задания (письменно на бумаге, набор ответов на компьютере, устно, др.).

При необходимости для обучающихся с ограниченными возможностями здоровья и инвалидов процедура оценивания результатов обучения по дисциплине может проводиться в несколько этапов.

В освоении дисциплины инвалидами и лицами с ограниченными возможностями здоровья большое значение имеет индивидуальная работа. Под индивидуальной работой подразумевается две формы взаимодействия с преподавателем: индивидуальная учебная работа (консультации), то есть дополнительное разъяснение учебного материала и углубленное изучение материала с теми обучающимися, которые в этом заинтересованы, и индивидуальная воспитательная работа. Индивидуальные консультации по предмету являются важным фактором, способствующим индивидуализации обучения и установлению воспитательного контакта между преподавателем и обучающимся инвалидом или обучающимся с ограниченными возможностями здоровья.

ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ

Приложение 1. Методические указания к самостоятельной работе по курсу «Академический английский»

Задания курса выполняются последовательно. К ним можно вернуться и проработать дополнительно со словарём, либо в интерактивной беседе с тьютором в комментариях к заданиям непосредственно на онлайн платформе. Изучаемые элементы содержания каждой темы содержат контент в виде видеофайлов, справочных материалов и необходимых транскриптов в формате .pdf, который можно скачать для автономной работы. Все материалы доступны на соответствующих страницах изучаемых элементов содержания.

Перечень изучаемых элементов содержания

- Welcome to week 1. Introductory video (with the transcript to download).
- What is your main reason for taking the course/ Intro testing.
- How to get the most out of the course. Instructions.
- What do you think academic writing is? Discussion in the comments.
- The key features of academic writing. Video (with the transcript to download).
- What ideas would you include in the essay. Discussion in the comments.
- Developing essay ideas. Video (with the transcript and materials to download).
- Patterns. First attempt. Comment on it.
- What ideas were included? Video (with the transcript and materials to download).
- Strengths and weaknesses. Video and discussion. Video (with the transcript to download).

Тема 2. Organizing your ideas effectively.

Цель: анализ иноязычного текста в части: орфографических норм, организации, выкладки, основной идеи, ключевых слов, структурных особенностей.

Перечень изучаемых элементов содержания

1. Patterns. Second attempt. Comment on the text given.
2. Examining improvements. Video (with the transcript to download).
3. Main ideas. Exercises to download.
4. Review. Examining improvements. Video (with the transcript and answer key to download).
5. Test your knowledge quiz.
6. Write your own para practice.
7. What next? Instructions to week 2.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ К РАЗДЕЛУ 1

Форма практического задания: текстовые упражнения, лексико-грамматический перевод, эссе.

Перечень примеров текстов курса для чтения и перевода к разделу 1

Introductory notes

Watch this video to find out what you will learn over the next five weeks and how you should approach this course.

The transcript file is a written version of what is said in the video. All of the videos in this course will include a transcript, so if you find it difficult to understand what is being said, you can read along. You can view the transcript underneath each video by clicking in the **view transcript** button in the bottom left corner of each video. Or you might find it helpful to download the transcript. For all other transcripts, you can download these at the bottom of the relevant video Step.

If you are having trouble streaming the videos online, you can always download them by clicking the link in the bottom right hand corner of the video.

Let us know why you are taking this course by selecting the most relevant option in the poll below.

This poll is managed by FutureLearn and the results will not be used outside of the course. All the responses are anonymous. The aggregated results will be displayed in the Step for you to discuss in the comment area below.

This may be the first course that you have undertaken on FutureLearn, or perhaps it is the first course you have taken online. Don't worry: the platform is designed to be easy to navigate.

There are three icons at the top of each Step:

1. The first is a **to do list** which shows all the Steps for that week. You can take a look ahead to see what's coming up in the following weeks and if you don't manage to complete all the Steps in a week, you are always able to catch up.
2. The second icon allows you to see any recent **commenting activity** on this course.

3. The third icon takes you to your **progress page**. Don't forget to mark each Step as complete as you work through the course so that you can track your progress.

Each week there will be a number of videos, articles and discussions that encourage you to share your own thoughts.

If you are using a laptop or desktop computer to access this course, we suggest that you open any external links within the Steps by holding the 'ctrl' button on your keyboard and selecting the link, so that they open in a separate tab.

You might also like to read five tips and tools for social learning on FutureLearn to help you get the most out of the platform's social learning features. If you still have questions have a look at the list of FAQs. If it hasn't been answered there, please don't hesitate to click the support tab in the bottom right of each Step to let us know what you think.

Being able to write well in English is a big part of this course, so let's get some practice! Introduce yourself in the discussion below and answer the following two questions in your post:

1. **What are your experiences so far of writing in English?**
2. **What do you think academic writing is?**

Remember, you can 'Like' and reply to comments made by other Learners. You can also filter comments to see those that are 'Most liked' and find your own by selecting 'My comments'.

Understanding the video

Hi. Welcome to the Beginner's Guide to Academic Writing for University. My name is Steve Thomas. And I teach EAP, English for Academic Purposes, here at the University of Reading. This course is all about writing. We know there are lots of people like you from countries all around the world who would like to take a degree in English. But you're worried that your English isn't good enough. Well, this is the beginner's guide. So your writing skills only need to be good enough for a preuniversity course. If you know IELTS, that's about IELTS 4.5. But even if your writing skills are stronger than this, we still think this would be a useful course for you. In fact, this week we'll be showing you the very first piece of writing that a student did on our course a few years ago. And then we'll show you the final piece of writing he did at the end of the course. And you'll be able to see just how much he was able to improve in a few short weeks. The student's name is Xiao. And he went on to complete his undergraduate degree here at University of Reading and then take a master's. And he's currently taking a PhD. At the University of California in Los Angeles in the United States. If you follow this course closely, we think that you'll be able to make the same kind of improvements that Xiao has. It won't make you an expert writer. But what it will do is give you a solid base for you to build on in the future. Together with my colleagues, Anne Vicary and Sebastian Watkins, we'll be showing you how to write with good academic style, how to organise your ideas effectively. And we'll also be working on some of the most important areas of grammar. There will be plenty of practice activities. And by the end of the course, you'll have written a complete essay, which you'll be able to share with your fellow students. You'll receive feedback on that writing. And hopefully you'll be able to give useful feedback to others. So let's meet Anne and Seb. Hello, my name's Anne. And I'm a teacher of English for Academic Purposes at the University of Reading. I want to talk to you about how to approach this course. Firstly, make sure you do all the exercises. Try and do them in the right order. Try and have a go at not looking at the answers before you've actually done the exercises. Secondly, it's really important that you have a go at posting to the discussion board because in that way you're going to learn more. So put your ideas on

the discussion board. Don't be scared. And give feedback to the other students whenever you want. Hello, my name's Seb Watkins. And I'm an academic writing tutor at the University of Reading. I'll be working with you more closely in weeks two and four of this course, when we look at essay organisation and the stages in writing an essay. A beginner's guide to writing in English for university study ©University of Reading 2017 Tuesday, 28 March 2017 Page 2 During the course, we'll ask you to do a range of activities. Some of these will be online. And some of them will be paper based. You'll be able to check your answers to the activities and tasks we give you as you go along. Good luck, and I hope you enjoy the course. OK, you've met the team. And now we'd like to meet you. The first activity is for you to get used to using the discussion board. So introduce yourself, and then answer a couple of questions. Enjoy the course.

THE KEY FEATURES OF ACADEMIC WRITING Video transcript

You've just shared your ideas on the features of academic writing and had a look at what other students have had to say. You've probably read comments about academic writing, discussing complicated ideas, using perfect grammar with good vocabulary, giving evidence to support your points, being well organised, being formal, and so on. And we'll look at most of those areas on this course. But the features of academic writing can really be put into three main categories. That is content, organisation, and language. Content refers to the main ideas and information you want to give in your essay. What are the main points you want to make? What evidence-- that is, details and examples-- can you give to support your main points? Content is really the reason for writing in the first place and will obviously determine how well you answer the question. So it's important to think carefully about it. Organisation refers to how well you arrange those ideas. Are the paragraphs well structured and in a logical order, well linked together? Is there an introduction that hooks in the reader and makes them want to read your writing and a good conclusion at the end to remind the reader of your main points? Finally, language-- is your essay well written with accurate grammar, good spelling, and in a formal academic style? This week, Anne is going to talk to you about the first of those areas, content, in a bit more detail.

Текстовые упражнения к разделу 1:

Discuss the differences between the way of life in your country now and the way of life in the past

China is interesting country with a long history. China is developing very fast nowadays through the government and people's hard work. Many aspect of life have changed in the last fifty years, some change are good and some are bad. China better than before. This essay will explain changes in the country.

Firstly, people's standard of living is higher than before. People's lives very bad after the Second World War. People were poor because the country was poor. There was no food, no electricity and it was hard to buy anything in shops. Because of no food, government had to make a rule, each person could only buy five kilos of rice per month. In people's homes, there was no television or telephone. Since those days, China has industrialised. It has created jobs and opportunities for people in cities such as Shanghai and Beijing and increased building work, exports and profits. China opened its doors to the world. The Olympic Games came to China in 2008. Nowadays, there is enough food for everyone, and families had comfortable homes, televisions, internet access, personal computers and mobile phones. People can buy anything they want in the shops.

Other improvements happen in education and everyday behaviour. In school, students are now learning English and modern ideas which come from other countries whereas in the past they spend time learning how to speak the old Chinese language. Teachers did not teach Science subjects in those days. There are new customs too. For example, in the past, couples usually got married at home and wore red clothes but now they can marry in church and wear western-style clothes. Wives not usually had jobs, they worked at home, they always obeyed their husbands. They never said: 'no' when the man said: 'yes'. But, nowadays, Chinese women can have important job and hold own opinion.

There are some negative changes, such as the number of cigarette smokers has increased and children do not work as hard as before because their lives are easy. Both parents now work to have a good standard of living and they have no time to spend with family.

It is clear that China has changed greatly over the last fifty years, and it will continue to improve.

Post your comments on how Xiao's essay has improved in the discussion below. Again, think about the development of his ideas, the organisation and the language.

Тестовое задание:

Test your understanding of main ideas and supporting evidence by completing this exercise. The answers are available on a separate sheet. Read the sentences below. In each sentence, there is an idea which is supported by evidence. Underline the main idea in red and the supporting evidence in blue to show how Xiao has developed his ideas. Please note: these sentences were written by Xiao and as such may contain some mistakes. 1. People's lives very bad after the Second World War. People were poor because the country was poor. There was no food, no electricity and it was hard to buy anything in shops. 2. Since those days, China has industrialised. It has created jobs and opportunities for people in cities such as Shanghai and Beijing and increased building work, exports and profits. 3. Other improvements happen in education and everyday behaviour. In school, students are now learning English and modern ideas which come from other countries whereas in the past they spend time learning how to speak the old Chinese language. 4. There are new customs too. For example, in the past, couples usually got married at home and wore red clothes but now they can marry in church and wear western clothes. 5. There are some negative changes, such as the number of cigarette smokers has increased and children do not work as hard as before because their lives are easy.

Обязательная часть курса – обратная связь. Образец текста обратной связи:

You have reached the end of Week 1! How have you found this week? What did you enjoy the most? We'd love to hear your thoughts - please share any feedback in the comments section.

You should now be able to identify the key features of an academic essay and will have considered techniques for developing the organisational structure, language and content of an essay.

Week 2 will look at how to organise a complete essay, and at what writing in an impersonal style means. You will also look at choosing an essay title so you can begin to develop your own essay, and put these new skills into action.

Don't forget to mark this Step as complete, and then head on over to the first Step in Week 2.

РУБЕЖНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ К РАЗДЕЛУ 1: форма рубежного контроля – компьютерное тестирование. Выдержка из образца теста:

Quiz rules

Quizzes do not count towards your course score, they are just to help you learn

You may take as many attempts as you wish to answer each question

You can skip questions and come back to them later if you wish

Which of the following are features of a good paragraph? There may be more than one correct answer.

Select all the answers you think are correct.

Having more than one focus in the paragraph.

Giving examples to support your points.

A link to the previous paragraph.

Question 2

How important is it to analyse the question very carefully to make sure it is being answered?

Extremely important – the question should be answered precisely.

Quite important – as long as the topic is covered the content is flexible.

Not very important – good writing is the most important thing.

If there are a large number of errors, it is harder for the reader to understand your points.

Текст-опросник. Образец текста:

Think about the essay title from this week:

“Discuss the differences between the way of life in your country now and the way of life in the past”

Choose one idea of how life in your country now is different from the past. Think of some examples or details to support your point. Write one paragraph about this change and post it in the comment area below.

Once you have written your paragraph, read through some posts by other participants. Is life in their country similar to your own, or is it different? Leave a comment about the differences, similarities and paragraph organisation.

Remember, you can ‘Like’ and reply to other Learners’ comments.

After you have written your paragraph, you may like to select the continent you live in, in our optional poll, so we can see the numbers of learners around the world.

This poll is managed by FutureLearn and the results will not be used outside of the course. All the responses are anonymous. The aggregated results will be displayed in the Step for you to discuss in the comment area below.

РАЗДЕЛ 2. Essay structure and organization.

Тема 2.1. How to structure an essay.

Цель: анализ структуры эссе.

Перечень изучаемых элементов содержания

Welcome to week 2. Introductory video (with the transcript to download).

Essay organization. Video (with the transcript to download).

Essay organization. An example. Article (with materials to download).

Analysis of the five different essay sections. Video (with the transcript to download).

Analysing the organization of an example essay. P.1. Article.

Analysing the organization of an example essay. P.2. Article. The links within the essay. Video (with the transcript to download).

Parts of the essay quiz.

Тема 2.2. Developing your own essay.

Цель: проработка регистров письменного общения (функциональных стилей), лексико-грамматическое наполнение письменной речи.

Перечень изучаемых элементов содержания

Reordering an essay. Quiz.

Reordering an essay. Article. (with materials to download).

Choosing a title. Article. (with materials to download).

What does writing in an impersonal style mean. Article. (with materials to download).

Writing in an impersonal style. Quiz.

What essay title would you choose and why? Discussion in the comments.

What next? Article.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ К РАЗДЕЛУ 2

Форма практического задания: текстовые упражнения, лексико-грамматический перевод, темы для беседы, эссе.

Примерный перечень текстов для чтения и перевода к разделу

The essay example from the 'Essay organisation' step in Week 2

Discuss the reasons why people choose to live in Reading Reading is a large town in south-east England with a population of 147,300. It is about halfway between London and Oxford. Some people were born in Reading, and they stay because of their family and friends. Other people, however, have relocated for personal reasons; perhaps they want to take up a new job opportunity or be near their social circle. This essay will discuss two common reasons why some people choose to live in Reading: to improve the quality of their family life and to study. Reading offers the opportunity for a good work-life balance. It is only 25 minutes from London by train, but the environment is clean, houses are cheaper and there are many leisure opportunities for families. There are parks and pools in the town and the countryside is only a short car drive away. Shopping is also a growing attraction. The number of retail outlets has increased by one third since the opening of the 'Oracle', a new shopping complex, in 1999. The town also has a library, many places of worship, a theatre, a concert hall, an art gallery, a museum, two cinemas, a football stadium, and many restaurants. These facilities mean that local people of all ages have places to go. Many people also come to Reading to study at a language school or at the university. They may choose Reading because the university has an excellent reputation, a beautiful campus and offers a high level of support to its students. Alternatively, the reasons may be more practical. Transport is efficient; there is easy access to London and Heathrow Airport. Accommodation is fairly easy to find and cheaper than London. Job opportunities are also good. Many students take up part-time work, even if English is not their first language. In conclusion, people live in Reading for their own individual reasons. For some people, Reading represents a lifestyle choice, and for others it offers opportunities to study. With its good employment prospects, ideal location, wide range of leisure facilities, interesting educational opportunities and excellent transport links, it will no doubt continue to be a popular place to live in the future.

ESSAY ORGANISATION Video transcript

Because organisation is such an important part of academic writing, we will focus first on showing you the different parts or sections of a typical essay. The essay you will read is on this title, "discuss the reasons why people choose to live in Reading". Reading is the name of a town in the United Kingdom. As you can hear, it's different from the pronunciation of reading-- as in reading a book-- although the spelling is the same. Now, look at the ideas I had before I wrote this essay. Why do people choose to live in Reading? Well, they might choose to live there, because their family and friends live there. There are also job opportunities in Reading. Another reason is that house prices are cheaper than in London. It's also a quiet and clean environment. There are also many leisure facilities for the family, things for them to do, such as sport or shopping. Later, we're going to analyse my essay in more detail, looking at the different sections and how the essay is organised.

THE LINKS WITHIN AN ESSAY Video transcript

In an essay, the thesis statement, the paragraph leaders, and the summary, and the conclusion should all be closely linked so that the essay is coherent. If you look at the thesis statement in the introduction of the essay on Reading, you'll see that the key ideas for why people live in Reading are family life and opportunities to study. If we then look at the paragraph leader of the first paragraph-- "Reading offers the opportunity for a good work-life balance"-- good work-life balance relates back to the idea of family life. If we then look at a paragraph leader of the second paragraph-- "many people also come to Reading to study at a language school or at the University"-- the idea of study links back to the idea of study in the thesis statement. If we then look at the conclusion to the essay, the summary reads, "in conclusion, people live in Reading for their own individual reasons. For some people, Reading represents a lifestyle choice, and for others, it offers opportunities to study." So the idea of lifestyle choice links back to the idea of family life, and study links back to the idea of opportunities to study.

РУБЕЖНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ К РАЗДЕЛУ 2: Форма рубежного контроля – компьютерное тестирование.
Выдержка из образца теста.

When you write your essay, you need to use an impersonal style, as you are writing objectively about impersonal topics.

Select all of the sentences below that are written in an IMPERSONAL/FORMAL style.

Select all the answers you think are correct.

I live in Tokyo, the capital city of Japan, which is on the east coast of the country. I travel around easily.

Tokyo, the capital city of Japan, is located on the east coast of the country. The transport system is efficient.

People use their own cars instead of taking the bus, and as a result there is more air pollution.

We use our own cars instead of taking the bus, so we create more air pollution.

In Bangkok there are traditional wooden houses along the river.

In Bangkok you can see traditional wooden houses along the river.

Образец текстового задания к рубежному контролю 2

Considering what you have learnt in the last few Steps, share your essay title ideas in the discussion below. Remember that your essay title should begin: Discuss the reasons why ...

What would your essay title be? Why have you chosen this topic? In week 4, you will need to finalise your essay title, so that you can write your essay.

Remember, you can 'Like' and reply to other Learners' comments and don't forget to take a look at your Replies to see if anyone has responded to your comments.

РАЗДЕЛ 3. Using academic language

Тема 3.1. Language focus Part 1.

Цель: Активизация лексико-грамматических умений и навыков.

Перечень изучаемых элементов содержания

Перечень изучаемых элементов содержания

Welcome to week 3. Introductory video (with the transcript to download).

Writing about facts and activities. Video (with the transcript).

Permanent fact or repeated activity. Quiz.

The present simple. Quiz.

Presenting new information. Video (with the transcript).

Using there is/there are (with materials to download).

Writing about your home town. Discussion.

Describing situations in general. Video (with the transcript).

Using plural nouns. Quiz.

Writing about groups of people. Article.

Using quantity expressions. Quiz.

Тема 3.2. Language focus Part 2.

Цель: Активизация лексико-грамматического материала в письменной речи.

Перечень изучаемых элементов содержания

Describing temporary situations. Video (with the transcript to download).

The form of the present continuous. Article.

Present simple or present continuous? Quiz.

Writing longer sentences. Video (download the transcript).

Compound sentences and linking words. Article.

Complex sentences and subordinators. Article.

Compound and complex sentences/ Quiz.

Writing exercise. Discussion.

What next? Article.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ К РАЗДЕЛУ 3

Форма практического задания: текстовые упражнения, лексико-грамматический перевод, темы для беседы, эссе.

PRESENTING NEW INFORMATION Video transcript

Writers often use there is or there are, to present new information to the reader. After the new information is presented, more information about it is usually given in the rest of the sentence or in the next sentence. I'll give you an example. "In the UK, there is a small town called Windsor, which has a famous castle." The writer thinks that the reader might not have heard of Windsor. So it begins by introducing the reader to the place and then adding more information. In this next example, the writer wants to open a new topic for discussion so begins by introducing the topic to the reader. "There are many reasons why people should learn English." The writer then adds more information in the new sentence. "The first reason is--" and then, it's going to go and continue that sentence. In these examples, a noun is used after there is and there are. There may also be an adjective before the noun, such as a small town. And for plural nouns, we use to plural of the verb to be. So we say, there are. For singular nouns, we use the singular of the verb to be. So we say, there is. Now have a go at the exercises which follow.

DESCRIBING SITUATIONS IN GENERAL Video transcript

In academic writing, you often need to write in an impersonal way about people or things in general. It's quite common to use a plural noun without "the" to do this. For example, in the sentence: "Students usually make friends easily." This means: "In general, students make friends easily." or "Most students find it easy to make friends." We take another example, "Families are wealthier than before." This means, "In general, families are wealthier than before." or "Most families now have more money than they had in the past." Now have a go at making the following paragraphs apply to people or things in general.

WRITING LONGER SENTENCES Video transcript

In academic writing, it's good style to use a variety of sentence types. But first of all, you need to understand what a clause is. A clause contains at least a subject and a verb. For example, the lecture finished. The 'lecture' is the subject, and 'finished' is the verb. And that's a very short clause. But we could make a slightly longer clause. Biology concerns the study of living organisms. So 'biology' is the subject, 'concerns' is the verb, and 'the study of living organisms' is just the rest of the clause, but it's still one simple clause. Now when you make different sentence types, you're going to have different numbers of clauses in the sentence. So let's start off with a simple clause. A simple clause is just like the one the lecture finished. It's just a subject and a verb and then a full stop. So I'll give you another example. Bananas grow in hot countries. One subject, 'bananas'. 'Grow' is the matching verb. 'In hot countries' is just the rest of the clause. Another type of sentence is called compound, and this has two simple clauses joined together with a comma and a short linking word. And the short linking words can be any of 'and', 'but', 'so', or 'or'. And I'll read you a compound sentence, and you can see how it works. This is the beginning of a worldwide epidemic, and the situation is very worrying. 'This' is the subject, 'is' is the verb for the first clause, and we've just a comma and a short linking word, and then we've got a new clause: 'the situation' is the subject, and 'is' is the verb. I'm also going to introduce you to a third type of sentence, which is called a complex sentence. Now, this has one simple clause, like we've looked at already, and it has an extra clause starting with a word A beginner's guide to writing in English for university study ©University of Reading 2020 Friday 7 February 2020 Page 2 called a subordinator. Now, these are words like 'because', 'although', 'whereas', which show a relationship between the two clauses. So for example, Jogging increases the heart rate because the heart is working hard to pump more blood around the body. So we've got two clauses there. 'Jogging increases the heart rate'. 'Jogging' is the subject, 'increases' is the verb. That's one simple clause. And then we've got the subordinate clause starting with 'because'. 'The heart' is the subject, and 'is working to pump' is the verb. And that subordinate clause gives us the reason why jogging increases the heart rate. So it shows the relationship between the second clause and the first clause. In another example: Whereas jogging increases the heart rate, yoga improves flexibility and balance, we're comparing there, the benefits of jogging and yoga. Now, the subordinator 'whereas' allows us to do that. So in this sentence, we're putting it at the beginning. So 'whereas jogging increases the heart rate' -- that's the subordinate clause -- 'yoga improves flexibility and balance' -- that's the main clause. So 'jogging' is the subject, 'increases' is the verb of the subordinate clause, and 'yoga' is the subject and 'improves' is the verb of the main clause. It's a good

tip to think that the subordinate clause is the clause which begins with the subordinator. You can see that if the subordinator is in the middle of the sentence, there's no comma. But if the subordinator is at the beginning of the sentence, it's a good idea to put a comma after the first clause.

РУБЕЖНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ К РАЗДЕЛУ 3: Форма рубежного контроля – компьютерное тестирование

Выдержка из тестового задания.

Choose the answer below that correctly fills the gap in this sentence:

The cost of petrol is rising, _____ more people are using public transport to save money.

so

but

Choose the answer below that correctly fills the gap in this sentence:

The government should decide whether to ban smoking completely, _____ allow people the freedom to choose to smoke if they want to.

and

Or

Образец текстового задания к рубежному контролю 3.

Now it's your chance to do some writing. We would like you to write a paragraph about your home town and post it on the discussion below.

You should try to focus on one aspect of your home town and write about it. For example, you could write a paragraph about one of the following:

the way people spend their free time

the reasons why people live there

the changes that are happening

the reasons why people visit it.

You will be limited to 1,200 characters (a character is a letter, punctuation mark or space). You should try to write a topic sentence at the start of your paragraph. Remember to write in an impersonal style.

You might find it helpful to look back at the examples from this week or the two main body paragraphs from the essay about Reading in Essay organisation - an example.

Once you have written your paragraph, please take some time to read the paragraphs that others have written. You could even 'Like' those that you think are well written.

РАЗДЕЛ 4. The stages of writing an essay

Тема 4.1. Preparing your essay.

Цель: Активизация лексико-грамматических навыков иноязычного письма.

Перечень изучаемых элементов содержания:

Welcome to week 4. Introductory video (with the transcript to download).

The stages of writing an essay. Video (transcript to download)

How to analyse the title. Video (transcript to download)

Collecting all the ideas you have. Video (with the transcript to download)

Deciding which ideas and evidence to use. Video (with the transcript to download)

Writing your plan.

Тема 4.2. Writing the first draft.

Цель: анализ, написание назывного плана и оформление работы.

Перечень изучаемых элементов содержания

Chaohua's first draft. Article.

Evaluating Chaohua's first draft. Part 1.

Evaluating Chaohua's first draft. Part 2.

Feedback on language. Part 1. Discussion.

Feedback on language. Part 2. Audio

Writing your first draft.

What next? Article.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ К РАЗДЕЛУ 4

Форма практического задания: текстовые упражнения, лексико-грамматический перевод, темы для беседы, эссе.

Примерный перечень текстов для чтения и перевода к разделу 4

THE STAGES OF WRITING AN ESSAY Video transcript

There are different stages of planning and writing an essay. Look at these stages. What order do you think they go in? Well, first of all, you would analyse the title. Secondly, you'd collect all the ideas you have. Next, you'd draw a diagram to show which ideas and evidence to use. Then, you'd write your plan. After that, you'd write your first draft, which is your first attempt at the essay. Then you might ask for feedback on your first draft. And then, you would write your final draft. We'll now go through each of these stages. We'll ask you to work on your own essay as we go along. It's important that you work through each stage carefully and in order. Don't rush ahead. We're going to follow the example of one of our students, Chaohua from China. For each stage, we'll first look at how Chaohua completed the stage with her essay, and then ask you to work through that stage with your own essay.

HOW TO ANALYSE THE TITLE Video transcript

In week two, we asked you to choose a title for your own essay beginning with the words discuss the reasons why. The first thing you need to do is analyse your title. In week two, we ask you to find the hidden question in the essay title, Discuss the reasons why people choose to live in Reading. And the hidden question for that essay title was, why do people choose to live in Reading? Now look at the essay title which our student Chaohua chose. Discuss the reasons why increasing numbers of young children are learning English early in China. What's the hidden question in Chaohua's title? Her hidden question is: why are increasing numbers of young children learning English early in China? Now look at your own title. What's the hidden question in your essay title?

COLLECTING ALL THE IDEAS YOU HAVE Video transcript

The next step is to write down all the ideas you have which answer the question in your essay title. Think about the main ideas. You may not use all these ideas in your essay. But it's best to note down all the main points you might include at this stage. Look at the main ideas Chaohua wrote down for her essay. The ideas she first thought of were, English is the main language internationally, children like learning languages, English is an easy language to learn, children learn languages more quickly than adults, the government wants its citizens to be more international, parents care about their children and want them to succeed in life. Now write down all the main ideas which you think you might include in your essay.

DECIDED WHICH IDEAS AND EVIDENCE TO USE Video transcript

Take the ideas which you think are the most useful and interesting, and decide how you will organise them in a way which will answer the hidden question in the title. You may decide that you do not want to use all the ideas which you collected. Do not forget to think about evidence. Remember that evidence means details, examples, and facts which you can use to support your ideas and your writing. Look at how Chaohua organised her diagram. First, she decided on the main ideas that she wanted to include in her essay. She didn't include all the ideas that she first thought of. She decided that the government wants its citizens to be more international was included in the idea English is the main language internationally. She rejected the point that English is an easy language to learn, as she thought this may not actually be true, and it's not a strong enough reason. She's decided that children like learning languages could be included in the idea children learn languages more quickly than adults. She decided to keep the idea that parents care about their children and want them to succeed in life. Next, she decided to add some details and examples to support her main points. For English is the official language internationally, some examples might be business, politics, and science. And the consequence of this is that more and more people need to learn English for their future

jobs, so they need to start young. For children learn languages more quickly than adults, an example might be that if a child lives in another country, he can learn to speak three or four other languages quickly. For the idea that parents care about their children and want them to succeed, the result would be that they want their children to study hard and learn English at a young age. So you can see she's expanded on her main points and given more examples and details. A beginner's guide to writing in English for university study ©University of Reading 2017 Wednesday, 29 March 2017 Page 2 to support those points. Now decide on the main points you want to include in your essay. Try and reduce this to three main points. These will form the main ideas of each of your paragraphs. Like Chaohua you may decide to reject some of your ideas or to combine some of the ideas together. Also, start to add some examples and details to support your main points. These will be the content of the main body of each of your paragraphs.

FEEDBACK ON LANGUAGE Audio transcript Let's take a look at her first mistake. 'Most of primary school are begin to teach English.' This should be 'most primary schools are beginning to teach English'. We don't need the 'of' with 'most'. And 'primary school' should be plural, as she's referring to primary schools in general. Also, she's tried to use the present continuous, but you need I-N-G at the end: 'are beginning'. Let's look at the next point. Chaohua wrote, 'some children start to learn English'. But again, she's talking about a temporary situation or a changing situation, so she should have used the present continuous here. 'Some children are starting to learn English'. In the next sentence, she wrote, 'it also have many language schools'. But she should have put, 'there are also many language schools', as she's introducing a new idea. In the next paragraph, 'the majority of country' should be 'the majority of countries', as she's referring to more than one country. Below, she wrote, 'if you do well in English, you can get a good job'. But as we saw before, it's better to use an impersonal style. For example, 'if people do well in English, they can get a good job'. In her next paragraph, she wrote that 'young children are studying language better than adults'. But here she should use the present simple, as she's referring to a permanent situation or a situation that is always true. Next, she wrote, 'if a young child live in many different countries'. But the subject-verb agreement means that she should have written, 'a young child lives in many different countries', as she's just talking about one child. Later, she wrote, 'more and more young children start to learn English'. But she's talking here about a changing situation, so she should use the present continuous. 'More and more young children are starting to learn English.' In her conclusion, she wrote, 'more and more young children learning English far early'. She needs the verb 'to be' here to form the present continuous correctly. 'More and more young children are learning English'. Finally, she says, 'I think there will be more people to study English in future'. As we saw, it's better to use an impersonal and objective style in academic writing. So she could omit 'I think' to make it more impersonal.

Примерный перечень заданий к тексту к разделу 4

You now need to write a plan for your essay based on the diagram you have drawn. We suggest that your essay should have two or three paragraphs, depending on how many main points you have.

You can use this model to help you plan your essay:

Introduction: background and thesis statement

Paragraph 1: paragraph leader and main body

Paragraph 2: paragraph leader and main body

Paragraph 3: paragraph leader and main body

Conclusion: summary and future advice/prediction

Example essay plan

Look at the plan Chaohua wrote for her essay:

Introduction

Background: English - most preferred international language. Used in many fields. Children learn English in primary schools and kindergartens.

Thesis statement This essay - main reasons for popularity.

Paragraph 1

Paragraph leader: English - official language for majority.

Main body: Examples: business, science, arts etc. Do well in English to get a good job.

Paragraph 2

Paragraph leader: Young children better at studying languages than adults.

Main body: Children living in different countries - learn 3 or 4 languages, so more young children learn English in kindergartens.

Paragraph 3

Paragraph leader: Parents care for their children's future.

Main body: To be successful, need to study hard and learn English early in kindergarten.

Conclusion

Summary: English: widely spoken. Children learn early and good at English.

Prediction: More people study English.

Now you have seen Chaohua's plan we would like you to:

Write a plan for your own essay using the model at the top of this page. You will use your plan later this week to write your first draft.

Remember that your essay will be about 350 words.

РУБЕЖНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ К РАЗДЕЛУ 4: Форма рубежного контроля – компьютерное тестирование

Look back at the plan you have made for your essay. You are now ready to write your first draft.

You will be able to submit your first draft for feedback next week. Before that, you should write out your first draft, using your plan to remind you of your main ideas and the organisation of your essay. You can do this on paper or in a word processor, but remember to read through and check your spellings.

Next week you will submit your first draft for feedback from other Learners. This should provide you with comments that you can use to improve your essay for the final draft. You will also get to see how Chaohua responded to feedback on the first draft of her essay and the improvements that she made.

The word count for the draft essay is up to 350 words.

Good luck!

РАЗДЕЛ 5. Evaluating a first draft of an essay

Тема 5.1. Submit the first draft of your essay.

Цель: Повторение и закрепление изученного на курсе.

Перечень изучаемых элементов содержания

Welcome to week 5. Introductory video (with the transcript to download).

What was your biggest challenge in writing the first draft of the essay? Poll.

Submit your first draft. Assignment.

Reviewing an essay. Assignment review.

Reflect on your feedback. Assignment reflection.

Тема 5.2. The final essay.

Цель: Активизация лексико-грамматического материала в письменной речи.

Перечень изучаемых элементов содержания

Responding to feedback. Video (tapescript to download)

Responding to feedback on your first draft. Discussion.

Your final essay. Discussion.

ПРАКТИЧЕСКОЕ ЗАДАНИЕ К РАЗДЕЛУ 5

Форма практического задания: текстовые упражнения, лексико-грамматический перевод, эссе.

Примерный перечень текстов для чтения и перевода к разделу

Assignment Guidelines

The reviewers will be asked to give you feedback on the following aspects of your assignment, so you should consider these when writing:

Does the introduction include some general background to the title? Is there a thesis statement?

Is the topic focus of each paragraph clear? Are the ideas in each paragraph supported with details and examples?

Does the conclusion sum up the main ideas of the essay? Is there a suggestion for the future (a recommendation or prediction or solution)?

Assignment Guidelines

You're going to be asked to give feedback on the following aspects of the author's assignment:

Does the introduction include some general background to the title? Is there a thesis statement?

Is the topic focus of each paragraph clear? Are the ideas in each paragraph supported with details and examples?

Does the conclusion sum up the main ideas of the essay? Is there a suggestion for the future (a recommendation or prediction or solution)?

Please keep this window open and do not navigate away before submitting your feedback. If you close the window or navigate to a different page, you will be given a new assignment to review when you return.

You must first submit an assignment in the previous step before you can review other learners' assignments.

RESPONDING TO FEEDBACK Video transcript

Do you remember these comments, which Chaohua received in the feedback on her first draft? Paragraph 2 Sherry needs to prove her belief that children learn languages more quickly than adults by giving some facts about this. Paragraph 3 Sherry has given some evidence that adults can care for their children – because they want them to be successful. However, she needs to add more examples or facts about this. She decided to go back to her original diagram and try to improve her essay based on these comments. She expanded her diagram. For children learn languages more quickly, she decided to explain that they are good copiers of speech, and their first language does not interfere. For parents care about their children and want them to succeed, she decided to explain this in more detail. Parents love their children and want them to earn more money to help when they are older. Parents also want their children to be richer than they were. She also decided to give some examples. In Shanghai, there are many new kindergartens. She thought perhaps she could give some numbers to support this. She then wrote a new plan for her essay. For each paragraph, she divided it into a paragraph leader, some facts to support this, and some examples. So for paragraph two, the paragraph leader would be, "children learn languages more quickly than adults." And then the fact to support this is that they are good copiers of adults, and their first language does not interfere with their learning. Then she decided to give the example that if a child lives in another country where three or four languages are spoken, he learns these languages very quickly. For paragraph three, the paragraph leader would be, "parents care about their children and want them to succeed in life." The facts to support this would be that they love their children and want them to be rich and look after them when they're older. Parents want them to have a better life than they had. Another fact would be that they want them to learn English early as a result of this. An example would be that there are many new kindergartens in Shanghai which have opened. Chaohua then wrote the final draft of her essay, using this new improved plan. I would like you now to work on improving your essay based on the feedback you've received.

РУБЕЖНЫЙ КОНТРОЛЬ К РАЗДЕЛУ 5: Форма рубежного контроля – компьютерное тестирование

Your final essay

After the peer review exercise you may have needed to make some amendments to your essay. Remember that your essay should be around 350 words.

You should make these changes in your word processor. You can then share your final essay by copying and pasting the text into a sharing service such as:

Write.as

Rentry.co (best for Learners on a mobile device)

Note: If you are using a computer you can click on one of the links above and select the “open link in new window” option so you can read your essay and make notes at the same time.

You may wish to check the terms of use of each website, before you choose to use one.

All of these tools operate in the same way: copy your whole text from the place you have written it and paste it into the form. You then ‘Publish’ or ‘Go’ the form which generates a very basic web page with its own unique address (URL), which you can share wherever you choose. Get the URL by copying it from your browser’s address bar.

Copy and paste the URL to your completed essay in the discussion below. You may also like to try copying the first paragraph from your essay and pasting it alongside the URL. That way other Learners can see, at a glance, what your essay is about and hopefully encourage them to comment!

Please note: We are aware that some users may not be able to use the sharing services listed above. We are always reviewing the course and would welcome any suggestions on additional sharing service tools which we could try. Please comment below if you know of a sharing tool which works well in your country.

How to use Write.as (desktop)

Copy your text from your word processor or wherever you have written it, and paste it into Write.as. Select the arrow button in the top right hand corner to publish your post. This will generate a page and you can then copy the URL from your browser’s address bar that can be shared on FutureLearn.

How to use Rentry.co on a mobile

First you will need to copy the text you have written, using one of the methods below:

Then go to Rentry.co. This will reveal a blank page, already navigated to the ‘Text’ tab. Long-press (Android) or tap (iOS) in this page to bring up your paste option, and paste your text in.

IMPORTANT: Once you have pasted your text into the page, scroll to the very bottom of the screen to find the ‘Go’ button, and press it.

You will be given a unique edit code, which you will need to keep a note of, in case you want to go back into your post and make any amendments.

Then copy the new unique URL of your reentry.co tab. It will look something like <https://reentry.co/q3xpy>.

Finally, share the URL back in the comments area in FutureLearn!

If you are unable to view the instructions in the image above, please view our [Guide to using Rentry.co on a mobile](#).

Once you have posted your essay, please take the time to read and comment on other people’s. You can also see if anyone has commented on your essay by going to your replies.

Итоговое практическое задание.

Перечень контрольных разделов курса к ИПЗ:

Conclusion. Discussion

An Intermediate Guide. Article.

Next steps. Article.

Перечень тестов итогового практического задания

Well done for completing the course.

You should now have all the basic tools and skills to write a good academic essay.

You can use the comment area below to tell us what you thought about the course, and how you think you did. What did you learn? What would you like to improve? How can we make the course better?

Remember, if you're mentioning the course on social media remember to tag comments with #FLEng4study. You can also follow us on Twitter, Facebook or Instagram where you can find the latest news and updates about all our online courses.

Go on to the next Step to learn how you can continue your learning journey and find out more about our follow-on course An Intermediate Guide to Writing in English to University Study.

An Intermediate Guide

Congratulations on reaching the end Week 5! We hope you have enjoyed the course and you feel better prepared to write an academic essay.

Now that you have come to the end of the 'Beginner's Guide', you may like to improve your academic English skills further, by starting An Intermediate Guide to Writing in English for University Study.

Over five weeks, you will build on your ability to research, write and reference essays and extended writing projects. You'll get an introduction to research tools, writing critically and referencing, as well as learning more about the fundamentals like essay structure, proofreading and avoiding plagiarism.

This course is also facilitated by Brian Turner and the course Mentors.

Find out more on the course description page.

In the next Step, we outline some more ways you can continue your learning journey.

Next steps

Congratulations on reaching the end Week 5! We hope you have enjoyed the course and you feel better prepared to write an academic essay.

Other options at the University of Reading

The University of Reading also offers a wide range of undergraduate, postgraduate taught and postgraduate research opportunities.

You can find out more about our open days.

If you're interested in taking further qualifications in English language, you may be interested in the University of Reading's widely respected Test of English for Educational Purposes (TEEP). The TEEP is the test that is taken by all of our pre-sessional students and indeed, our Pre-sessional English Course might also be an option you wish to investigate.

Online courses

As mentioned in the previous Step, An Intermediate guide to writing in English for University Study is the follow-on course produced by the University of Reading. Learn about using sources, avoiding plagiarism and other tips to further develop your academic English for study success.

There are many more courses on the FutureLearn platform.

Other online resources

There are a wide range of websites to help you develop your English including:

LearnEnglish from the British Council, which uses games, listening activities and grammar exercises to help you learn English.

The BBC Learning English website from the BBC World Service offers a wide range of resources to support your learning.

Andy Gillett's Using English for Academic Purposes website www.uefap.com contains many useful self-study exercises to help you improve your academic skills.

The COCA (Corpus of Contemporary American English) tool is helpful for checking the appropriateness of particular word combinations. A brief set of instructions for how to use COCA can be found at the bottom of this step.

The Academic Phrasebank created by the University of Manchester provides a range of example phrases which can be used in academic work. This can be useful when thinking about the organisation of your assignment and when writing your academic essay or report.

Academic Writing Guidance from the Study Advice team at the University of Reading.

Buy the book

You can also buy the book on which this course is based: Grammar for Writing Study Book by Anne Vicary. The book is designed as a self-study course, which will help you to develop your understanding and use of grammar for written assignments.

We wish you the best of luck in pursuing your academic career, and perhaps we will see you here at the University of Reading!

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Приложение 2. Пример теста для заключительного тестирования

LISTENING

Track 7

A Listen to an interview with Lucy Bellman, CEO of International News and Media. Complete the sentences below with the correct alternative - a, b or c. You will hear the interview twice.

- 1 According to Ms Bellman, a CFO should be _____
 - a) an optimist
 - b) conservative
 - c) sales-oriented

- 2 Ms Bellman believes a CFO should _____
 - a) let the business's accountants deal with the details
 - b) let the CEO make the big decisions
 - c) be an accountant

- 3 Ms Bellman says that a CFO needs to prepare accounts and budgets _____

- a) quickly
 - b) working closely with other accountants
 - c) with great care
- 4 Ms Bellman believes that a good CFO understands _____
- a) both the details and the 'big picture'
 - b) the details but not necessarily the 'big picture'
 - c) the 'big picture' but not necessarily the details
- 5 According to Ms Bellman, a good CFO _____
- a) can understand the CEO's explanations of policies and so on
 - b) is able to hide bad news so that shareholders don't worry
 - c) can communicate clearly
- 6 Ms Bellman says that a good CFO _____
- a) can perform well even with only a little understanding of computers
 - b) needs to know a lot about property, law and company secretarial affairs
 - c) should work closely with a company's lawyers and secretaries
- 7 In Ms Bellman's view, a good CFO _____
- a) will be a good manager
 - b) would make a bad CEO
 - c) deals with every matter very seriously
- 8 Ms Bellman says that a CFO has to work extra hard _____
- a) in times of crisis
 - b) when foreign exchange rates change quickly
 - c) when the CEO is on holiday

reading

- A Read the article and decide whether these statements are true or false.
- 9 Corporate responsibility becomes less important in a bad economy.
- 10 Mars is worried that demand for chocolate will decrease.
- 11 Wal-Mart has become more socially responsible mainly because of protests by consumers.
- 12 Fiona Dawson says that her company makes a luxury food rather than an essential one.

13 Consumers are cutting back more on premium foods than on ethical foods.

Why corporate responsibility is a survivor

Many people predicted that the recession would end talk of corporate social responsibility. Faced with the fear, or reality, of losing their jobs or homes, consumers would rush past the Fairtrade shelves and pick up something the family could afford. Companies, meanwhile, would concentrate on saving themselves rather than the planet.

That prediction has turned out to be wrong. Mars, the world's biggest sweets and chocolate company, has announced that its entire cocoa supply will be 'produced in a sustainable manner' by 2020. Mars will work largely with the Rainforest Alliance, which encourages farmers to preserve their environment.

Wal-Mart, the world's biggest retailer, recently told a meeting of 1,000 Chinese suppliers that it would hold them to strict environmental and social standards.

Why are these companies acting in a way few expected? First, there are important business reasons. When Mars talks about cocoa supplies being sustainable, they mean it. Chocolate manufacturers are worried about how much cocoa will be available a decade from now. Worldwide cocoa production fell in 2008 for the fourth successive year.

Wal-Mart also has commercial reasons for its position. The company has been encouraging companies to cut down on packaging. This enables it to fit more goods into each delivery truck, not only reducing its emissions but also cutting the amount it spends on petrol. Cost-cutting is vital to beating the downturn and if companies can boost their green credentials at the same time, why not?

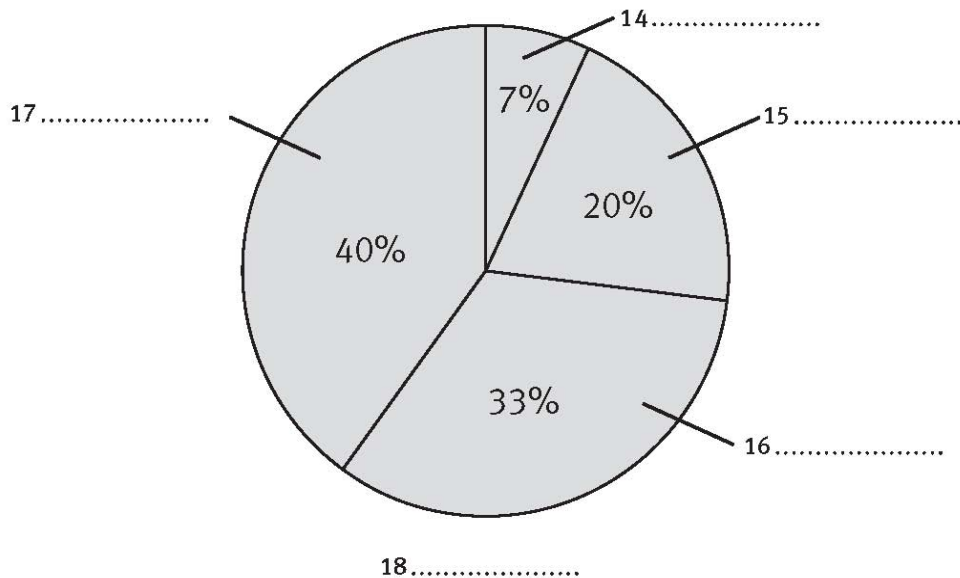
But the companies go further. Not only do their announcements make business sense, they say; consumers, even now, insist on them. Fiona Dawson, Mars UK's managing director, says customers expect the company to 'do the right thing', adding that 'nobody has to buy chocolate'.

A recent report by Mintel, the research organisation, says: 'Although a third of shoppers have cut down on the number of premium foods they buy, only one in 10 has cut back on ethical produce.' Justin King, chief executive of J Sainsbury, the UK retailer, said in February that its Fairtrade sales were holding up well.

About a fifth of consumers are uninterested in such issues and about a third cannot see what difference their purchasing makes. But the biggest group, about 40 per cent, are those who are prepared to buy ethical goods if companies make it easy, which generally means not making it expensive. FT

B Look at the final paragraph of the article. Complete the labels (14–18) on the pie chart with the words and phrases (a–e).

- a) Uninterested in ethical issues
- b) Don't think their buying decisions matter
- c) Others
- d) Consumer attitudes
- e) Prepared to buy ethically if it's easy



language

A Complete the conversation using the correct form of the verbs in brackets.

A How did you get your job at Solarworld, Hans?

B It's kind of a funny story. I _____ 19 (finish) university with a degree in IT but I hadn't been able to find the job I wanted. So, while I _____ 20 (look) for a real job, I got a job driving a delivery van for an office supply company and, at the same time, I was applying for lots of jobs in business.

A So did you apply to Solarworld?

B Well, I wrote them a letter and enclosed my CV but I _____ 21 (send) a very short response saying they weren't interviewing.

A So what happened?

B Well, I had to make a delivery to Solarworld one day. My company _____ 22 (receive) their order for some desks the week before. And while I _____ 23 (deliver) the desks, one of their IT guys was trying to fix a computer for a manager and he just couldn't do it. The manager was getting really angry. So I asked if I could have a look. I think they were both shocked but they let me try.

A OK, I can guess what _____ 24 (happen)!

B It was a basic problem and I solved it right then. And soon after, I was managing that guy who couldn't solve the problem. The first thing I did _____ 25 (be) to make sure he _____ 26 (give) some training!

B Complete the article with who, which or that. In some cases, more than one answer is possible.

Profile: Young CEO Thiago Abreu

Thiago Abreu, 25, runs his own company. The young CEO, _____ 27 put himself through university and earned a degree in chemistry, now runs INTChem. The firm, _____ 28 does on-site water and soil sampling and carries out environmental damage analysis, is based in Brasilia. How do you get to be a CEO at 25? 'My mother is the person _____ 29 really made me believe in myself' says Abreu. 'I come from a very poor place, a

small village. It isn't a place _____30 produces many businessmen. But here I am.'
INTChem, _____31 currently has contracts with two large oil companies and a handful of other
smaller businesses, keeps Abreu busy. 'I guess I'm the kind of person _____32 likes it that
way,' Abreu says.

Skills

A Complete the short conversations with the appropriate phrases (a–h).

a) consider another approach

b) to do is e-mail Adrienne

c) deliver any earlier

d) could be a problem

e) what are our options

f) were looking for 15

g) were hoping for 60

h) it may not work

33 A We need to deal with Simon's behaviour.

B So _____?

34 A This just isn't working.

B OK, so let's _____.

35 A What shall we do?

B The next thing _____.

36 A We have to stop people using Facebook.

B I'm with you up to a point but _____.

37 A We can give you 30 days' credit.

B We _____.

38 A I need these by Friday.

B Unfortunately, we can't _____.

39 A We want payment on delivery.

B It _____.

40 A I can give you a 10% discount.

B We _____.

B Complete the presentation with the words in the box.

attention background improvements parts questions talk

Hello, everyone, and welcome to Masatomo Electric Industries. I'm going to divide my _____41 into three _____42. First, I'll give you some _____43 on our work with synthetic diamonds. After that, I'll talk about some recent _____44 we've made in our production processes. Finally, I'll explain some of our R&D work in super-hard materials. I'll be glad to answer any _____45 at the end of my talk.

Let's start with the background. Could I draw your _____46 to the first slide ...

vocabulary

A Choose the best word to complete these sentences.

47 Two men were arrested for using PayPal for money_____.

a) fixing b) trading c) laundering

48 Selling your company's secrets to a rival is called industrial

a) fraud b) espionage c) pollution

49 I refuse to work for a company that does animal_____.

a) fraud b) discrimination c) testing

50 ebay will close your account if they find you're selling counterfeit

a) goods b) corruption c) fixing

51 We need a strong negotiator, someone who's really_____.

a) assertive b) diffident c) formal

52 If you have a clear understanding of what you can and can't do, you're

a) cautious b) casual c) realistic

53 He would do anything to succeed. He's completely_____.

a) principled b) ruthless c) laid-back

54 If you choose a course of action and you stand by your choice, you're

a) critical b) decisive c) radical

B Write one word in each gap to complete these idioms.

55 It isn't fair. They keep moving the_____.

56 If we all launch at the same time, we'll have a level playing_____.

57 You know, the C-56 just isn't going to sell. We're flogging a dead_____.

58 Our market share is greater than expected. We're ahead of the_____.

59 No one has anything like the JC-5. It's a one-horse_____.

60 If you put me in the driving_____, I'll sort things out.

writing

A You are a buyer for a DIY store's garden department and have just seen the advert below in a trade magazine. Write an e-mail (40–50 words) to the distributor. Remember to include the following information.

- State which products you are interested in.
- Request more information about the products.
- Ask about prices.

Looking for high-quality garden furniture?

We are distributing three new ranges of flat-pack Swedish products:

- budget - light-weight pine construction, unpainted
- everyday - medium-weight pine construction, factory painted
- deluxe - heavy-duty hardwood, oiled

All furniture is from sustainable sources.

For information, e-mail Helena.Ericsson@hqgf.com

B Last year your company used the services of Ethic-on, a corporate training company that helps organisations work more ethically. Read the letter below from Ethic-on. Then write a response of 120–140 words.

Dear trainee,

Last year your company received training from Ethic-on. As you know, we use case studies in our training programme. We'd like to know how you're getting on. Write to tell us whether our work made a difference or not. In your letter, please include the name of your company, its area of business and three examples of ethical practice. The examples can be of good practice or of areas where improvement may be needed.

Thank you.

Ethic-on Training Services

ЛИСТ РЕГИСТРАЦИИ ИЗМЕНЕНИЙ

№ п/п	Содержание изменения	Реквизиты документа об утверждении изменения	Дата введения изменени я
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